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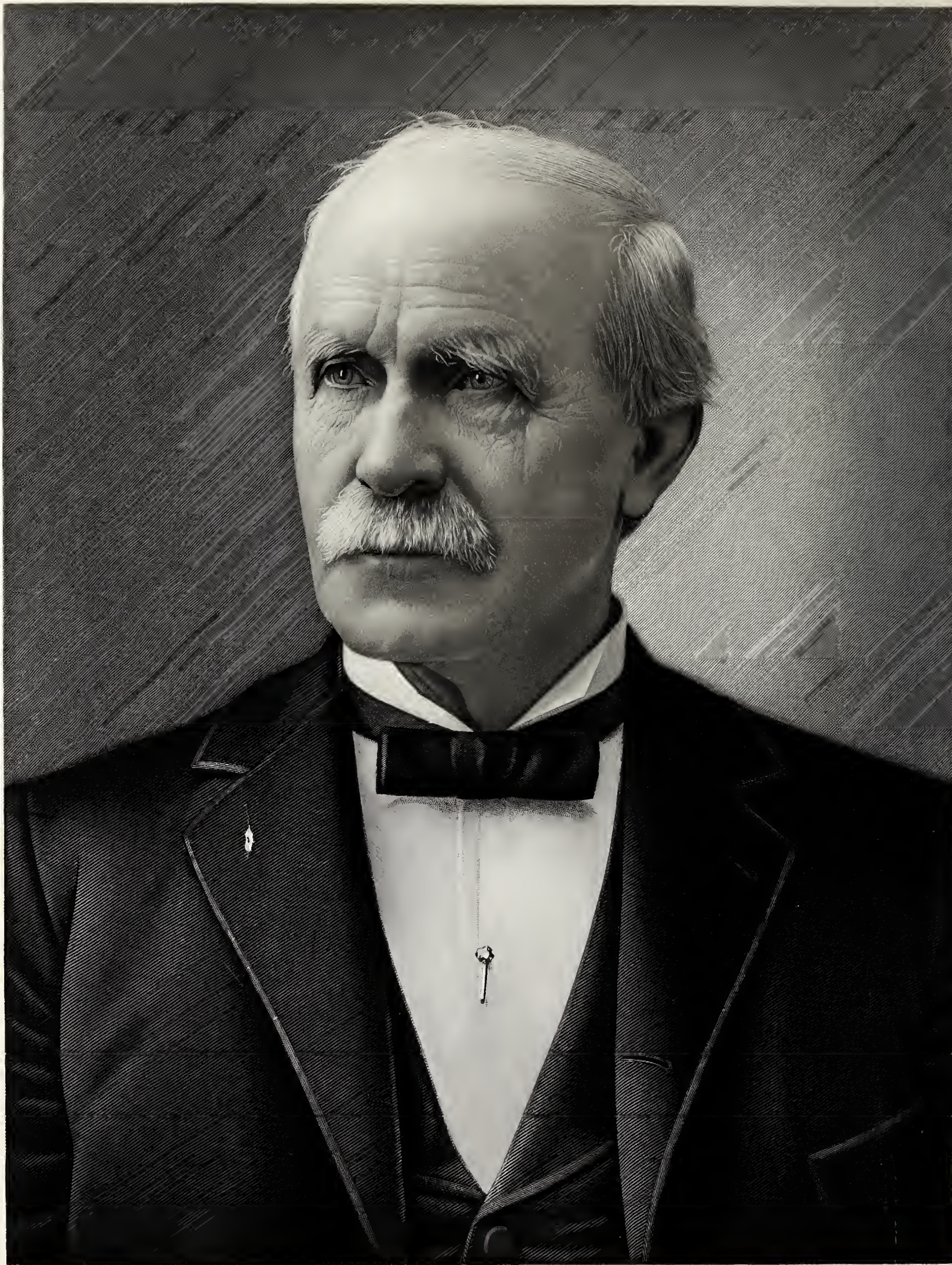
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Stevenson Burke

Stebenson Burke



IN the pages of Cleveland's history appears the name of no man whose fame was more worthily won or justly merited than that of Judge Stevenson Burke, who for years figured prominently as a conspicuous and gifted member of the Ohio bar, while in the circles of railway management and control he displayed an initiative spirit that placed him in a foremost position among the leading representative railway interests in the country. His life record covered the intervening years from the 26th of November, 1826, to the 24th of April, 1904. It was a life fraught with high purpose and characterized by successful accomplishment. The place of his nativity was St. Lawrence county, New York, where he remained until about eight years of age, when in 1834 the family removed to North Ridgeville, Lorain county, Ohio. As a boy he was interested in games and pursuits which engaged the attention of the youths of the period but even at that age his fitness for leadership was manifested in that he often planned the projects and games in which he and his associates participated and he seemed to get results from every act. He was, moreover, a precocious youth intellectually. At the age of six years he had mastered the old English reader and when less than eight years of age had read Pope's Essay On Man. Not only did he learn easily but thoroughly mastered every branch of study or line of thought which came to his attention, storing up wisdom and knowledge for later years. He diligently applied himself to the mastery of those branches of learning which constituted his educational opportunities and displayed such aptitude in his studies that at the age of seventeen years he was employed as teacher of a district school.

It has been demonstrated again and again that it is only under the pressure of adversity and the stimulus of opposition that the best and strongest in man are brought out and developed. The life record of Judge Burke is another verification of this fact. The financial resources of the family did not permit of his continuing his education, but with a desire for intellectual progress he personally furnished the means to carry on his studies and soon mastered the branches taught in a select school, after which he matriculated in

the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. His natural trend was in professional lines, and determining upon the practice of law as a life work, his thorough preliminary reading was followed by admission to the bar in 1848. He then opened a law office at Elyria, Lorain county, and entered at once upon a professional career. No dreary novitiate awaited him. He came to the starting point of his law practice well equipped with broad legal learning and laudable ambition. To an understanding of uncommon acuteness and vigor he added thorough and conscientious preparatory training while he exemplified in his practice all the higher elements of the truly great lawyer. He was constantly inspired by an innate, inflexible love of justice and a delicate sense of personal honor which controlled him in all of his personal relations. His fidelity to the interests of his clients was proverbial and yet he never forgot that he owed a higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. His diligence and energy in the preparation of his cases as well as the earnestness, tenacity and courage with which he defended the right, as he understood it, challenged the highest admiration of his associates. He invariably sought to present his arguments in the strong, clear light of common reason and sound, logical principle. He made rapid advance and when only twenty-six years of age his law practice exceeded that of any other attorney of Lorain county. He was connected with every case of consequence heard in the county court and with many important litigated interests in adjoining counties. He acted as counsel in nearly all, if not every case, taken from his home county to the supreme court and he proved himself a foe worthy the steel of the ablest lawyers in the country. In 1862, as the result of popular suffrage, he was called to the common pleas bench and after a service of five years was reelected and entered upon his second term, which he voluntarily completed by resigning in 1869. In that year he removed to Cleveland and at once entered upon the active practice of law in Ohio's metropolis, his ability winning him national fame. For a time he was in partnership with F. T. Backus and E. J. Estep, and later was associated with W. B. Sanders and J. E. Ingersoll. Judge Burke did not specialize in any particular branch of practice but was equally at home in all departments of the law and was called to various sections of the state in his professional capacity. He was the leading lawyer in a number of cases that attracted national attention. He represented corporations in cases growing out of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway manipulation; a case involving the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway as the opponent; a case involving the constitutionality of

the Scott liquor law; the great Hocking Valley Railroad arbitration case; and a large number of others of equal importance in which not only large financial interests but also important legal measures were involved.

His association with railroad litigation soon led Judge Burke into railroad ownership and he became recognized as one of the largest and ablest of the railway owners and capitalists in the west. For many years he was general counsel for the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, was a member of its board of directors, was chairman of its financial and executive committees and also served as vice president and as president of the company. He likewise acted as the second officer and as the chief executive of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway Company and for years was connected with the directorate of the Cincinnati & Springfield, the Dayton & Michigan, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis and the Central Ontario Railroad Companies. It was Judge Burke who formulated and carried into effect the plan for the consolidation of certain weak roads with the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad. After the task was successfully accomplished he took active part in the management of the company, holding the position of vice president and president and coöperating in all important movements of the corporation. He was the financial genius of the enterprise and also the promoter of its activities. It was Judge Burke who conducted for William H. Vanderbilt the negotiations which resulted in the purchase of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, known as the Nickel Plate. For many years he was the president of the Toledo & Ohio Central, the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley, the Kanawha & Michigan and the Central Ontario Railway Companies. Into other fields he extended his activities and his enterprise, becoming one of the leading stockholders and president of the Canadian Copper Company, a concern which owned the largest nickel mines in the world and furnished that used in the construction of the nickel steel armor for the United States government.

On the 28th of April, 1849, Judge Burke was married to Miss Parthenia Poppleton, a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Poppleton, of Richland county, Ohio. Her death occurred April 7, 1878, and on the 22d of June, 1882, Judge Burke wedded Mrs. Ella M. Southworth, of Clinton, New York, the eldest daughter of Henry C. Beebe, formerly of Westfield, Massachusetts. Their congeniality of tastes and their well developed intellectual powers made theirs a particularly happy home life.

His life was that of a Christian gentleman and his allegiance to the Higher Power was also manifest. No man possessed a keener regard for right and he often remarked: "One of the greatest achievements of man is to do right." His opinions seemed to be formed with remarkable rapidity and yet they were the outcome of clear and earnest previous thought upon various questions, so that he was enabled to reach a right conclusion on almost any question of importance that arose among the directorates of the several companies with which he was connected. His opinion on such occasions was invariably accepted as being the proper course to pursue. Those who knew him in other than business relations found him tenderhearted and sympathetic. His charities were large and his benefactions numerous. His gifts, however, were modestly and unostentatiously given, on many occasions being known only to the recipient. His was the spirit of genuine humanitarianism, however—a recognition of the universal brotherhood of man. He sought to alleviate suffering and distress and sympathized with the sorrowing, his benefactions reaching out in generous aid to those who suffered from an untoward fate. He was always interested in questions of vital import and on a moment's notice would speak instructively and interestingly to his fellow citizens upon art, education, finance or matters of state. He was the controlling spirit in the Cleveland School of Art and sought in many tangible ways to further the progress of the city which he made his home. A contemporary biographer said of him: "He was one of the few men endowed with a capacity to mold surrounding circumstances to suit his purposes." His career was almost meteoric in its dazzling qualities and yet it possessed a continuity that made him, throughout many years, one of the most distinguished representatives of the Ohio bar and one whose activity in railway circles left deep imprint upon the history of the nation.

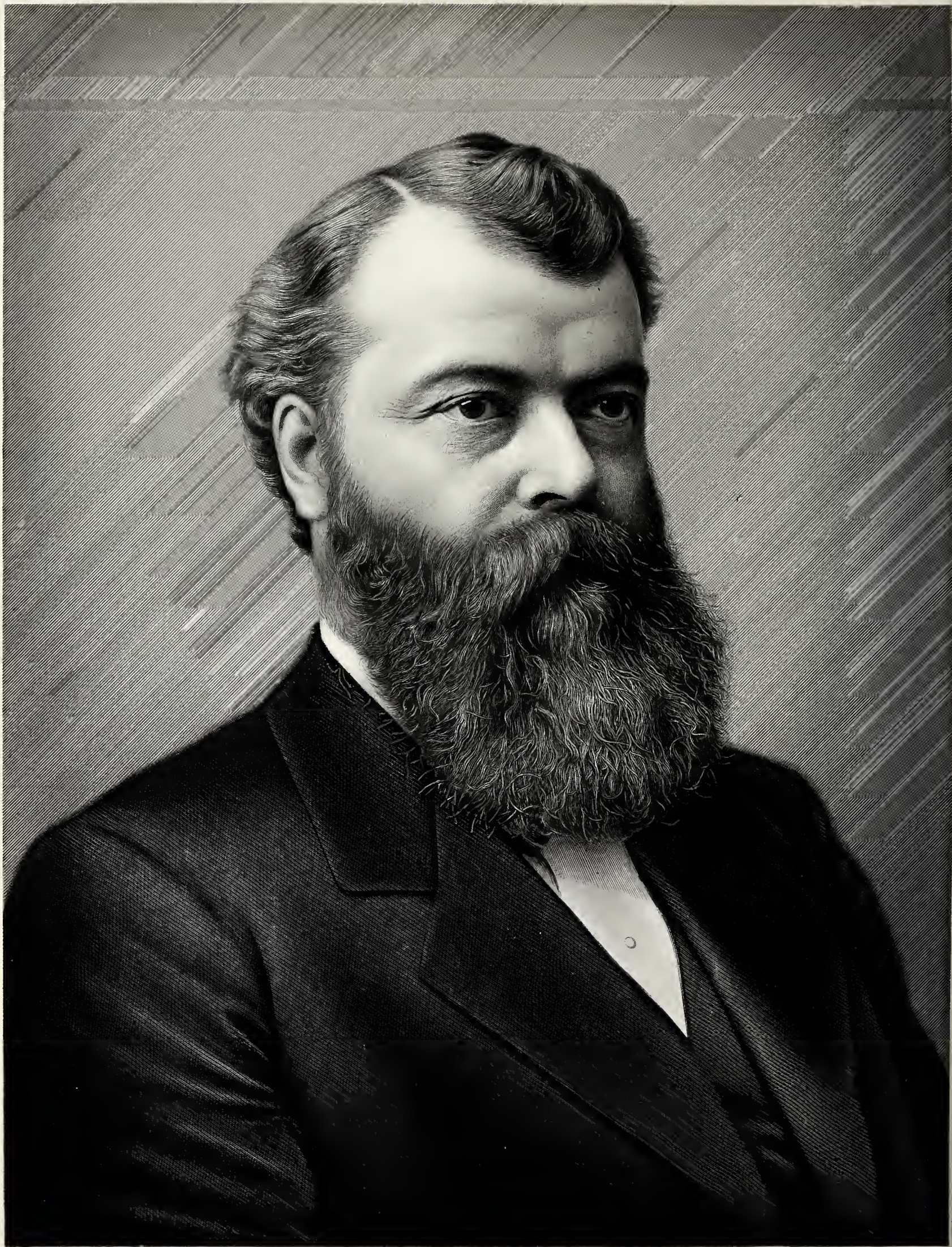
On the occasion of Judge Burke's death the Cleveland Bar Association on April 26, 1904, passed the following resolutions. "For more than fifty years Judge Burke has been a conspicuous and commanding figure in the law. While his early training and later studies and labors made of him a broadly cultured gentleman with an active interest in literature and the arts, the characteristic which the thought of him brings at once and always to mind is the enormous energy of the man and the vigorous, rugged strength of his intellect. By nature he was aggressively earnest in everything he undertook. At the time of removing to Cleveland he almost at once entered upon a legal career that has had few parallels in the history of the bar of Ohio. He participated in many cases involv-

ing vast interests and conducted all with such striking ability that his reputation soon passed the bounds of his own city and state and gave him almost national fame. While his later years were devoted more to his private interests, he nevertheless remained prominent in the community as a great lawyer as well as a man of affairs and a man in whom the bar of the county had continuing pride to the time of his death. While the weighty interest which he had in hand continuously during his long career prevented his participation to a great extent in social affairs, he was nevertheless a man whom those who knew him well found most cordial, friendly and entertaining. He entertained his intimate friends in a charming manner and left impressions of his social character that always drew one nearer to him. He was a man to be admired, a man to be honored and a man whose example at the bar and on the bench as well as in private life ought to be followed. He always showed respect to the bench. He stood as an American citizen absolutely kingly in the deportment of his own life. He formed his opinions without fear or favor and there was something so noble, so masterful in his utter independence that it made the deference he always showed the court the more noble and the more glorious."

Said one who knew him well: "I do not know any one who had a keener, more delightful sense of humor than Judge Stevenson Burke. No one ever enjoyed a good story more than Judge Burke, no one was a more delightful host or a more delightful conversationalist."

While Mrs. Burke now spends a great deal of her time at Clinton, New York, she is still enrolled among Cleveland's most estimable ladies, greatly interested in charitable work and in aiding institutions which Judge Burke befriended during his lifetime. She is president of the board of trustees of the Cleveland School of Art, in which her interest is keen and constant. She is a most charming lady, whose kindness of heart none question, while her culture and refinement are an innate attribute—as much a part of her nature as her kindly spirit or her appreciation of the beautiful. She possesses a deep love of music and art, is interested in historical research and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. When in Cleveland she attends the Second Presbyterian church, of which Dr. Sutphen is the pastor, and is very much interested in its work. Whatever her hand finds to do she does with all her might and with a sense of conscientious obligation. Realizing fully that the ennobling force of life is that which finds its root in Christianity, her influence is on the side of those things which lift the individual to a higher plane.

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H. D. Leveney

17/11/1871

General John Henery Devereux



GENERAL JOHN HENERY DEVEREUX, the scope of whose life work was vast and the results of most beneficial character to both state and nation, was one of Cleveland's honored residents and a representative of a family that through successive generations has been noted no less for patriotism and devotion to high ideals than for splendid business and executive ability. He was of the twenty-sixth generation in England and of the seventh in America in direct lineal descent from Robert de Ebroicis, or Robert D'Evreux, known in history as one of the Norman conquerors of England in 1066. In the early colonization of Massachusetts representatives of the name aided in the reclamation of the wild western world and their descendants through successive generations continued to live in the old Bay state, his father, Captain John Devereux, being connected with the merchant marine service at Boston. In that city John H. Devereux was born April 5, 1832. His education was acquired in the academy at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and early in 1848 he left his Massachusetts home for Ohio, that he might engage in civil engineering in this state. He was then a youth of sixteen years, a "very independent, high spirited boy, possessed of undaunted courage and unbounded enterprise." Almost immediately after his arrival in Cleveland he became connected with the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad as a contracting engineer, and on the completion of that line he found similar employment on the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad.

Between the years 1852 and 1861 General Devereux was in the south devoting his time to the construction of railroads in Tennessee in the capacity of civil engineer. He was prominently connected with the internal improvements of that state and section and was referee in several important cases as to location and construction. It was his intention to remain in the south, which seemed to open before him an advantageous field in the line of his profession, but the outbreak of the Civil war led to a change in his plans and he left Tennessee for the north. At that time he was city engineer of Nashville and resident engineer of what was then the Tennessee & Alabama Railroad.

In the spring of 1862, after having made a reconnoissance for a military railroad in the Shenandoah valley, he received an appointment as superintendent of military railroads in Virginia and under it had charge of all railroads out of Alexandria and connected therewith. His work in this connection was of a most important character and he rendered to his country signal service, the value of which can hardly be overestimated. An account of his work is given by a contemporary biographer as follows: "It was early in the spring of 1862 that the forward movements of the Federal armies in Virginia called for active operation, by the government of railroad lines centering in Alexandria and connecting with Washington. These lines of railroads were in the most deplorable condition, and in the midst of chaos, and for imperative demands for endless transportation to and from the advancing armies, General McCallum was suddenly called to the head of the department of railroads, and in turn summoned Colonel Devereux to act as the controller and chief of the Virginia lines, with headquarters at Alexandria and Washington.

"The work was herculean, and its difficulties were well nigh insurmountable, the constant assaults of the enemy upon the roads being almost equal in injurious effect to the intolerance and ignorance of the Federal officers, whose ambition by turn extended to the special ownership and direction of every mile of track, and every car and locomotive. No definite line was drawn between the jurisdiction of the chiefs of the road management, of the war department and of the army, but the written law was none the less exacting as laid down by the quartermaster's and commissaries' departments, by ordnance and hospital departments, by the chiefs in command in the field. Through the whole ran the demands necessitated by the movement of large bodies of troops, of batteries and pontoon trains, and the carriage of the sick and wounded.

"The roads were infested with suspicious characters and peddlers and the trains swarmed with these, to the injury of every interest in the service. There was no time for preparation. Colonel Devereux plunged into the chaotic mass and, meeting unmoved each obstacle, laid at once the foundation of discipline and brought the strictest order and obedience into almost instant action. He filled the reconstructed shops with tools and the roads with adequate equipments; quietly and patiently but persistently developed the system of military railroad law and made it harmonize with the regulations of each department. He swept away with a single stroke every peddler and leech and spy and thief from trains which now became in reality 'through trains of government supplies' as the orders required, and were manned and officered with the most rigid discipline. He organ-

ized a corps of inspection and detection that swept away all that was bad or suspicious, and made his eye the chief sentinel of the army, before which everything and everybody had to pass for recognition and approval.

"With strong practical sense he avoided clashing between the departments by fitting the vast machine of transportation to their wants, and thus aided greatly all the plans of General Haupt, as of his predecessor, General McCallum. With unwearied energy he developed the resources of the same ponderous machine until Alexandria became the center of a great system, that worked with the precision of a chronometer in the distribution, under his hand, of countless stores, munitions and troops. It mattered but little how many roadways or bridges were destroyed by the enemy, the railroad trains were never behind. Major General Meade particularly was supplied with rations and forage 'so magnificently' as he expressed it, under all circumstances, that his repeatedly expressed appreciation removed the last obstacle that might have remained to cause friction to the system.

"It was a gallant thing, with Pope's army driven back and scattered in confusion, to bring into Alexandria every car and engine in safety—in some cases working the cars up the grades by hand while the ground trembled with the shock of battle. Such work as this he repeatedly performed. It was a noble labor, that of caring for the sick and wounded, which was made a part of the military railroad work, and the United States Sanitary Commission gratefully acknowledged his constant and valuable aid in this direction. No officer stood better with the war secretary nor with the president, and, holding a position which could have been turned into a source of immense personal gain, his integrity was beyond doubt—no man dared even attempt to bribe him. He directed and moved men and machines by a thorough system, and the result was great smoothness in operation and precision in management; hence the promptness of movement and immunity from serious accident which marked the working of these military railroads."

Having successfully accomplished his task in connection with military railroad work, in the spring of 1864 Colonel Devereux turned his attention to services of equal importance in civil life. He made for himself a prominent name in railway circles, becoming widely known throughout the country in this connection. For five years after the war he was the vice president and general superintendent of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, and his judicious management was at once evidenced in his capable control of this line, resulting in almost immediate success. His work in this connection

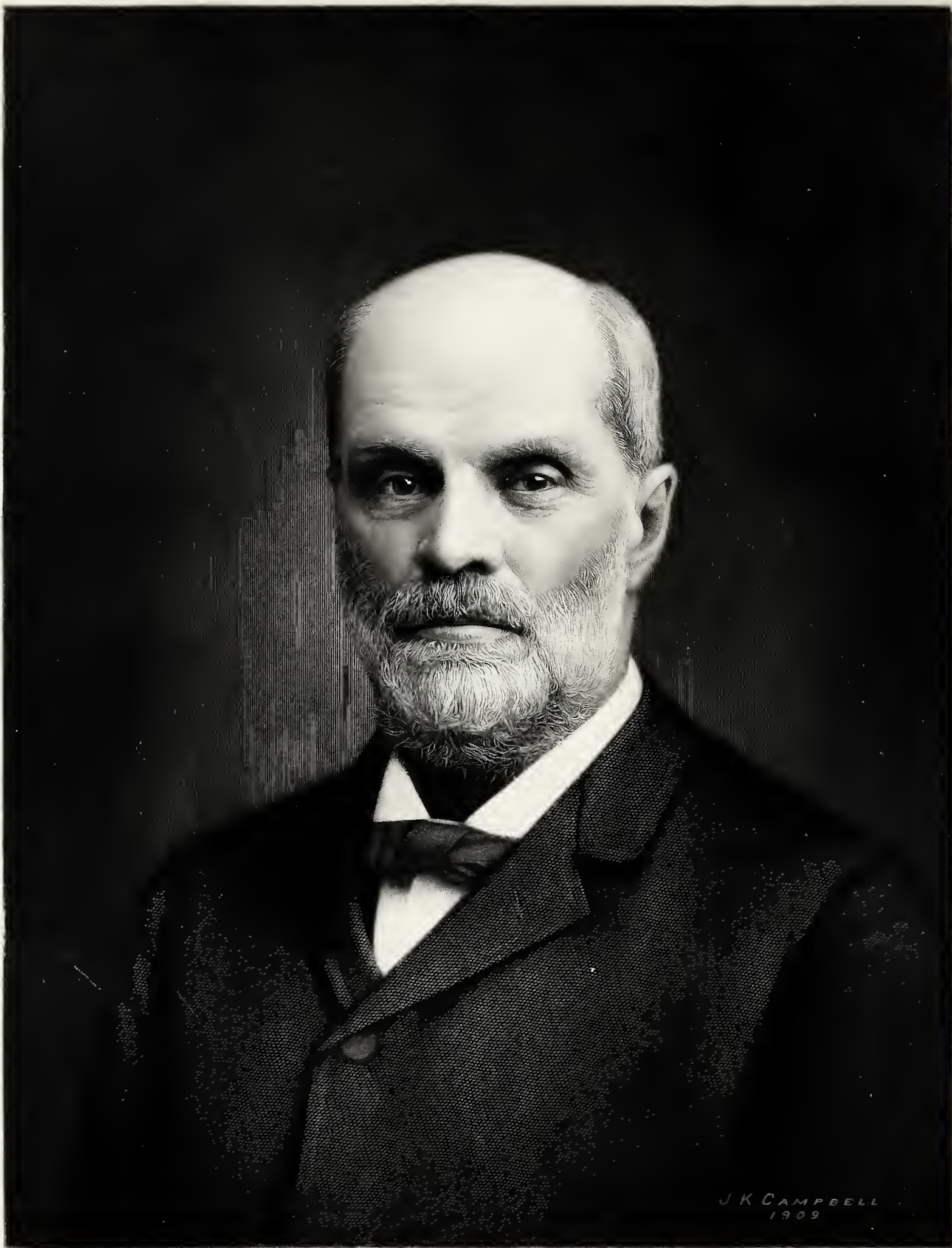
brought to him the attention of others prominent in railway circles and in 1866 he was invited to become vice president of the Lake Shore Company and soon afterward was elected to the presidency. When the consolidation of the Lake Shore road with the connecting lines between Buffalo and Chicago was effected, under the name of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, General Devereux was appointed general manager and had executive control of this great system in all of its ramifying branches. His administrative direction, his carefully devised and executed plans and his ready solution of difficult problems in connection with railway management brought success to the new corporation. No detail bearing upon railway interests seemed too insignificant to receive his attention yet he never for an instant lost sight of the more essential points of railway management nor failed to give these points their due relative prominence. In June, 1876, he was approached by most attractive overtures by the Atlantic & Great Western and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis railroad companies, and as president of both companies he capably controlled their affairs. He was also the chief executive officer of minor railroad corporations whose lines formed part of the system of the larger companies under his direction. The fortunes of the Atlantic & Great Western were at a low ebb when he assumed control, but he succeeded in putting the business on the best possible basis under the circumstances. Financial interests, however, were a great detriment to the road, and at the close of the year 1874 it was deemed useless to continue the struggle until a change in its financial conditions had been effected. General Devereux was accordingly made receiver by appointment of the court and soon afterward resigned his position as president and director. Clashing interests were regarded as in safe and honorable hands when in his control and his appointment to the position of receiver was satisfactory to all concerned. He continued in active connection with railway interests until his demise, which occurred March 17, 1886. His life was characterized by a splendid work both in behalf of the government during the period of the Civil war and in a private connection after resuming the pursuits of civil life.

On the 30th of April, 1851, General Devereux was married to Miss Antoinette C. Kelsey, a daughter of Hon. Lorenzo A. and Sophia (Smith) Kelsey. Her father came from Jefferson county, New York, to Cleveland, in 1837 and was one of the city's most prominent and best known pioneers. He took an active part in shaping its policy during its formative period and served as mayor in 1848 and 1849. For almost a half century he resided on Woodland avenue and was one of the most distinguished residents of that section. His father built

the first stone house in Jefferson county, New York, hauling the stone with ox-teams. Unto General and Mrs. Devereux were born two daughters and two sons: Mrs. Mary Watson, now living in Cleveland; John, of Bay Shore, Long Island; Henry K., who is connected with the Railway Steel Spring & Car Roofing Company, of Cleveland; and Antoinette H., the wife of Horace E. Andrews, of this city. In 1873 the General erected the residence at 3226 Euclid avenue, where he spent his remaining days and where his widow now resides.

General Devereux always manifested an active interest in public affairs and would have been accorded high political success had he not declined to serve in public office. He was twice tendered the nomination for congress but he always preferred to do his public service as a private citizen, supporting a public measure by his influence and labors rather than by political activity. He attained high rank in the Masonic fraternity and in 1860 was elected thrice illustrious grand master of the Grand Council of Tennessee. He belonged to the Episcopal church and was particularly interested in its missionary and Sunday-school departments. He was fond of business life and found genuine pleasure in carefully manipulating railway interests but he was also equally fond of music and art and possessed a fine artistic sense. Moreover, he was a keen lover of books and the riches of literature were among his most valued possessions. He enjoyed hunting and fishing and was on the whole a man of splendid balance, whose life was not so busy in its commercial relations as to crowd out recreation and pleasure nor to withhold from him the delights of companionship. He held friendship inviolable and was devoted to his family, giving to them the best of his nature in his efforts to enhance their welfare and promote their happiness.





Chas. Tracy

James J. Tracy



JAMES J. TRACY, one of the well known and influential financiers of Cleveland, where for nearly three-quarters of a century he has been engaged in the banking business and who, despite his advanced age of ninety years, is punctual at his office and conducts his business affairs with a clearness and vigor of a man many years younger, is a native of Lansingburg, Rensselaer county, New York, where his birth occurred December 3, 1819, his family having been among the early settlers of that part of the country. His father, Gardner Tracy, was a native of Connecticut, born in 1777, and passed away in 1849. The son began his education in his native city, but at the age of six years accompanied his parents on their removal to Utica, New York, where he attended school, early in life developing his talents for the transaction of commercial affairs and upon leaving the Empire state in 1836, he located in Cleveland, which at that time was in its infancy. He soon afterward entered the institution which was known as the Bank of Cleveland, and he remained with that concern until it closed its doors in 1842.

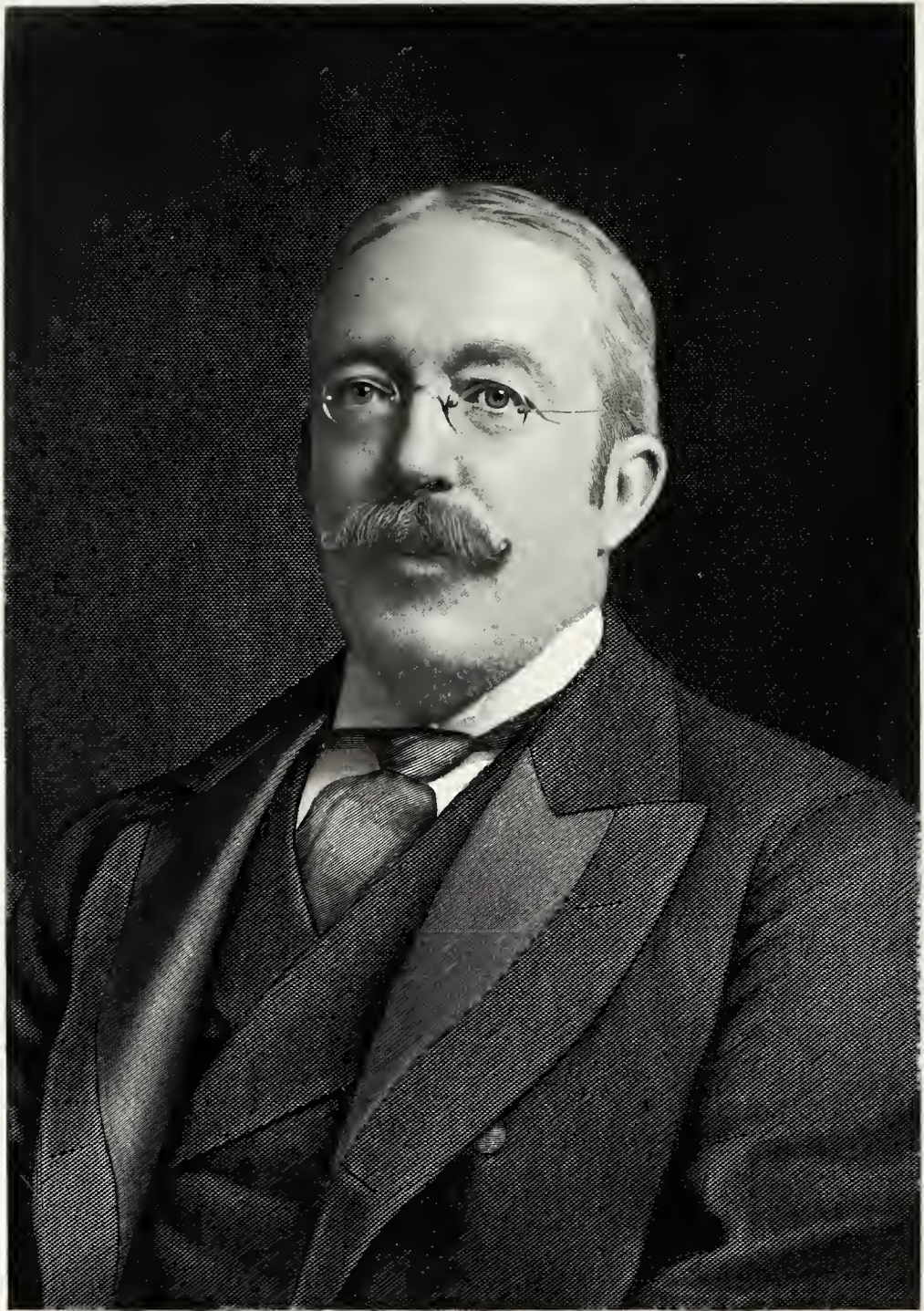
His second financial venture in this city was with the T. P. Handy Brokerage Company, with which he remained greatly to the advantage of the business for several years and upon severing his connection with the firm he became teller of the commercial branch of the State Bank of Ohio, in which institution he performed the duties of teller until the year 1850, when he resigned his position and has since been associated with a number of industrial enterprises particularly real estate. His conservative business judgment and talent for handling large affairs have won him recognition as a financier throughout the city and enabled him to prosper. Perhaps no man here has been so useful and influential in the affairs of the community, his ambition leading him into many walks of life, in all of which he met with success and proved beneficial to those with whom he was associated. He was one of the founders of the Case School of Engineering, a well known and thorough institution of its kind, which has turned out many students who have attained to positions of prominence in business and professional careers and since its establishment

he has been a member of the board of trustees. Mr. Tracy is vice president of the Society for Savings and at one time was a director of the City Bank, one of the most substantial and influential financial concerns in the state. He was also one of the founders of the original Brush Electric Company of Cleveland.

Mr. Tracy was united in marriage to Jane A. Foote, a native of Detroit, Michigan, born in 1857, by whom he had two children: James J. Tracy, Jr., whose birth occurred in 1884; and Catherine S., whose birth occurred in 1888.

Throughout his long business career Mr. Tracy has always been a supporter of the republican party and in all his experience he has never found occasion to induce him to become disloyal, believing firmly that the policies set forth by its principles are in every particular adequate to subserve the country's highest financial and industrial interests. His many years of prosperity in this city bear ample evidence of his business ability and unremitting energy, and he deserves the excellent reputation he sustains throughout the business circles of the community.





Sam W Mather

Samuel Mather



FOR more than sixty-five years the name of Mather has been prominently identified with the financial, industrial and social interests of Cleveland. One of the oldest and most prominent of the New England families, it has numbered among its members such noted divines as the Rev. Richard Mather, the American progenitor of the family; his son, the Rev. Dr. Increase Mather, the first native born president of Harvard College; and the latter's son, the Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather, who was a graduate of Harvard, senior pastor of the Old North Church in Boston and an overseer of Harvard College.

The branch of this family under consideration, whose history is inseparably a part of that of Cleveland during the period of its representation here, springs from Samuel Livingston Mather of the eighth generation, the father of Samuel Mather and William Gwinn Mather, among the foremost citizens of Cleveland.

The name Mather is derived from the Anglo-Saxon Math, meaning honor, reverence—and its representatives are very numerous in some parts of England and Scotland. Nearly all of those bearing the honored name in this country are descended from the Rev. Richard Mather, of Lowton, Winwick parish, Lancashire, England, where he was born in 1596. The line of descent from him, showing connection of the Cleveland branch, is designated by Roman numerals in the following.

(I) Rev. Richard Mather, the founder of the family in the new world, arrived at Boston, August 17, 1635. In 1636 he became the beloved pastor of the church in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and died there in 1669. He was twice married, his first wife, Catharine Holt, being the mother of his six children. His second wife was Sarah Cotton, the widow of the noted Rev. John Cotton.

(II) Timothy Mather, son of the Rev. Richard and Catharine (Holt) Mather, married first Catharine Atherton and second Elizabeth Weeks.

(III) Richard Mather, son of Timothy and Catharine (Atherton) Mather, and his two brothers, Rev. Samuel, who settled in Wind-

sor, Connecticut, and Atherton, who settled in Suffield, Connecticut, are ancestors of all those bearing the name and descend from the New England Mathers, as the name in other lines to this time ceased with Samuel Mather, a grandson of the Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather. After his marriage Richard Mather removed to Lyme, New London county, Connecticut, where he died in 1688.

(IV) Samuel Mather, of Lyme, Connecticut, married Deborah Champion and resided in that town.

(V) Richard Mather married Deborah Ely and resided in Lyme, Connecticut.

(VI) Samuel Mather married Lois Griswold. He was a prominent man in Connecticut and a member of the Connecticut Land Company.

(VII) Samuel Mather, born in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1771, after his graduation from Yale made a journey to the then wilderness of the Western Reserve to inspect lands in that section held by his father and other eastern men who were members of the Connecticut Land Company. After his return east he settled in Albany, New York, where he resided for some years, subsequently removing to Middletown, Connecticut, where he died April 16, 1854. He married Catherine Livingston, of a prominent New York family. Like his father, he was one of the leading men in his section of Connecticut. In his family were nine children. The eldest, a daughter, Maria, became the wife of Major General J. K. F. Mansfield, of Middletown, Connecticut, who was mortally wounded at Antietam in 1862. Their daughter married Walter B. Hubbard, whose sister is the wife of Frank B. Weeks, the present governor of Connecticut.

(VIII) Samuel Livingston Mather, son of Samuel and Catherine (Livingston) Mather, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, July 1, 1817, and was a member of the first class that was graduated from the Wesleyan University of that city—in 1835. After leaving college he was for some time occupied with business transactions for his father and subsequently, for several years, was in business in New York on his own account. During this period he made two voyages to Europe. In 1843 he came to Cleveland to look after the sale of lands owned by his father as one of the holders on the Western Reserve and also to attend to the same line of business for other eastern men who had interests in the state. Soon after coming to Cleveland he was admitted to the bar but never practiced the profession of law, for about that time his attention was attracted to the iron discoveries in the Lake Superior regions. He foresaw the future importance of that district and determined to give his time to and invest his capital in its development. In 1853 he became one of the

incorporators of the Cleveland Iron Mining Company, which mined and transported to Lake Erie the first cargo of Lake Superior iron ore. He was a member of the company's original board of directors and its first secretary and treasurer. Those offices he filled until 1869, when he was elected president and treasurer—a relation that he sustained until his death.

Mr. Mather was always held in the highest personal regard and esteem by the large iron manufacturing firms that bought Lake Superior ores, and to a great extent the prosperity and high reputation of the Cleveland Iron Mining Company was due to his personal influence and popularity. Upon his sound judgment and business acumen the directors and stockholders were always content to rely, feeling that their interests were safeguarded and fostered in his hands. He had a longer and more active identification with Lake Superior iron ore interests than any man of his time and his large-minded and conservative influence on the general policy of the ore companies was marked and beneficial throughout the entire period of his connection with the industry. Besides his identification with the Cleveland Iron Mining Company, one of the most substantial and important commercial institutions of the city, he was the secretary and manager of the Marquette Iron Company, a director of the Bancroft Iron Company, president of the Cleveland Boiler Plate Company, president of the American Iron Mining Company and president of the McComber Iron Company. He was at various times a director in numerous other companies engaged in the mining of ore and the manufacture of iron. In 1878 he became a director of what was then the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway Company and remained a member of that board for more than ten years. He was one of the original board of directors of the old Merchants National Bank and continued a member until it was succeeded by the Mercantile National Bank, in which institution he was also a director. His interests were large and varied. In the directorates of several insurance companies and numerous industrial enterprises he had a prominent part and he gave his genius and wealth to the advancement and upbuilding of Cleveland. As a business man he was one of the very foremost of his time in this city. While cautious, conservative and careful, he yet possessed a will to decide and the courage to venture where favoring opportunity led the way. Until his last illness he was actively engaged with business duties, his opinions constituting a forceful factor in the successful management of many important concerns. His reputation for honesty and fair-mindedness was of the highest and his life record is without a stain. While he won notable success, his path was never strewn with the wreck of other

men's fortunes, nor did his own prosperity cause others to lose in the game of life.

Personally Mr. Mather was a man of medium height, erect and portly. He was moreover a gentleman of education and refinement, who had a keen sense of humor and displayed a never failing cheerfulness and mirth, rendering his society a constant pleasure to his friends and associates. In his friendships he was warm, generous and stanch. If his confidence was once gained those who won it could always rely upon his loyalty. He was for almost forty years a prominent member of the vestry of Trinity church and for fifteen years preceding his death was its senior warden. He had long been known as one of the most liberal contributors to its religious and benevolent work. On a number of occasions he was elected to represent the diocese of Ohio as one of its lay delegates to the general triennial conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church and for many years represented Trinity church in the annual conventions of the same diocese. He was always a generous contributor to the various charity organizations of the city.

While never actively connected with politics, Samuel L. Mather manifested a deep interest in the various vital questions of his time and had clear and well defined convictions concerning public men and measures. As a citizen he commanded the profound respect of his fellowmen and while shrinking from public notoriety, he was an outspoken advocate of all measures looking to the preservation of public morals, the diffusion of general intelligence and the maintenance of law. His character for integrity was of the highest type and wherever known his name was synonymous with all the qualities which mark the Christian gentleman.

Samuel L. Mather was twice married. His first wife, whom he wedded September 24, 1850, was Georgiana Pomeroy Woolson, a daughter of Jarvis Woolson, of Cleveland, and to them were born two children: Samuel, a sketch of whom follows; and Katherine Livingston, a resident of Cleveland. Mrs. Mather died November 2, 1853. The second wife of Samuel L. Mather was Elizabeth, daughter of William R. Gwinn, of Buffalo, New York, to whom he was married on the 11th of June, 1856. One son, William Gwinn, born of this marriage September 22, 1857, is now a resident of Cleveland. Samuel L. Mather passed away October 8, 1890, and is buried in Lakeview cemetery. The Leader of October 9, 1890, said in part, regarding his death: "The chimes of Trinity Cathedral did not play at the usual hour of service last evening, but a single bell tolled out the requiem for a departed soul. Samuel L. Mather, senior warden of the parish, died at three P. M. yesterday after a brief illness. The

quiet manliness with which he met all the issues of life did not forsake him when he entered the valley of the shadow of death. Of him it may be written as another has said: 'I am now ready to be offered and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith.' The Episcopal church in the diocese of Ohio was the interest that, outside of ties of affection, lay nearest his heart. Among his last commissions were his pledges to the support of the Episcopate and the care of the missionaries. Within the parish he was a liberal giver and a faithful attendant upon divine service. For thirty-eight years he had served as vestryman and warden and was alike the loyal friend of the clergy and faithful representative of the people. The world will never know the extent of his private and personal charities but many there are who will rise up and call him blessed. To unassuming modesty were added those sterling qualities which go to make a 'man known and revered of all men' and as thoroughly respected as he was widely known."

(IX) Samuel Mather, son of Samuel Livingston and Georgiana Pomeroy (Woolson) Mather, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, July 13, 1851. After attending the public schools of this city he continued his education in St. Mark's school at Southboro, Massachusetts. He was the eldest son of a man whose extensive connections and interests caused the son at once to take up a business career when his education was completed. It was much the case of giving a good man a good chance. His nature forbade him living in idleness and retirement, although his means would have permitted, his energy and ambition prompting him to an active life. Gradually he won his way to a place in the ranks of the prominent men of his time and at his father's death, when Samuel Mather was less than forty years of age, he had become a worthy successor of his parent who was one of the foremost men of his time, not only figuring thus prominently in Cleveland but in the northwest as well. He had become recognized as a leader in financial and industrial circles before his father's demise and the latter's death threw upon him the care of great interests, making him the head of Pickands, Mather & Company, as well as bringing him into important relations with many other mammoth concerns. His prominence in banking circles is indicated by the list of banks of which he is a director or trustee. In industrial and commercial circles he is perhaps even more widely known. He is the president of the Huron Barge Company, the Hemlock River Mining Company and the Verona Mining Company, is vice president of the Hobart Iron Company, the Corsica Iron Company, the Minnesota Dock Company of Illinois, the Toledo Furnace Company of Toledo,

Ohio, and the Bank of Commerce National Association. His name is included in the list of directors of the U. S. Steel Corporation, the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company of West Virginia, the Cleveland Iron Mining Company of Michigan, the Pioneer Iron Company of Michigan, the Iron Cliffs Company of Michigan, the Cleveland Storage Company, the Malta Iron Company, the Citizens Savings & Trust Company, the Cleveland Trust Company, the Superior Savings & Trust Company, the Interlake Company, the Ashtabula Steamship Company, the Messaba Steamship Company, the New York, P. & O. Dock Company, the Cleveland Electric Company, the Ohio Iron & Steel Company, the Odanah Iron Company, the Provident Coal Company and the Mahoning Coal Railroad Company. Prominently connected with the iron and steel trade of the country, Samuel Mather now ranks among the distinguished capitalists of Cleveland. His business interests have ever been of an extensive and important character, demanding keen discrimination in management and marked sagacity in investment. The variety of his interests at once indicate him to be a man of notable business enterprise and keen perception, manifesting marked ability in discriminating between the essential and non-essential. He regards no position as final, believing that there is still opportunity for advancement and this qualifies his counsel whenever he expresses opinions concerning the management and control of important business affairs.

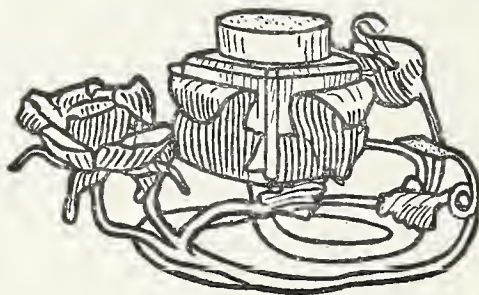
Mr. Mather's extensive connection with educational and charitable institutions also suggests much of his character and of his interests. His value as a citizen cannot be over-estimated, as his holdings are almost all in lines that have been factors in Cleveland's growth. He is one of the foremost men in the country in iron mining circles, thus sustaining the reputation of his father. Aside from business, however, his labors have been far-reaching in effect and in benefit. While he has attractive club relations outside of his business interests, he prefers to concentrate his energies upon affairs which are of vital importance to the individual or to municipal, state and national progress. He is now a member of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation and a member of the central committee of the American National Red Cross Society. He takes a great interest in Lakeside Hospital. He is the president of the Children's Aid Society; president and treasurer of the Home for Aged Women; vice president of the University School; a director of the Floating Bethel and City Mission; a director of the Cleveland Museum of Art; chairman of the Hanna Monument Association; and a trustee of the Western Reserve University, of Adelbert College, the Hiram House, Goodrich House, Kenyon College and the Case

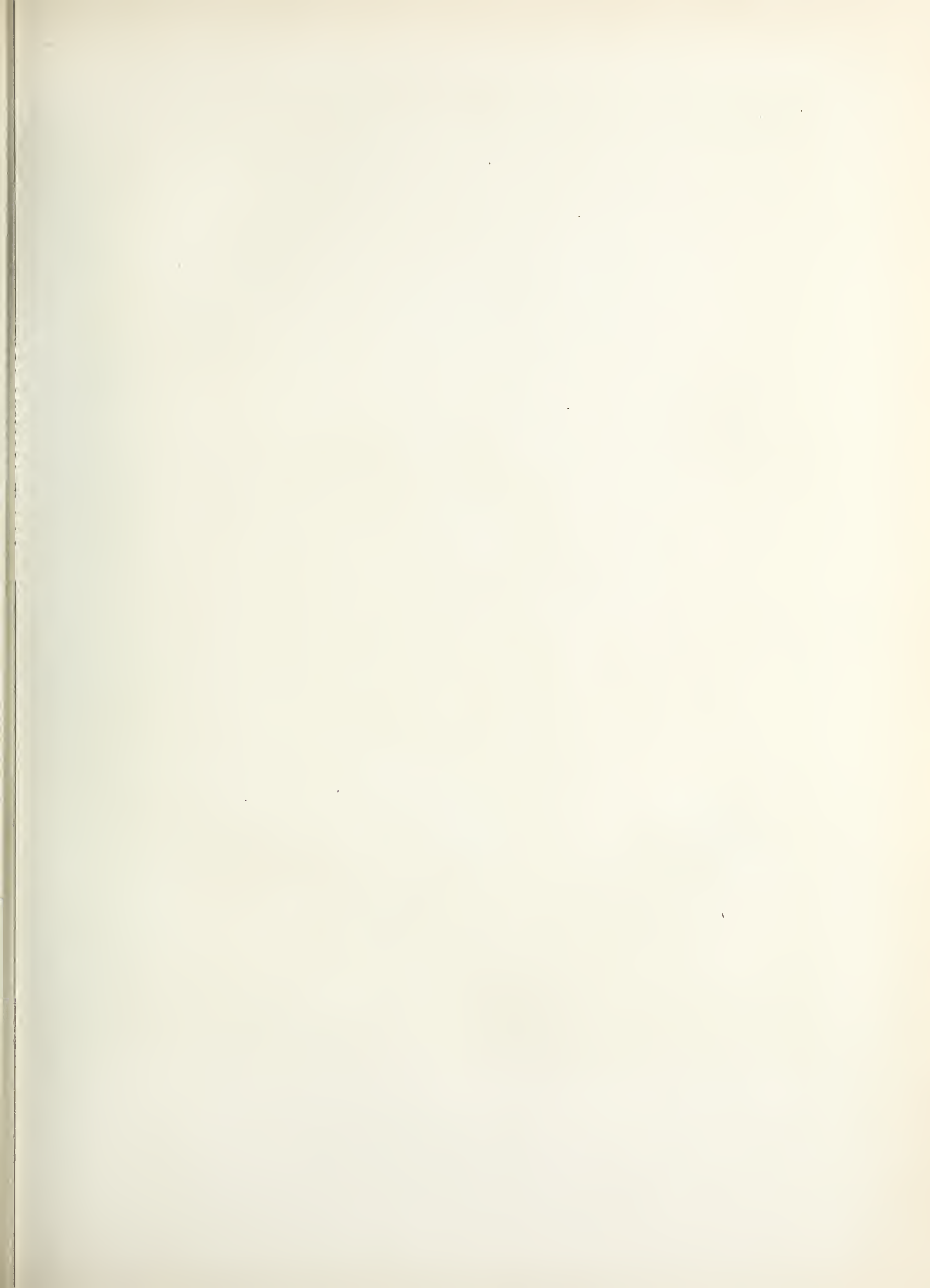
Library Association. He is also senior warden in Trinity (church) parish. Notwithstanding all of his connections and the fact that he is looked to for leadership in lines relative to the city's progress and welfare and to many enterprises for the public good in other lines, he is nevertheless a man of most modest and democratic manner. He is known as a philanthropist because his benefactions have been many and most substantial and yet the public knows nothing of the full extent of his contributions to and his personal activities in charitable causes. Close friends, however, say that his activities in these directions are larger than those of any other permanent resident of Cleveland. Few men have so fully realized the responsibilities of wealth or met their obligations unchecked by the spirit of self-interest. He has desired no public preferments or honors but he has extensive connections with institutions that pay no salaries. Without invidious distinction he may justly be termed one of the foremost men of Cleveland and many would accord him the place of greatest prominence.

Mr. Mather was married October 19, 1881, to Miss Flora Stone, the youngest daughter of Amasa Stone, one of the most prominent citizens that Cleveland has ever had. Mrs. Mather died January 19, 1909, in this city, on which occasion the local press published the following: " 'There has never been such another woman in Cleveland and there never will be,' said Mrs. M. E. Rawson, president of the Day Nursery and Free Kindergarten Society, speaking of Mrs. Mather. 'There is not a philanthropic organization in the city that will not feel her loss deeply.' 'Mrs. Mather was continually doing something for the Home for Aged Women, given years ago by her father, Amasa Stone,' said Mrs. Charles W. Chase of the Young Women's Christian Association. 'Her strong, sweet character and wide charities made her womanhood ideal.' Miss Mary E. Ingersoll, for many years president of the Nonpartisan Women's Christian Temperance Union, was overcome by emotion at the news of Mrs. Mather's death. 'I first knew her when she was a little girl and later when she was one of the pupils of Miss Guilford's school, where she graduated,' said Miss Ingersoll. 'Always the same quiet, retiring, unselfish disposition,—she was one of the finest types of Christian womanhood I have ever known.' Guilford House and Haydn Hall, the buildings which were Mrs. Mather's gifts to the College for Women, were saddened by the news of her death. 'Mrs. Mather's wisdom was as great as her generosity,' said President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University. 'With every gift she gave herself.' Goodrich House, a monument to Mrs. Mather's interest in settlement work, will be closed all day tomorrow in honor of her memory. Funeral services will be held at 2 P. M. at the Old Stone

church, of which she was an active member. Bishop William A. Leonard, rector of Trinity cathedral, will officiate with the pastor, Rev. A. B. Meldrum."

Mrs. Mather left at her death the following children: Samuel Livingston, Amasa Stone, Philip Richard, Constance.







Charles A. Otis
Jr

Charles A. Otis, Sr.



THE death of Charles A. Otis, Sr., which occurred in Cleveland, June 28, 1905, removed an influential citizen, whose life was rich in its benefits for the city's growth. He was a son of William A. Otis, whose life history appears elsewhere on these pages, and his birth occurred in Bloomfield, Ohio, June 26, 1835. He was nine years of age when his parents removed to Cleveland and as a youth and young man he worked in his father's general store and bank, being thus employed until nearly twenty-one years of age, when he became purser on one of the old Winslow boats. This life keeping him too much away from home, he returned to Cleveland. His father in the meantime had developed the iron trade here and the son followed in his footsteps. In 1853 he organized the firm of Ford & Otis and set up the first forge in Cleveland, beginning the manufacture of axles and bar iron. This factory was the first and only one of its kind west of Syracuse, New York. Shortly after the war Mr. Otis went abroad and at Berlin learned a new process of making steel. On his return to America he arranged to work the process on a royalty basis and thus instituted new methods in America. He was singularly successful and in a short time became one of the leading business men of the city. It was at this period of his life that he formed the Otis Iron & Steel Company, now operating under the name of the Otis Steel Company, and built the largest open hearth steel plant in the country. Associated with him in this enterprise were E. B. Thomas, Thomas Jopling, J. K. Bole and S. T. Wellman. Mr. Otis became the first president of the organization and so continued until 1899, when the property was sold to an English syndicate. He held the chairmanship of the board of directors for two or three years, after which he gradually retired from active business life. During his last fifteen years he lived in New York but spent a great deal of his time in traveling through Europe and America, visiting many places of interest in this country as well as in foreign lands. While residing in the Empire state he became a member of the Ohio Society of New York.

During his residence in Cleveland Mr. Otis was not only prominent in the industrial development of the city but was also a factor in its municipal progress and public life. In 1872 he was elected mayor of Cleveland on the democratic ticket and filled a very successful term in that office. He was importuned to again accept the nomination of his party but found that his business, which was at its height at that time, was demanding too much of his attention, so he declined further political honors. It was said of him that his wish to serve the people of the city was strong and he could have risen much higher in public office had not his business required his attention. In 1894 he became the president of the Commercial National Bank and was at the head of this institution for ten years, resigning the office and retiring from active business in 1904, at which time the Commercial Bank was merged with the Mercantile National Bank, forming the present National Commercial Bank. Mr. Otis was also one of the founders of the American Wire Company, which later became the American Steel & Wire Company, and was connected with the Standard Sewing Machine Company, the American Steel Screw Company, the Cleveland Electric Railway Company and the Society for Savings, being a director of the last named. At one time he was associated with Dr. Everett in the old East Cleveland line. Among the business men of Cleveland Mr. Otis was held in very high regard. He always took a personal interest in his employes, whose esteem for him was marked and there never occurred a strike in the history of his firm.

Mr. Otis had no early education beyond the meager facilities of the country schools but by indomitable energy he became a man of broad knowledge and large capability. His manner was one of simplicity and this, combined with his irreproachable integrity, gained him the confidence and good will of all who knew him and in fact he enjoyed the respect of the entire city. His foresight and business ability, aided by his public spirit, contributed in no small way to the substantial growth and progress of Cleveland.

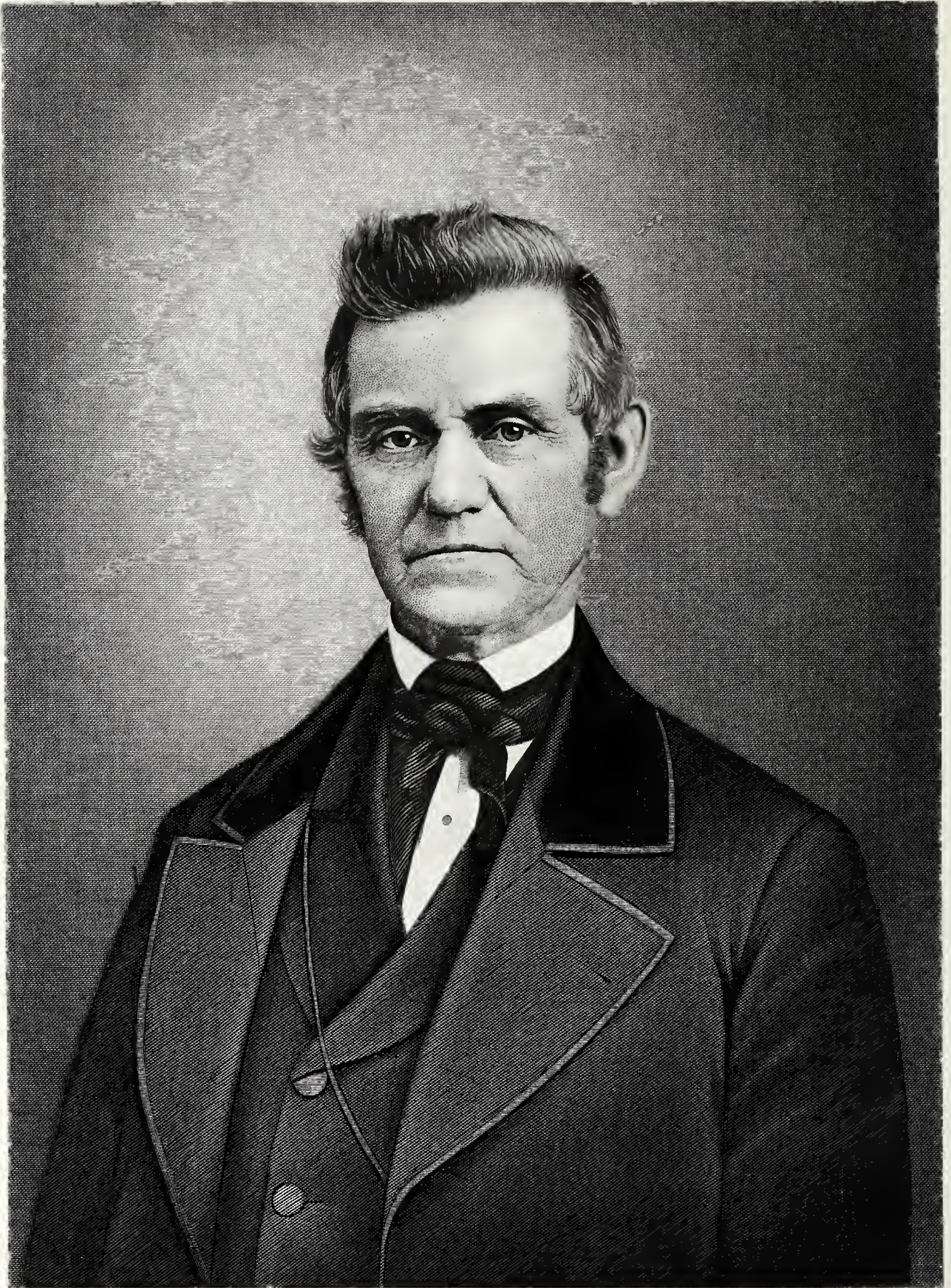
Mr. Otis was first married to Miss Mary Shepard, who died leaving two daughters: Mrs. Judge William B. Sanders; and Mrs. Dr. J. Kent Sanders, now deceased. For his second wife Mr. Otis chose Miss Ann Eliza Shepard, a sister of his first wife, and she died some twenty-three years previous to her husband. The children of the second marriage were three sons: William A., Charles A. and Harrison G.

A Cleveland paper referring to the death of Mr. Otis said editorially: "In the death of Charles A. Otis the city loses one of the builders of Cleveland. Charles A. Otis, Sr., was a pioneer in the

creative industrial enterprises which made this city, as it is today, a possibility. He ran risks and reaped the rewards of the pathbreaker, whose ventures into new fields are followed by less daring and able men. In the making of iron and steel, in banking, in varied manufacturing interests, Charles A. Otis was one of the most active forces in the growth of Cleveland. He promoted progress in all directions. The whole world of industry, finance and trade felt the stimulating effects of his many-sided enterprises. He was an inspiration and example for a goodly number of younger men who came within the scope of his personal influence. Great popularity bore witness that in this strong man's career success did not blunt humanity. He was loved and trusted by his employes as well as by his business associates. His judgment was as sound as his impulses were kindly. Enterprises which he founded went forward to great success. He was a stranger to defeat. The loss of such a citizen is a blow to Cleveland, which would be more felt if Charles A. Otis had not retired from active business and put his affairs in order some time before his death. Age and leisure had withdrawn him from the broad field of the city's productive interests before his long and useful life came to its end. A maker of Cleveland is missed from the scene of his labors and triumphs."

Another paper said of him: "The death of Charles A. Otis removes one who was for many years a leading figure in the city's manufacturing and financial life. Moreover, he served a term as mayor of Cleveland, having been nominated in his absence and without his knowledge, a fact which enabled him to display admirable and unusual independence while in office. He was one of the pioneers in the city's iron and steel industry and was identified with various other large interests. He was a leading citizen in every sense of that much abused term and will be widely missed in spite of retirement from active life which several years ago withdrew him largely from public notice"





Mr. A. Otis

William A. Otis



IN a review of the history of Cleveland and of northern Ohio it is interesting to note what an important part William A. Otis played in shaping the policy and molding the destiny of this section during its formative period. His business interests were always of a character that contributed not only to his individual success but also constituted an important factor in general progress. With the development of the trade relations, the improvement of the waterways, the building of the turnpikes and railroads and other features which have been most valuable in promoting the growth of the state he was closely associated and no history of this city, therefore, would be complete without prominent and extended personal mention of him.

A native of Massachusetts, Mr. Otis was descended from one of the distinguished New England families, tracing his ancestry back to John Otis, who was born in Barnstable, Devonshire, England, in 1581. He arrived at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635 and drew house lots in the first division of lands in that town. He was an ancestor of James Otis, the orator and patriot, who did so much toward promoting the interests of the colonies during the momentous period prior to the Revolutionary war. With keen insight recognizing the tendency of the British to encroach upon the long established rights of the colonies, through his oratory he awakened the people to a recognition of the situation and perhaps did more than any other man of his time to place colonial resistance in its true light before the world, indicating clearly the rights of the Englishman under the British constitution, as declared in that great instrument of English freedom, the Magna Charta. His prominent contemporaries of that time spoke of James Otis in terms of highest praise, recognizing the worth of his work in the glorious movement for independence. President John Adams said of him: "I know of no man whose services were so important and essential to the cause of his country and whose love for it was more ardent and sincere than that of Mr. Otis." Speaking of him, Justice Dana

said: "Mr. Otis was looked upon as the safeguard and ornament of our cause. The splendor of his intellect threw into shade all the great contemporary lights; the cause of American independence was identified at home and abroad with his name."

William A. Otis was a direct descendant of this distinguished statesman, who may well be numbered among the men who made the nation. In another way William A. Otis also performed a most important service for his country in opening up the west to civilization and promoting its trade and commercial interests. Leaving Massachusetts about 1818, he traveled on foot to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he secured employment in an iron establishment, doing any task that was entrusted to him. His ability, however, was soon recognized by his employers, who promoted him and gave him a generous increase in salary. For two years he remained with that house, depositing his savings with the firm, they agreeing to pay interest on the same; but the company failed and Mr. Otis thereby lost not only the interest but all that he had managed to save. With a resolute spirit that could not be overcome by disadvantages, he again turned his face westward and walked the entire distance to Bloomfield, Trumbull county, Ohio. With a vigorous constitution he set to work to make for himself a home and, if possible, a fortune in the new world. He was well qualified to meet the onerous demands of pioneer life and from the outset was an important factor in the actual work of development and improvement in this part of Ohio. He cleared land and also established a primitive mercantile business by furnishing the settlers with goods in exchange for ashes, wheat or other produce. He also conducted a tavern wherein he entertained the traveling public. Ashes were at that time used in the manufacture of black salts or impure potash, which was the only strict cash article in the country. It was difficult, however, to get this commodity to the eastern market. The casks of potash were hauled to the mouth of the Beaver river or to Pittsburg, whence they drifted on flatboats down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans and from that point were transported to New York. Mr. Otis did much of his own teaming and in Pittsburg exchanged the potash for goods with which he returned to Bloomfield. All trade in those days was largely a matter of barter rather than of cash, for there was scarcely money enough in the country with which to pay the taxes and indeed Mr. Otis was frequently obliged to furnish his customers with cash for that purpose.

When the Erie canal was completed to Buffalo, Mr. Otis, with keen prescience, realized the opportunity for making wheat a cash product by shipping it to that point. The settlers here raised an

abundance of grain, which they gladly disposed of for twenty-five cents a bushel, taking their pay largely in merchandise. Mr. Otis determined to see what might be done with Ohio flour on the New York market and shipped the first lot that was sent from the Western Reserve. As there had previously been no demand for flour barrels, there was no coopers at Bloomfield but a few miles north, toward the lake, there was a good custom gristmill. The old saying that necessity is the mother of invention has been again and again demonstrated by the pioneer and found exemplification in the work of Mr. Otis, who, unable to purchase barrels from a cooper, went into the woods, selected an oak tree and set his men to cut and saw it into suitable blocks for the barrels. From these blocks the rough staves were split. When the cooper's stuff was seasoned the barrels were made and although they were somewhat rough in construction, they were capable of being used in transporting flour and potash. The wheat which he secured from his customers Mr. Otis stored in the mill until it could be ground and packed in the barrels. He then hauled his flour and potash thirty-five miles to Ashtabula creek, where it was loaded on to a schooner and then taken to Buffalo and by canal to New York. The quality of the flour by New York merchants was regarded as in no way inferior to that of the Genesee country, which was then thought to produce the finest flour manufactured. The eastern merchants at once recognized the significance of trade with this new country on the shores of Lake Erie and offered every encouragement for the manufacture and shipment of flour and other commodities that might be produced in that section. In time Mr. Otis also took up the shipment of wool and pork and for nearly twenty years remained one of the leading shippers of this part of the country, conducting a constantly growing business which was characterized by none of the methods of modern speculation but brought a sure and steady return.

While still living in Bloomfield Mr. Otis was elected to represent his district in the legislature in 1834, capably serving for two terms. Recognizing now that the growing city of Cleveland offered a wider field for commercial enterprise, he took up his abode here in 1836 and at once was given rank with the foremost business men here. He continued to deal in pork, flour and potash and also became actively connected with the iron trade. Business development in one line always necessitates a corresponding growth in some other field of activity. The increasing shipping interests of this section called attention to the question of transportation, as it was necessary to have good roads and other means whereby the commodities might be easily taken to market. One of the earliest turnpikes in north-

eastern Ohio was made through Bloomfield, from Warren to Ash-tabula, and steamers were placed upon Lake Erie and the Ohio canal, thus extending navigation into the interior. Mr. Otis favored, protected and cooperated in many of these interests and was later an advocate of railway building, recognizing the great advantage which such a course would prove to this section of the country. He was therefore influential in securing the building of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, the Cleveland & Pittsburg and the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis Railroads. He spent much time in discussing the matter with the farmers, presenting to them the benefits of railroad enterprises and largely securing their cooperation and endorsement. For a long period he was a director of the first two railroads mentioned in a day when railroad interests were carefully managed for the benefit of the stockholders and the development of the country through which they passed. With the settlement of Ohio and the gradual transformation of its business Mr. Otis concluded to concentrate his energies upon iron manufacture and became the pioneer iron master of Cleveland. Again his keen foresight was demonstrated in the splendid results which attended his labors in this connection. Others followed his example until Cleveland became one of the important iron centers of the country. Still his resourcefulness in business was not exhausted, for he became as well a factor in banking circles and was prominent in the organization of the State Bank of Ohio and served as a member of the state board of control during its entire existence. He was the originator of the Society for Savings in Cleveland, acted as its president for thirteen years, was also president of the Commercial National Bank and connected with the banking firm of Wick, Otis & Brownell.

No movement for the benefit of Cleveland failed to receive his endorsement and of many of these he was the originator and promoter. The Board of Trade was largely founded through his efforts and he was one of the commissioners representing Cleveland in the negotiations that culminated in the merging of Ohio City and Cleveland into one great corporate body, the result being greatly promoted through his quiet influence and diplomacy in handling any measure entrusted to his care.

It was in 1824 that Mr. Otis was married to Miss Eliza Proctor, of Manchester, Massachusetts, and unto them were born two sons and a daughter: Hon. Charles A. Otis, president of the Otis Iron & Steel Company, of Cleveland; Eliza P., the wife of Hon. T. D. Crocker, of Cleveland; and William H., late of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mr. Otis was an earnest Christian man and with the increase of his wealth he did not attempt to live in luxurious style or to hoard his earnings but gave with constantly increasing generosity wherever his money might be of practical service and benefit to his fellow-men. His gifts to public charities were many, especially to those connected with religious bodies. Kindliness, helpfulness and benevolence ever remained salient features in his life. He held friendship inviolable and true worth could always win his regard. He was extremely cautious and conservative in condemnation of an act of another, viewing all with charity, preferring always to speak a word of encouragement rather than of criticism. Coming on foot to the great west in the second decade of the nineteenth century, he remained through more than fifty years an essential factor in its development in business, political, intellectual and moral lines. While his activities were largely concentrated upon his commercial, manufacturing and other enterprises, his influence remained ever as a steady, moving force for those other interests which are vital to the best development of the individual and the country at large.





Yours Truly
Geo W Worthington

George H. Worthington



GEORGE H. WORTHINGTON, financier and captain of industry, whose business interests will cover connection with at least forty important commercial and industrial enterprises, all of which have received substantial support in his sound judgment and keen insight, was born in Toronto, Canada, February 13, 1850. His rise seems spectacular in that his initial step in the business world was made as an apprentice in a mercantile establishment in which he was to receive no pay for his first year's service. Yet in his entire career there is no esoteric phase, his brilliant success following as the logical sequence of integrity, industry and the ability to foresee possibilities as results of the coordination and combination of forces.


A son of John and Mary (Wellborn) Worthington, he pursued his education in the schools of Toronto until sixteen years of age, and also attended a commercial college in that city. The day following the completion of his course there he was apprenticed by his father to serve for three years with a wholesale grocery house. He was to receive no compensation for his services for the first year, but to his surprise at Christmas was handed fifty dollars and for his second year's services was paid five hundred dollars, having in the meantime become the best salesman in the store. He was promised one thousand dollars for the succeeding year but the failure of his father's health led him to leave Canada and come to the United States to take charge of the interests of his father who, as a contractor, was then building the Southern Central Railroad in the state of New York. Taking up the task he at once gave careful consideration to the business management, saw where retrenchment of expenses and expansion of activity was possible, and so managed the business that when the contract was completed, according to the terms of his arrangement with his father, his share of the profits amounted to fifty thousand dollars—and Mr. Worthington was not yet twenty-one years of age. From New York he went to Brownhelm, Ohio, and entered the employ of Worthington & Son, a firm con-



Wm. H. Smith del.

John Huntington

John Huntington

S the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity, its evening of complete and successful effort ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of John Huntington, a man esteemed and honored wherever known and most of all where best known. He figures on the pages of history as a capitalist but more than that as a benefactor whose interests and sympathies went out at all times toward the unfortunate in a tangible manifestation of a spirit of helpfulness. While he has passed from life his good deeds remain and are yet factors in much of the city's charitable and benevolent work.

Mr. Huntington was born in Preston, England, March 8, 1832, a son of Hugh Huntington, who was professor of mathematics at Onuskirk in Lancashire and one of the founders of the Trinity school at Preston. After acquiring a good education in his native land John Huntington sailed to America in 1852 and the same year came to Cleveland, establishing himself in the roofing business. In this industry he met with success and he also became interested in oil in an early day. It was in 1863 that he took up the business of refining oil with Clark, Payne & Company and his knowledge of mechanics and his understanding of the needs in the line of his business enabled him to invent many valuable improvements in the methods of refining oil, which inventions he patented. He also made improvements on the furnaces and on the machinery used in the manufacture of oil barrels. So great were the advantages resulting from the use of his inventions that the business of Clark, Payne & Company rapidly outstripped all competitors and finally they united with several of the chief refiners of this section of the country to form the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Huntington acquired a handsome fortune but, never hoarding his gains for selfish purposes, he gave freely in charitable and benevolent lines and also became interested in other business enterprises which were of substantial benefit in up-building the city. In 1886 he engaged successfully in lake shipping and became part owner of a large fleet of vessels. He was also ex-

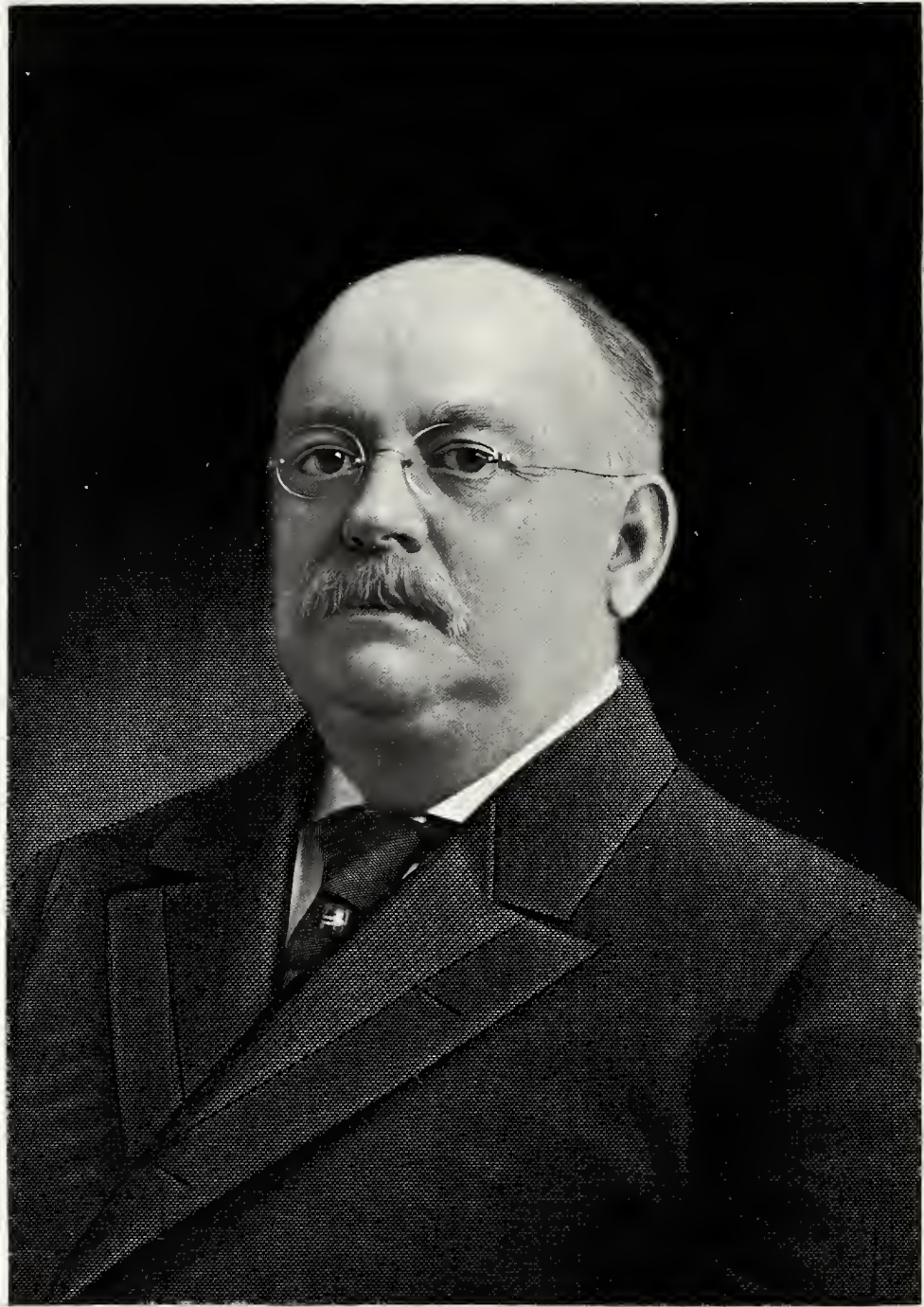
tensively interested in the Cleveland Stone Company and became its vice president.

Unlike the great majority of the prominent and successful business men of the present day, he did not regard participation in the political interests of his city as beneath him but on the contrary regarded it as a duty as well as the privilege of every American citizen to share in the work of promoting the welfare of city, state and country through the avenue of politics. He became actively interested in municipal affairs and at an early day entered the city council, where by reelection he was retained for many years and was connected with the inception and carrying out of the plans for many of the public works of Cleveland. He was always a firm believer in a brilliant future for the city and his labors at all times looked to the growth and development of Cleveland while also promoting practical reform. In 1872 he introduced the resolution in the city council for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the construction of a bridge across the river at Superior street. The resolution was adopted and he was appointed to serve on the committee having in charge the construction of the bridge. He continued in the council for thirteen years, beginning in 1862, and always stood for substantial improvements such as paving streets, developing the sewer system, building bridges, advancing the water supply and introducing steam fire engines. He was also one of the promoters of the Lake View park and the Superior street viaduct. His labors were at all times practical and he was ever a man of action rather than of theory, accomplishing results while others were still forming plans.

In 1852 Mr. Huntington was united in marriage to Miss Jane Beck, of Preston, England, and that year they sailed for the new world. As the years passed four children were added to the family: Mrs. A. C. Hord, William R., Mrs. H. P. Smith and Mrs. E. A. Merritt, all of Cleveland. Following the death of his first wife Mr. Huntington wedded Mrs. Mariett L. Goodwin, a daughter of Talmage W. Leek, of Cleveland. The death of Mr. Huntington occurred in London, England, January 10, 1893. Four years before—in 1889—he established a permanent fund to be known as the John Huntington Benevolent Trust and placed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in the hands of a committee, which he selected. The income was to be divided between nineteen public institutions of charitable and educational character, and today no less than forty different charities of the city are benefited yearly through the Huntington Benevolent Trust. He also gave a certain per cent of the income from his estate during the life time of his children and at their

death a definite amount of property for an art gallery and an evening polytechnic school. He foresaw the needs of the city along these as well as many other lines and made provision therefor. His residence in America covered almost fifty years and during that period he made substantial progress. He wisely chose as the place of his residence a land where history is making, a country whose natural resources have not been developed to their full extent, as is the case in many districts of the old world, but where the wealth of its advantages is hardly yet realized. He took his part in shaping the destiny of the city with which he became identified, utilized his opportunities for the development of natural resources and as the years passed, in the control of his business interests, reached a place among the millionaire residents of Cleveland and won a firm hold on the affection of his fellow townsmen by reason of the many generous deeds which he did for the benefit of those needing his assistance. Thus among the names of the most honored dead of Cleveland is inscribed that of John Huntington.





W. H. Bishop

Horace A. Bishop

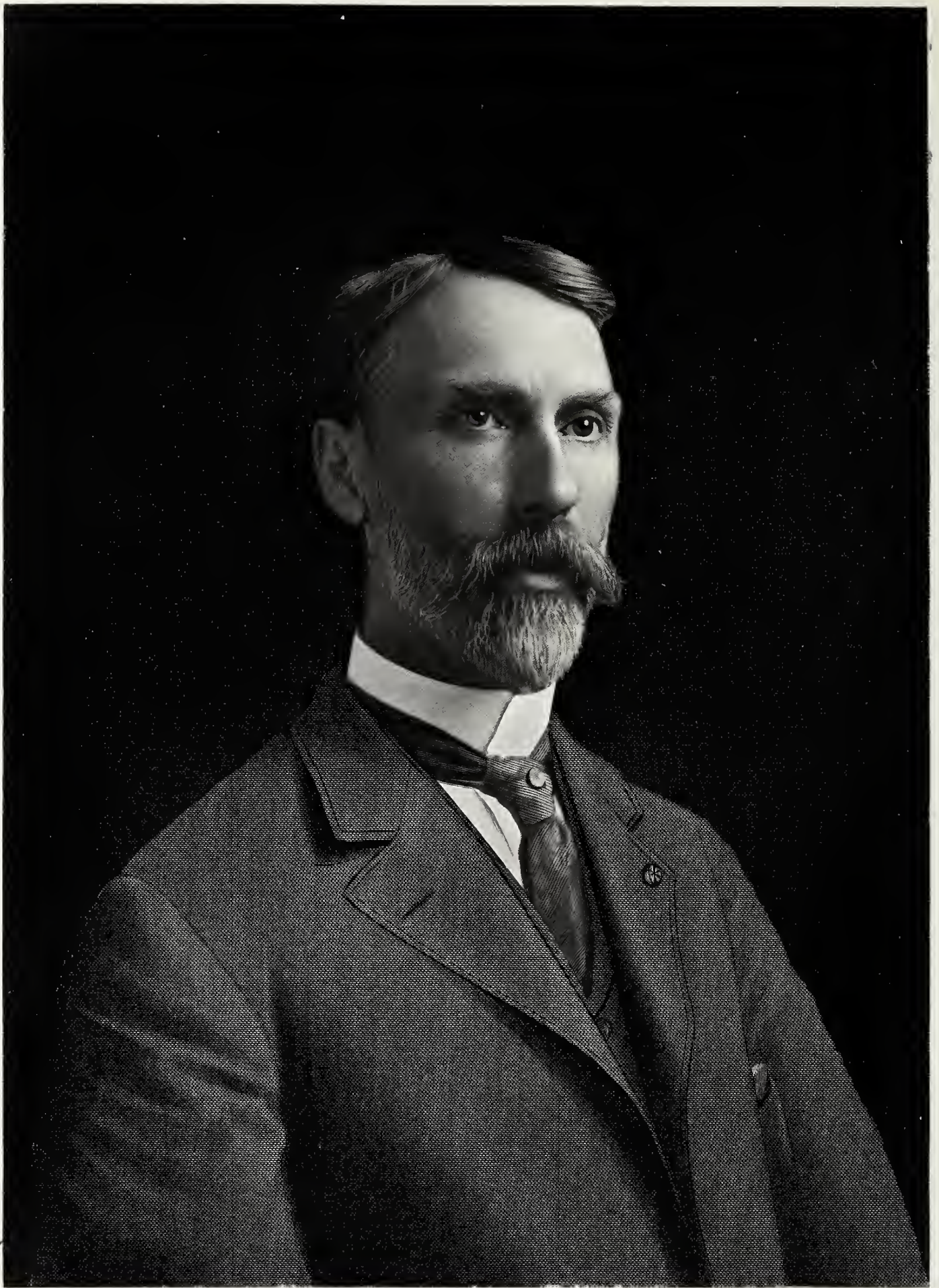


ORACE A. BISHOP, one of the honored retired residents of Cleveland, has lived here since 1867 and has borne his part in the subsequent upbuilding of its best interests. He was born in Andover, Connecticut, July 2, 1849, and was well educated, taking a classical and English course at East Greenwich Academy, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island. After coming to Cleveland in 1867, he secured employment as civil engineer in what was then the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, but is now a part of the Erie Railroad, continuing in that position for two years. He then became a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Babcock, Hurd & Company, continuing with them until 1895. At the same time Mr. Bishop was president of the Wholesale Grocers Association and later president of their state association. In 1894 he was elected president of the old Park National Bank, which in time consolidated with the American Exchange Bank and the Euclid Avenue National Bank, with Mr. Bishop as president until this was merged with the First National Bank, and John Sherwin, who had been first vice president of the Euclid Park National Bank, was elected president. Mr. Bishop has continued on the board of directors. In 1894 he was elected president of the Elwood Tin Plate Company, of Elwood, Pennsylvania, one of the largest factories of the kind in the country, and he continued at its head until it was taken over by the trust in 1899. In that year he decided to retire from business to a great extent on account of ill health, and since then he and his wife have traveled extensively, visiting most of the important places throughout the world.

In 1874 Mr. Bishop married Mary E. Marsh, of Hartford, Connecticut, a charming lady, who is the comfort and solace of her husband. He is a member of the Union Club, is a thirty-second degree Mason, and is connected with Halcyon Lodge and Holyrood Commandery, K. T., having served two terms as commander. Ever since the inception of the Chamber of Commerce he has been one of its members. Mrs. Bishop is a member of Euclid Avenue Presbyterian church.


In the twilight of the retrospect Mr. Bishop has nothing to regret and the elevating principles which have animated his life remain with him. He has been a man who has attained to more than ordinary success and yet only through the most honorable of methods. However, the stress of heavy responsibilities and the details of the various positions of trust he held told upon him, so that the business world lost prematurely one of its prime factors when he retired from active life, although his friends still have the pleasure of his presence and profit by the kindly advice he is so able to give.





J. S. Cox

Jacob Dolson Cox

ACOB DOLSON COX is now living retired but was formerly manager of the Cleveland Twist Drill Company and is still financially interested in the enterprise, his official connection therewith being that of director and vice president. He comes of a prominent and well known family of this part of the state, but it has been his individual merit that has gained for him the enviable regard in which he is uniformly held. He was born in Warren, Ohio, May 15, 1852, and is a son of the Hon. Jacob D. Cox, a native of New York city. Coming to Ohio in early life, Hon. J. D. Cox pursued his education in Oberlin College and later settled in Warren, where he engaged in the practice of law. He soon became recognized as one of the most learned lawyers before the Ohio bar, and his intellectual force and ability carried him into important relations outside the strict path of his profession. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the cause of the Union and served in the army with the rank of major general. He became an influencing factor in the political circles of Ohio, first representing his district in the state senate, while later he was honored by election to the governorship of this commonwealth. National honors later came to him in his appointment as secretary of the interior in President Grant's cabinet. The latter portion of his life was spent as dean in the Cincinnati Law School. He married Helen Finney, whose father, Charles G. Finney, was the dominating spirit of Oberlin College until his death. The demise of Hon. J. D. Cox occurred August 4, 1900, at Magnolia, Massachusetts, but his widow is still living at the age of seventy-eight years.

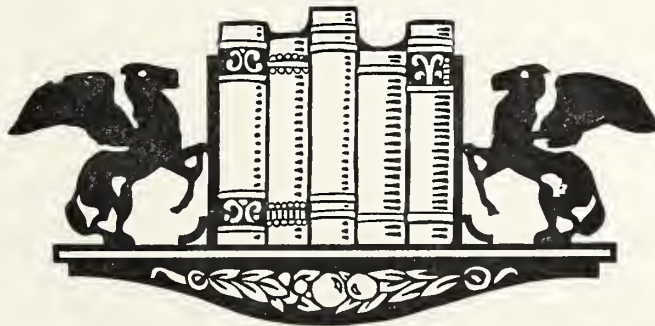
Jacob Dolson Cox of this review pursued his early education in the public schools of Warren, Ohio, and at the age of seventeen years came to Cleveland. Here he entered the employ of the Cleveland Iron Company to learn the rolling mill business. He worked in every capacity, including that of machinist, roll turner, roller, puddler, etc., and was thus employed until the fall of 1875. He also spent some time as a machinist with the old Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company on marine engine work and was employed on the twin

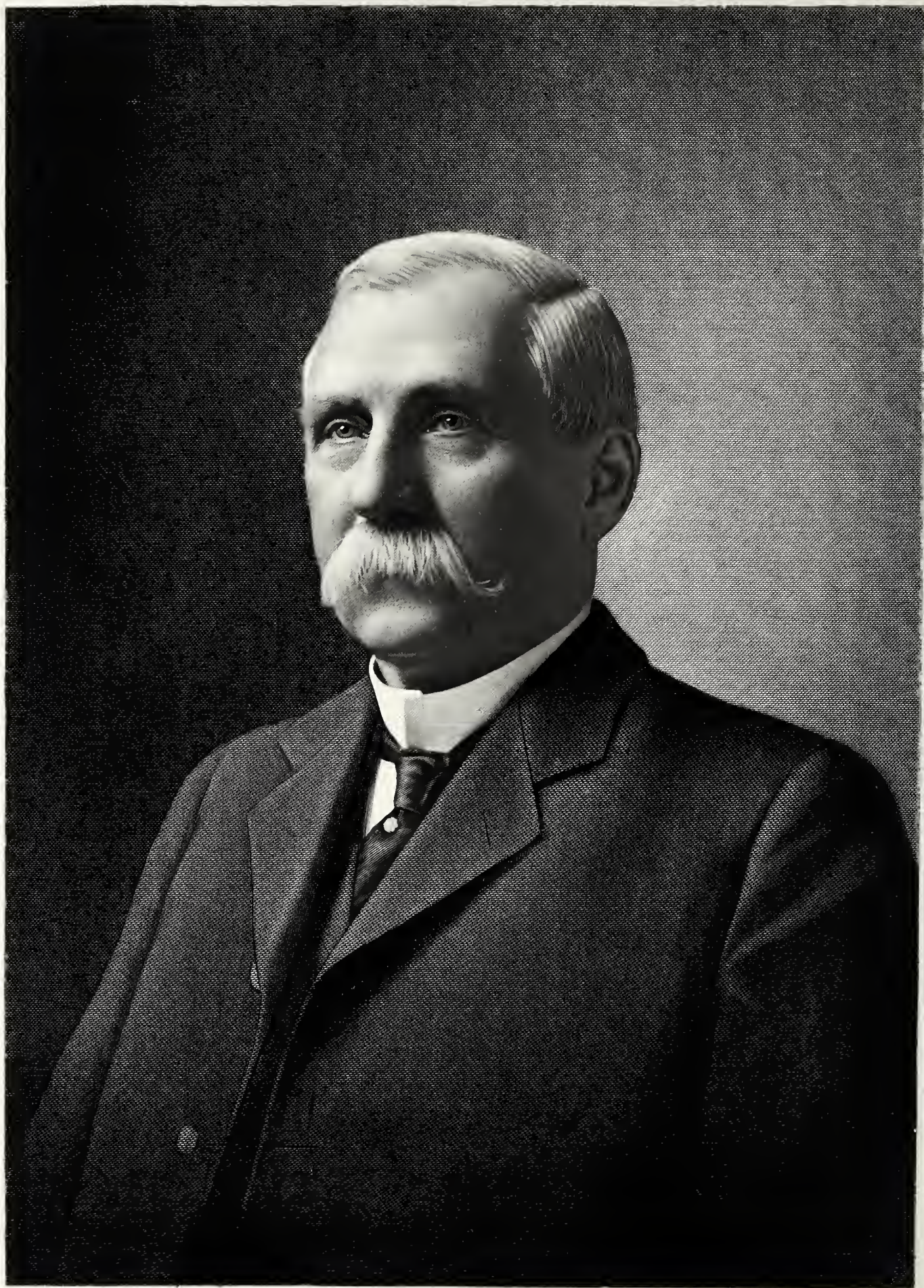
screw steamer Amazon, which was the first of the kind on the lakes. He returned home in 1875 and took up the study of mechanical drawing and kindred branches. In June, 1876, he embarked in business on his own account, purchasing a half interest in the business of C. C. Newton of Dunkirk, New York, who was making twist drills and tools. The firm then became Newton & Cox and a removal was made to Cleveland in September, 1876. In June, 1880, Mr. Cox purchased his partner's interest. The success of this venture was immediate from the start. At the time of removal to Cleveland the firm had but one man and one boy in their employ and something of the rapidity and wonderful growth of the business is indicated in the fact that in September, 1907, the company's employes numbered eleven hundred men. The drill manufactured is used in machine shops throughout the world, being one of the most successful implements of this character ever placed upon the market. Its sale, therefore, has covered every civilized country and the volume of business makes this one of the most important industries of Cleveland and the middle west. While Mr. Cox is now retired from the active management to which he formerly devoted many years, he is still one of the directors and the vice president of the company and his connection therewith insures him a most gratifying and substantial annual income. He is also a director of the Cleveland Trust Company and a member of its executive committee. He retired from active business on the 1st of January, 1904. In the fall of 1880 F. F. Prentiss had been admitted to a partnership under the firm style of Cox & Prentiss and when Mr. Cox retired from active management in January, 1904, the business was incorporated under the name of the Cleveland Twist Drill Company.

In 1878 occurred the marriage of J. D. Cox and Miss Ellen Prentiss, daughter of Judge S. B. Prentiss. Their children were: Samuel Houghton, who was born in 1879 and is now with the Cleveland Twist Drill Company; Jacob D., born in 1881; and Jeanette Prentiss.

Mr. Cox is very fond of golf, boating and motoring and has also spent considerable time in travel. He likewise finds keen interest in photography and microscopic studies. His interests, however, have been by no means confined to those things which relate only to his own success, pleasure or welfare. He has been a coöperant factor in various plans for the city's good, has always been active in the Chamber of Commerce, becoming one of its original members, and was at one time its first vice president. In 1892 he was a member of the Committee on the Promotion of Industry, which committee in 1893 was merged with the old Board of Trade, forming the present Chamber of Commerce. In all public as well as private connections Mr.

Cox has looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future and has labored for continuous as well as temporary progress and advancement. He is a trustee of the Case School and is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He likewise belongs to the Engineers Club of Cleveland and the Engineers Club of New York city, is a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Society of Mayflower Descendants of Ohio and New York, while his appreciation of social amenities is indicated in his connection with the Union, Euclid and Country Clubs. His labors throughout his entire life have been of far-reaching effect, the entire community feeling the stimulus of his efforts, for his nature has ever been too broad to exclude that service which every individual owes to his city and that interest which he should feel in every movement or plan promulgated for the public good.





Andrew J. Upson

Andrew Seth Upson



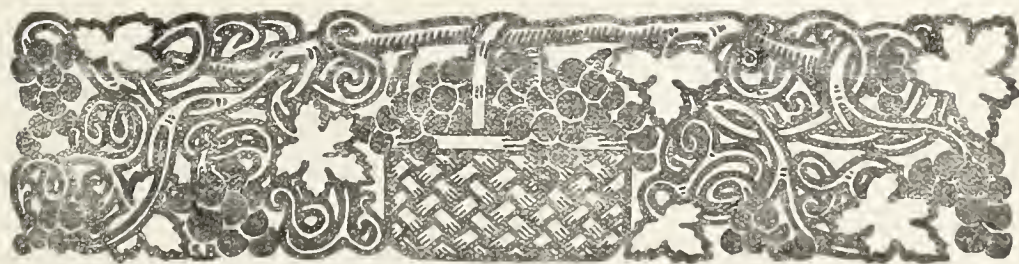
WITH the rapid commercial development of the country there have come to the front men capable of directing mammoth concerns and who by reason of this quality are today the leaders in their particular field of activity. Such has been the record of Andrew Seth Upson, president of the Upson Nut Company and the Union Rolling Mills Company, who stands now at the head of the most extensive nut manufactory of the country. Mr. Upson was born at Burlington, Connecticut, June 16, 1835, and is a representative of one of the old New England families, tracing his ancestry back to Thomas Upson, whose name appears as one of the first settlers and property holders of Farmington, Connecticut. Seth Upson, his grandfather, founded the family at Wolcott, Connecticut, where many of his descendants still reside. Seth Upson, the father, was a farmer by occupation and followed that pursuit in Connecticut until his death, which occurred about 1837. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Martha Brooks, was also a native of Burlington, Connecticut, and died in 1889. One of the members of the family served as mayor of Baltimore and others were prominent in public life. The family of Seth and Martha Upson numbered four daughters and two sons, Andrew S. being the fifth in order of birth. His brother Dennis, becoming a resident of Unionville, was engaged in business with the subject of this review until his death in 1859.

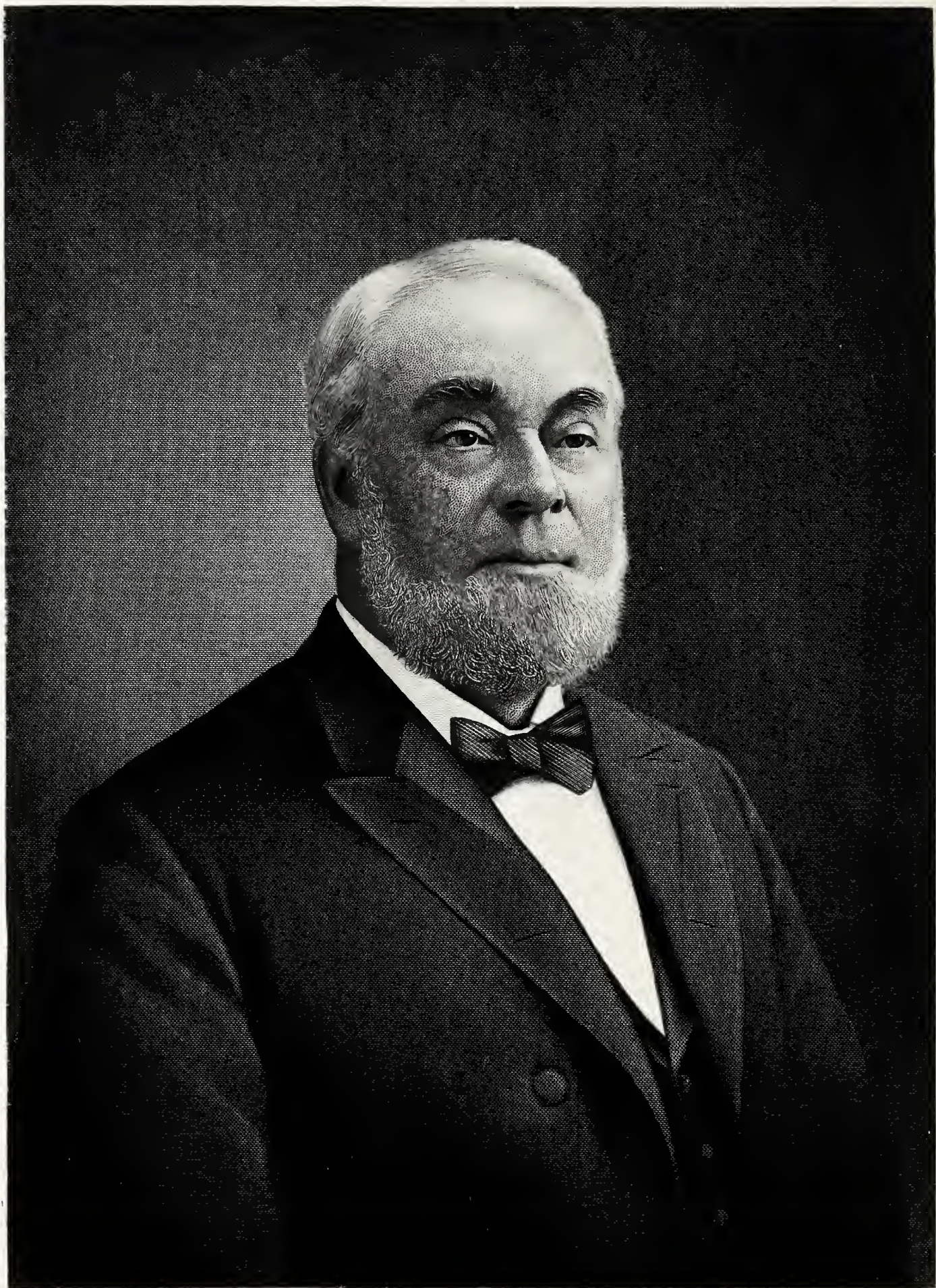
On the home farm at Burlington, Connecticut, Andrew S. Upson spent his youthful days, pursuing his education in public and private schools there. In a rural environment he developed a sturdy physique, while his educational advantages brought a mental development that has constituted the foundation of his success in later life. At nineteen years of age he entered the bolt and nut works owned by his brother-in-law, Dwight Langdon, at Farmington, Connecticut, and after being employed in the factory for one year was sent upon the road as a traveling salesman, thus representing the house until the death of Mr. Langdon in 1860, when he formed a partnership with George Dunham and took over the business under the name of Upson & Dunham. At that time between thirty and forty

operatives were employed in the factory. The business had been established in 1854 at Unionville, Connecticut, by Mr. Langdon, who manufactured carriage bolts from square iron, having four hand headers, a furnace with a home-made blower and five lathes of various kinds. The plant was valued at ten thousand dollars and had a capacity of three thousand bolts per day. During his early connection with the business Mr. Upson's work consisted of making bolts in the shop a part of the time and driving through the country with a wagon load of bolts and nuts, which he sold to blacksmiths and wagon-makers. Upon becoming head of the firm he instituted various improvements in methods of manufacture and from time to time the business underwent various changes, constantly growing in volume and importance and in time absorbing many large and valuable plants in various parts of the country. Today there is a plant conducted at Unionville and another large plant at Cleveland, and the enterprise is one of the mammoth concerns of its kind in the world. Since the incorporation of the business, July 14, 1864, Mr. Upson has been its president and has been the guiding spirit in its progress, expansion and improvement. The Cleveland factory was opened in 1872 and today there are fourteen hundred employes of the company in their two establishments, while their sales extend not only to every state in the Union but also to Mexico, South America, Europe and Australia. The success which Mr. Upson has attained in manufacturing lines has led to his cooperation being sought in other fields and he is now a member of the advisory board of the Citizens Savings & Trust Company of Cleveland, a director in the Union National Bank, vice president and director of the State Banking & Trust Company and a director in the Western Reserve Insurance Company and the Bankers' Surety Company.

Mr. Upson was married in Unionville township, Farmington, Connecticut, October 2, 1859, to Miss Chloe M. Moses, a daughter of Orrin Moses, of Burlington, Connecticut. She was a lady of most benevolent spirit, taking an active part in church and charitable work, the poor and needy finding in her a warm friend. She died January 26, 1907, and her loss was deeply deplored by all who knew her. Six children had been born of this marriage, of whom three are yet living: Dennis Andrew and William Jewell, who are associated with their father in business; and Mary Chloe, the wife of Frederick H. Rose, a son of ex-Mayor Rose and assistant treasurer of the Upson Nut Company. Since 1889 Mr. Upson has spent the larger part of his time in Cleveland but maintained his home in Unionville until the death of his wife, when he removed to this city. He had, however, in the meantime maintained an elegant home at

No. 7208 Euclid avenue, having purchased the property in 1890. Both were members of the Congregational church at Unionville. Mr. Upson is one of the trustees of the New England Society. He is also a member of the Colonial, Euclid and Union Clubs. In politics always a stalwart republican, he has never sought political office except at the solicitation of friends. He served several terms as an assessor and as a member of the board of revision of taxation in Farmington. In 1872 he was elected as a republican to the legislature of his native state and the following year was reelected and in 1879, although resident of a democratic district, he was chosen for the state senate and once more in 1881. In 1880 he was a member of the national convention which nominated James A. Garfield for the presidency. His political allegiance is always a matter of principle and nothing could induce him to vote for a candidate whom he thought would abuse the powers of office. In all his life he has stood for a progressive, honorable citizenship and his influence has been a steady, moving force in that direction. In manner unostentatious and free from display, his modest deportment, his social nature and his genial disposition render him a favorite with all. He has the entire respect of those in his employ, the good will of his colleagues and contemporaries and wherever known he is honored not alone by reason of the splendid success he has achieved but also owing to the straightforward business methods he has ever followed.





Edward Lewis

Edward Lewis



THE history of any community resolves itself into the lives of the men whose activities have been responsible for its upbuilding, and in a city the magnitude of Cleveland this fact is doubly true. Her remarkable growth is largely due to the varied and extensive industrial institutions, foremost among which is the iron and steel industry. No history of this city would be complete without prominent mention of those men whose careers are inseparably a part of the history of that industry. Such a man was Edward Lewis, who came to Cleveland in 1841. He was born in Malmesbury, Wiltshire, England, in 1819, a son of a worthy market gardener, whose family of eleven children typified in a small way the crowded condition of the United Kingdom. Believing the new world offered better opportunities for a young man, whose sole capital was his energy and ambition, Edward Lewis set sail for the United States.

Alone but confident, he left the classic precincts of the little English town whose pavements had been more than once vocal with the tread of royalty, and whose abbey walls to this day bear the marks of Cromwell's cannon balls, and sought the greater advantages of America. Taking passage on a sailing vessel that after a stormy voyage of six weeks landed him in New York, he made up his mind to locate in a smaller town and came to Cleveland.

This was at that time the terminus of the stage route and navigation had closed for the season. Thus being forced to remain or proceed elsewhere by other methods of travel, his location in this city was much by force of circumstances.

Having made up his mind to remain here Mr. Lewis sought employment and soon found it in the iron and hardware store of W. A. Otis on what was then Merwin street, thus beginning a connection with the iron business that was continued for more than a half century. He was a sturdy young man, full of energy and ambition, and was paid the munificent sum of one dollar per day and boarded himself. His habits of industry, his willingness and the ready manner with which he learned the business attracted the attention of

Mr. Otis and he was advanced to positions of trust. Mr. Otis furnished the capital for the building of a small rolling mill at Newcastle, Pennsylvania, to make iron nails which were sold in the Cleveland market, and in connection with this enterprise, as his representative, Mr. Lewis acquired valuable information in the iron-making business. This was an early period in the development of the iron industry in this section of the country and he stood among the foremost who were active in the line of business to which Cleveland largely owes her present progress and prosperity. He became the owner of a third interest in the business of the firm of Ford & Otis, afterward reorganized under the name of the Otis Iron Company. The plant and its equipments, although very small in comparison with those of the present time, constituted a mammoth enterprise for those days. The firm started with two furnaces and two hammers, employing about fifteen men. A year later two more hammers were installed and in 1859 an eighteen inch and an eight inch mill were added to the plant, the daily product being about eight or nine tons—a large amount for that day. However, the iron business was somewhat discouraging and uncertain at that time, the mills being entirely idle during twenty-one months of the forty-eight months in which James Buchanan was president of the United States. The war and the Morrill tariff, however, infused life into the enterprise, which from that time enjoyed rapid and substantial growth. In 1872 Mr. Otis retired from the firm and the Lake Erie Iron Company succeeded to the business, W. C. Scofield and Mr. Lewis purchasing the interests of Mr. Otis and E. B. Thomas. Gradually a mammoth undertaking was built up and in this great establishment, which included mills, furnaces, forges and one of the most extensive bolt and nut works in the country, Mr. Lewis became one of the extensive stockholders. The business grew until it was necessary to employ one thousand men in its conduct and from 1861 until 1893 work in the plant was never stopped except for repairs. With the gradual expansion of the business Mr. Lewis was closely identified, carefully formulating his plans, executing them with decision, while over every detail of the business he watched carefully that its best interests might be conserved and that maximum results might be obtained at a minimum expenditure of time, labor and material, which is the source of all success in the industrial world.

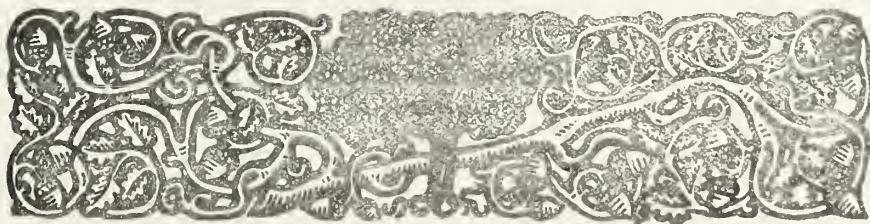
Mr. Lewis was a man of great physical energy and when long past three score and ten, was able to perform an amount of work more becoming of one twenty years his junior. The advancing years seemed to have little or no effect on his vigorous frame and none whatever upon his capacity for business. He accumulated a

large property, the possession of which never changed the man in his manner toward acquaintances of his early struggles in life.

No citizen of his time in Cleveland enjoyed any higher reputation for business foresight and ability, for progressive energy and sterling integrity. His word was his bond, and that was always at a premium. Before the war Mr. Lewis was one of the most active conductors of the "underground" railway in this city. The fugitive slaves were usually shipped across the lake on Canadian lumber vessels, and he could relate many stirring incidents of those troublous days in which he took a leading part. The slavery question entered prominently into church discussions until after the emancipation, and Mr. Lewis affiliated with the Wesleyan Methodists on that account, the Methodist Episcopal church being divided on the issue. In 1872, however, he joined the First Methodist Episcopal church and remained one of its pillars until his death.

In 1845, Edward Lewis married Mrs. Harriet Lowrie, who died in 1892. They were parents of five children, of whom only one, Mrs. Charles H. Weed, survives. The family residence was at the old No. 615 Euclid avenue in a home becoming a gentleman of Mr. Lewis' means, where his friends were always welcome.

He manifested a keen interest in municipal affairs, but never sought office. His political identification was with the republican party. He was ever mindful of his obligations to the public and his duties of citizenship. Firm in his convictions, his position upon any vital question was never an equivocal one. Mr. Lewis survived until February 16, 1904, when he was laid to rest in Lakeview cemetery.





Mr. A. Bradley

Morris A. Bradley



O accumulate a fortune requires one kind of genius, to retain a fortune already acquired, to promote its growth so that it shall constitute a source of public benefit as well as of individual enjoyment requires quite another kind of genius. Morris A. Bradley belongs to the younger generation of Cleveland's business men upon whom have devolved responsibilities very different from those which rested upon their predecessors. It is true that in his business career he had the benefit of entering into business activities instituted and promoted by his father, but in their control and enlargement he has had to solve difficult problems such as are the outcome of the conditions of modern life. In this he has displayed the strength of his character and his ability in the capable management of affairs of great magnitude, and is today recognized as one of the leading business men of the Forest city. He is a descendant of one of the oldest families of New England that for nearly seventy years has also been prominently identified with the vessel interests of the Great Lakes.

His father, Captain Alva Bradley, was born in Ellington, Tolland county, Connecticut, November 27, 1814, his parents being Leonard and Roxianna Bradley, who left New England when their son Alva was nine years of age, seeking a more fertile soil than could be found among the rocky, sterile hills of New England. Their journey was made by wagon as far as Albany, New York, thence by canal to within fifty miles of Buffalo, at which point they embarked on a sailing vessel which brought them to Cleveland. They then proceeded to Brownhelm, Lorain county, and settled on a farm. Here commenced the arduous toil inseparable from pioneer life, that section of the country being then almost an unbroken forest. Educational advantages were extremely meager and hardships were to be endured, but they shrank not from their duties. With willing hearts and hands they subdued the forest and made for themselves a home. At this homestead Alva remained for ten years but, being inclined toward a marine life, he left the farm and with his worldly effects in a bundle started out to seek and make his fortune. On

reaching port he shipped aboard the schooner Liberty, a Lake Erie vessel, and subsequently sailed successively on the Young Leopold, Edward Bancroft, Express and Commodore Lawrence, being master of the last named in 1839. He sailed as master of that vessel for two seasons and such was his prosperity that in 1841, in company with Ahira Cobb, he built the schooner South America of one hundred and four tons. Captain Bradley then took command and sailed her for three seasons. Disposing of that vessel in 1844, he built the Bingham of one hundred and thirty-five tons; in 1848 the Ellington of one hundred and eighty-five tons; the following year the Indiana of three hundred and fifty tons. The last named sailed between Buffalo and Chicago. Three years later he built the schooner Oregon of one hundred and ninety tons. All these vessels Captain Bradley commanded, covering a period of fifteen years, after which he retired from a seafaring life and employed others to command his crafts. He then settled at his home in Vermilion, where he continued to build new vessels for the lake trade, sometimes by himself and sometimes in connection with others. In 1853 he built the Challenge of two hundred and thirty-eight tons; in 1854 the Bay City of one hundred and ninety tons; in 1855 the C. C. Griswold, three hundred and fifty-nine tons; in 1856 the schooners Queen City and Wellington, of three hundred and sixty-eight and three hundred tons respectively; and in 1858 the schooner Exchange, three hundred and ninety tons. He then rested for three years before again resuming active work.

In 1859 Captain Bradley changed his residence to Cleveland but continued his shipbuilding on the Vermilion river until 1868, when he removed his shipyards to this city. In 1861, in company with others, he built the S. H. Kimball, of four hundred and eighteen tons; in 1863 the Wagstaff, four hundred and twelve tons; in 1864 the J. F. Card, three hundred and seventy tons; in 1865 the schooner Escanaba, five hundred and sixty-eight tons; and in 1866-7 the schooner Nagannee, eight hundred and fifty tons. This splendid vessel cost over fifty-two thousand dollars. From the time of his removal to Cleveland in 1868 until 1882 Mr. Bradley built eighteen vessels, constantly increasing their tonnage. He continued to build and float lake vessels at the rate of one each season until his fleet became formidable both in the number and size of the ships, so much so that he deemed it economy to carry his own insurance and never insured a vessel. He was remarkably fortunate in the matter of casualties, losing but five vessels in his entire career.

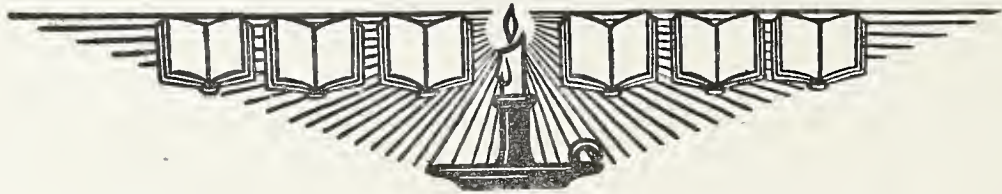
Captain Bradley was of a genial, happy, easy temperament, combined with which were thorough business qualifications, making his

character one that commanded the respect and esteem of all. It is a remarkable fact that with all his numerous and important business enterprises, bringing him constantly into relation with many people, he never had but one case of litigation and that was with an insurance company many years ago. Prudent and enterprising in his affairs, he was a man of the strictest integrity and highest sense of honor—a man whose word was as good as his bond. He was also largely interested in the iron trade, a branch of commerce and manufacture in which Cleveland has an immense amount of capital invested. He was also a heavy owner of real estate, which since his death has greatly increased in value. Captain Bradley retained his activity until the last and could have passed for a man many years his junior. He died November 28, 1885. His career was a splendid example of the possibilities which this country affords to worthy and persevering men. Starting in the world without a dollar, he died possessed of millions.

In 1851 Captain Bradley was married to Miss Ellen M., daughter of John Burgess, of Milan, Ohio, and unto them were born four children, one son and three daughters, of whom two survive: Morris A. and Elizabeth, the latter the wife of N. S. Keller, of Cleveland. Mrs. Bradley died in 1896.

Morris A. Bradley was born in Cleveland, August 15, 1859, and acquired his education in the public and private schools of his native city. In 1880 he entered his father's business and a few years after the death of Captain Bradley assumed the entire management of the large estate, which under his able and careful control has greatly increased in value. He is one of the most extensive owners of real estate in the city and has erected a large number of buildings, many of which have been intended for manufacturing purposes. His business interests are manifold and of an important character, contributing to the commercial and industrial activity of the city as well as to his individual prosperity. He is the president and treasurer of the Bradley Transportation Company, president and treasurer of the Ohio Transportation Company, secretary and treasurer of the Erie Building Company, vice president of the United States Coal Company, president of the Cleveland & Buffalo Transportation Company, secretary and treasurer of the Alva Realty Company, secretary and treasurer of the St. Clair Street Realty Company, a director of Wickliffe-on-the-Lake Club Company, and president and treasurer of the Bradley Electrical Company, which concern owns an electric light and power plant furnishing light and power for the buildings owned by Mr. Bradley, and of this plant he is sole owner. He is also a member of the University School Corporation.

On the 10th of May, 1883, was celebrated the marriage of Morris A. Bradley and Miss Anna Leiminger, a daughter of Charles Leiminger of Cleveland, and they have five children: Charles L., who married Miss Gertrude Baker; Helen M.; Eleanor F.; Katharine A.; and Alva, who married Marguerite Andrews, and has one child, Caroline. Mr. Bradley is prominent socially, being a member of the Union, Euclid, Roadside, Country and Gentlemen's Driving Clubs. He is very fond of horses and an expert amateur reinsman. He stands today as a splendid example of the man of wealth, to whom business is but one phase of existence, who understands the obligations and responsibilities of life and is appreciative of its social amenities.





John H. Price

John H. Price



JOHN H. PRICE, occupying a central place on the stage of public activity, is making his impress felt upon the proceedings of the bar, upon the political situation of the city and upon its sociological conditions, especially in his efforts to promote the welfare of the newsboys and others to whom fate has vouchsafed little opportunity. Although a young man, his life has been one of usefulness in his service to the city and has also been fraught with successful accomplishment in the line of his chosen profession.

Mr. Price was born in Youngstown, Ohio, July 31, 1878, and is of Welsh parentage—a son of Morgan P. and Margaret (Davis) Price. Improving his opportunities for the acquirement of an education, he was graduated from the public schools of Youngstown with honors and from the Rayen high school with the class of 1897. In the meantime, while still in the grammar schools, he was employed as a newsboy and as messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and also worked in the office of the Brown, Bonnell Iron Company. Ambitious to secure an education, he entered Mount Union College in the year of his graduation from the high school, working his way through both high school and college by doing newspaper work. He was graduated from Mount Union in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and during his college days became affiliated with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and also the Theta Nu Epsilon. During his college days he served as city editor of the *Alliance Review* and was also editor-in-chief of the *College Annual* and other college papers. He received honors in debate, becoming the winner in the annual debates and also receiving honors in oratory. He was likewise manager of athletic teams and was popular alike with professors and classmates—a young man alive to the situation, eagerly embracing his opportunities for mental development and at the same time realizing that education is but a means to an end—a preparation for the practical and responsible duties of life. Appreciative of the value of European experience, he crossed the ocean as a cattle puncher on a cattle boat and roughed it through

nine European countries, traveling as a newspaper correspondent throughout Europe in 1900.

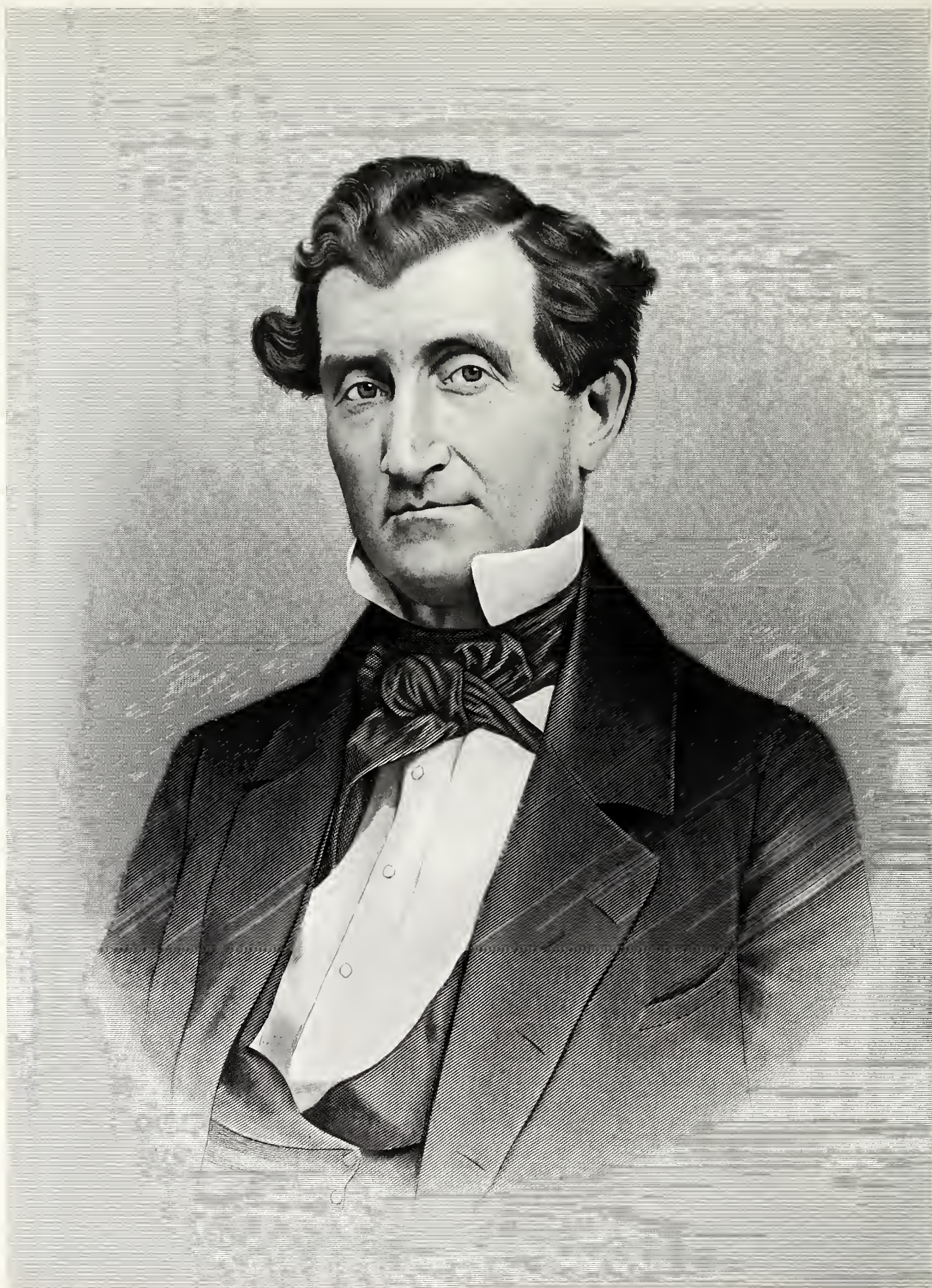
In the meantime Mr. Price formed the definite purpose of becoming a member of the bar and, returning to America in 1901, entered the law school of the Ohio State University, at the same time doing special work for the Cleveland Plain Dealer in Columbus. Later he matriculated in the law school of the Western Reserve University and while preparing for the profession edited a history of the Ohio National Guard and Ohio volunteers in the war with Spain, and also edited the Law School Annual. He was well equipped, not only by research but through actual experience, for his historical editorial work, having served with the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry at Santiago, Cuba, participating in the siege of the city.

Mr. Price was admitted to the bar in 1903 and since that time has been actively engaged in the practice of law in Cleveland, making a specialty of corporation, insurance and constitutional law. He has now a liberal and representative clientage along these lines and in 1909 he was appointed by the attorney general of Ohio as special counsel to the attorney general for Cuyahoga county, having charge of all legal matters for the state in this county. He has been connected with various important cases in his capacity as counsel, while his private law business has also brought him prominently before the public in a professional capacity. He is not unknown as a sagacious and successful business man, being secretary and treasurer of the Western Reserve Motor Car Company, and president of the East End Realty Company.

Not only as a prominent and rising representative of the bar is John H. Price known in Cleveland and Ohio. He is recognized as one of the prominent republican leaders of the city and is probably the youngest man who ever served as chairman of the republican committee of Cuyahoga county, being chosen for that office when but twenty-eight years of age. He was termed the "boy chairman" but his clear-cut opinions, definite plans and high ideals were those of a man of thought and action. From his youth he has been deeply interested in political questions and in the situation of the country, availing himself of every opportunity to broaden his knowledge along those lines. He saw that it was with difficulty that young men were making their way in political circles where older men desired to keep their place as campaign orators and as candidates, fearing that their place might be usurped by those of younger years. Mr. Price championed the cause of the young man and his labors were equally efficacious for a campaign of cleanliness and for opposition

to anything like misrule in public affairs. In 1906 he managed a "moneyless campaign" that was commented on editorially throughout the country, following as it did an era of tremendous campaign expenditure in Cuyahoga county. His efforts were eminently successful. Since that year he has served continuously as a member of the republican executive committee of Cuyahoga county and is generally chairman of the speaker's committee of the successive campaigns. In 1908 he was a candidate for common pleas judge.

Mr. Price was married in 1903 to Miss Floride Gaillard Staats, a daughter of Henry N. Staats, and unto them have been born two sons, John H. and Newman Staats Price. Mr. Price is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the degrees of the commandery, the consistory, and also of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. For a number of years he has been a director of the Tippecanoe Club and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Colonial Club and the Ohio State Board of Commerce. He was one of the committee of arrangements to the Tippecanoe Club which planned to visit that club at Canton on the occasion of the dedication of the memorial erected to President McKinley. He holds membership in the Calvary Presbyterian church and is much interested in sociological work. He holds membership in the Social Service Club and has given much time and attention to the interests and welfare of newsboys in the city of Cleveland, serving for two years as president of the Cleveland Newsboys' Association. In this connection he was active in the effort to reach boys who cannot afford the membership dues of the Young Men's Christian Association, providing gymnasium facilities and more opportunity for athletic development, realizing that the profitable and enjoyable employment of time is a sure preventive of mischief and crime. John H. Price is particularly alive to the interests and vital questions of the day, whether of a professional, political or sociological nature, and his labors and efforts have been of a most practical character, while at the same time he works toward high ideals.



*Yours truly
Addison Mills.*

Addison Hills



THE life record of Addison Hills covered almost the entire nineteenth century, beginning with the 6th of April, 1807, and extending to the 7th of May, 1898. He was born in Enfield, Hartford county, Connecticut, and was a descendant of William Hills, who in 1632 settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, while subsequently he became a resident of Hartford, Connecticut. Jedediah Hills, the father of Addison, was in the prime of life when he became a resident of Painesville, Ohio, arriving in June, 1814, accompanied by his family. His life evidenced many characteristics of sterling worth, and he became prominent and influential in the business circles and public life of the community in which he passed his life. While living in Painesville he creditably filled the offices of postmaster and justice of the peace.

Addison Hills was a youth of seven years when the family came to this state, and when a young lad of thirteen he began his business career, making his initial step as clerk in a general mercantile store. While thus employed he gained a good knowledge of the business, thoroughly familiarizing himself with the methods of the mercantile world. Gradually he worked his way upward until his increased salary and his careful expenditure enabled him, at the age of twenty years, to engage in business for himself. In 1832 he was appointed the first recorder of Lake county, of which Painesville was the county seat, and proved a competent and trustworthy official in that position. The year 1835 chronicled his forceful activity in various lines relating to the public welfare. It was in that year that he became one of the incorporators of St. James Protestant Episcopal church, and throughout his entire life he remained an influential factor in the work of moral development in the communities in which he lived. It was also in 1835 that he assisted in organizing the Painesville & Fairport Railroad and in the same year he became president of the Bank of Geauga. He was one of its organizers and aided in founding a substantial moneyed concern which was continued under original name for over half a century and is now known as the First National Bank of Painesville. From 1840 until 1844 Mr. Hills con-

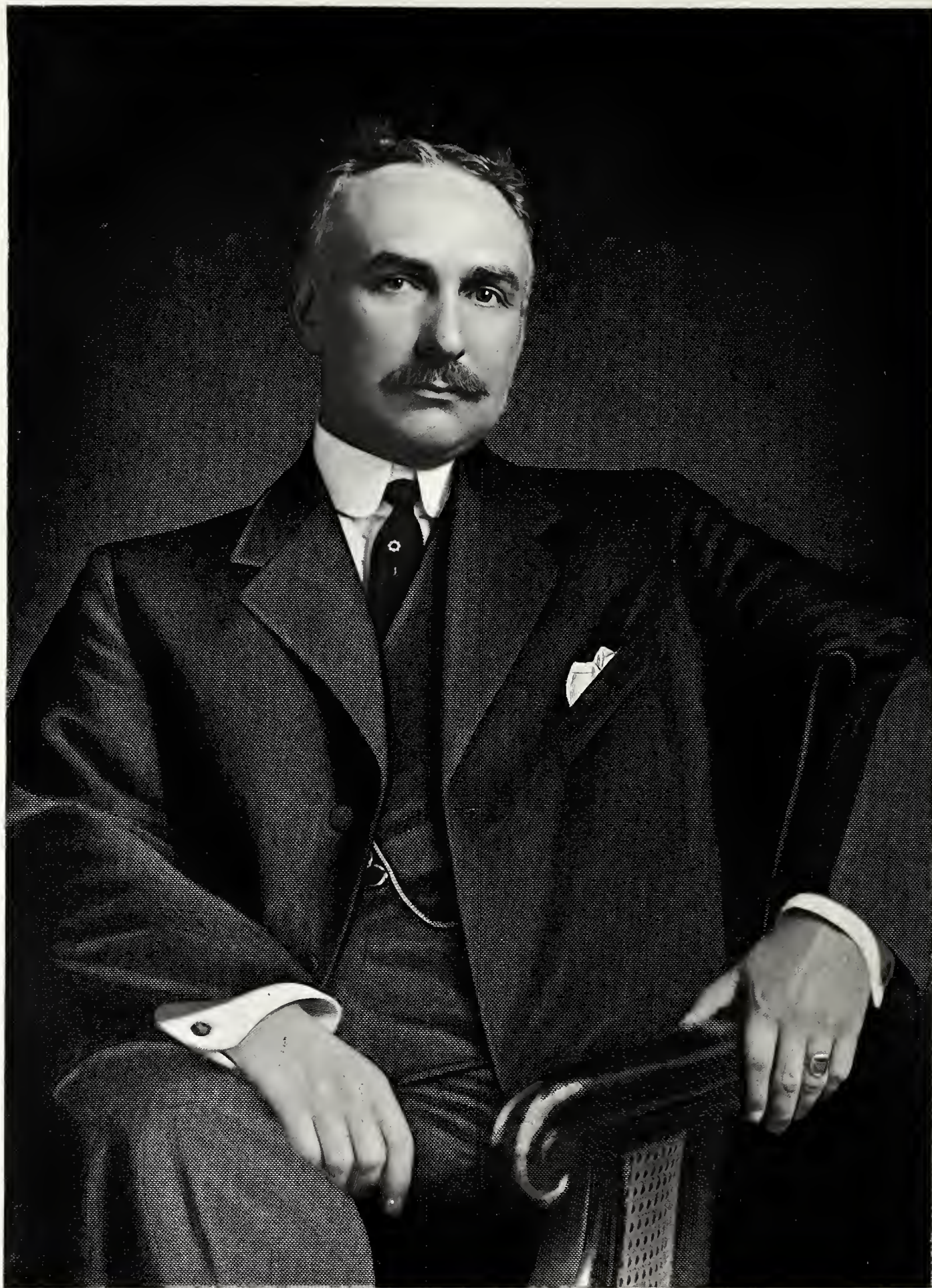
ducted a warehouse business at Fairport, Ohio, and in the latter year removed to Buffalo, where he entered the employ of Kimberly, Pease & Company, who were conducting an extensive commission business. During his later years, however, his activities were most largely directed along the line of railway traffic and management, and as early as 1834 he became auditor of the Painesville & Fairport Railroad. Later he entered the service of the Erie Railway Company at Dunkirk, Ohio, in 1852 having charge of the company's business in that place and in other districts. This position, with all of its responsibilities, he capably filled, and his broadening experience in railway lines qualified him for further responsibility. In 1855 he came to Cleveland to take charge of the local freight business of the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad and of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Company. He afterward became general freight agent for both roads, having supervision of the freight business at the same time. He thus continued until 1858 when the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula and the Cleveland & Toledo lines were consolidated under the name of The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. At that time Lucien Hills, a son of Addison Hills, was appointed general freight agent of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway. Addison Hills was made general freight agent of The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and the Northern Indiana Railroad Companies, both of which companies are now operated under the name of The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company. Mr. Hills continued as such general freight agent and so remained until 1881, when he was appointed assistant general manager of the road. On the 1st of December, 1886, further promotion came to him in his appointment as assistant to the president of the road, and he was retained in that connection until he passed away. It is interesting to recall the fact that as a railroad traffic man he was the first to conceive the idea of and put into practice in the early days the most important and useful plan now in universal use of transferring loaded cars from one railroad to another without unloading the contents of the car.

Mr. Hill's first marriage was in 1828 to Miss Emily Tracy, daughter of Rufus Tracy, of Springfield, New York. She died in 1835, leaving two children, Lucien and Emily Malvina. Lucien married Miss Mary Andrews, only one of their children, Mrs. E. A. Foote, of Bratenahl, surviving. On June 6, 1836, Mr. Hills was again married, his second wife having been Olivia Prudence Tracy, sister of his former wife. Of this marriage two children were born, Eliza Tracy and Albert E. Of his children only one survives him,

Miss Emily M. Hills. She is a member of the Poets Club of Rome and has published several volumes of her poetic writings, which have received much praise. She has been an extensive traveler and much interested in fine art.

Mr. Hills continued his residence in Cleveland until called to his final rest on the 7th of May, 1898, at the age of ninety-one years. He was a member of Trinity church, and his life was in harmony with his profession. He possessed a most charitable and kindly nature, was devoted to the welfare of the city in which he made his home and was never neglectful of his obligation to his fellow men. A long, upright and useful life was brought to a quiet close and left a memory which is enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him and may well serve as an inspiration to those who have regard for all that is best and most honorable in the activities of life.





Walter C. Baker.

Walter Charles Baker



ALTER CHARLES BAKER is the president of the American Ball Bearing Company, the largest enterprise of its kind in the United States. This position he has attained within the comparatively short space of fourteen years for it was in 1895 that he completed his school course and made his initial step in the business world. He was born in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, June 27, 1868. His mother, Mrs. J. R. Baker, is still living in Cleveland. Her maiden name was Jeannette R. Hall, and she is a native of Brattleboro, Vermont. In the Green Mountain state, in 1859, she married G. W. Baker, and they became the parents of a son and a daughter, Walter C., and Ida, now the wife of Frank Cody, a business man of Canada. Mrs. Baker was one of the charter members of the Dorcas Society of Cleveland and has been very active in the organization up to the present time.

Walter C. Baker largely acquired his education in the public schools of Cleveland, becoming a resident of this city in 1870. He also attended the Case School of Applied Science, pursuing a course in mechanical and civil engineering and after leaving school entered the railway service, becoming connected with the engineering department of the Valley Railroad. He acted for a short time as chief engineer and then returned to school, completing his course with the class of 1890. For three years thereafter he was engaged in civil engineering and on the expiration of that period entered the service of the Cleveland Machine Screw Company as assistant engineer, being the assistant to John J. Grant for one year. In 1895 he organized the American Ball Bearing Company and became its first president. In this connection he has given his attention to the manufacture of many new and original devices and in 1899 produced the first Baker Electric Vehicle. He served until 1906 as the vice president and mechanical engineer of the Baker Electric Vehicle Company. The American Ball Bearing Company, to which he now largely gives undivided attention, is the largest institution of the kind in the United States, producing a general line of ball-bearing parts for all makes

of automobiles. He is also the president of the Matthews Boat Company, of Port Clinton, Ohio.

Mr. Baker is identified with several organizations which draw their membership from the ranks of those who are prominent in engineering circles. He is a member of the Engineers Club of New York and also of the Civil and Electrical Engineers Club of Cleveland. He is interested in the city, its adornment and its improvement, through the promotion of its commercial and industrial interests, in his membership in the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the Union Club, to the Cleveland Athletic Club, to the Automobile Club and to the Lakewood Yacht Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his religious faith finds expression in his attendance at the Unity church.

Mr. Baker was married October 27, 1891, to Miss Fannie E. White, a daughter of Rollin C. and Elizabeth (Warren) White, of Cleveland. Mrs. Baker is a graduate of the Hathaway-Brown School and is well known in the art and musical circles of the city. She is also interested in the affairs of the Unity church and its charities, is interested in the Children's Fresh Air Camp, and does active service in connection with other benevolences. Mr. and Mrs. Baker reside at Clifton Park, and a motor car adds much to their pleasure in leisure hours. Mr. Baker is also fond of yachting, shooting and fishing and served for a time as vice commodore of the Lakewood Yacht Club. Moreover, he is greatly interested in scientific instruments, of which he has a fine collection. His interests have never been so exclusively confined to one line as to produce an abnormal development in that direction but have covered a wide range, making him a well rounded man who wields a wide influence in the various lines of activity, social, musical and commercial, to which he directs his energies.



A. J. Orm

Albert D. Ernne



THE life record of Albert D. Ernne, whose name appears on the list of Cleveland's honored dead, is another illustration of the fact that in a land, unhampered by caste or class, success may always be attained by persistent and intelligently directed labor. Mr. Ernne came from across the water to seek his fortune in the new world and, greatly embracing the opportunities that offered, he worked his way steadily upward until he reached a creditable and gratifying position in commercial circles, being for many years closely associated with the jewelry trade of Cleveland.

A native of Switzerland, he was born in Zurich on the 26th of June, 1836, and pursued his education in the schools of that country. At the age of eleven years he began to learn the watchmaker's trade under the direction of an uncle and after a time became so expert that he could make every part of a watch. At the age of twenty years he went to England and engaged as manager of a watch factory there, his ability contributing to the reputation which Switzerland has always enjoyed as the home of the most efficient and expert watchmakers that the world has produced. Thinking to find still better business opportunities in the new world Mr. Ernne crossed the Atlantic in 1871 and at once came to Cleveland, where he entered the employ of Mr. Crittenden as a watchmaker and repairer. He was thus employed for eighteen years, during which time he had charge of their business. He then engaged in the jewelry and watch repair business for himself, opening a store at No. 94 Euclid avenue, where he continued for about ten years. When the colonial arcade was built he was the first person to open a store there and in the ensuing years he built up an extensive business. He was known as one of the best watchmakers of the country, and watches which were made in Switzerland were sent to him from all parts of America to be repaired. His ability was of an expert character and he not only built up an extensive trade in the line of watch repairing but also as a jewelry merchant, carrying a large and well selected line of jewelry and precious stones. At the time of his death he had in his possession a watch, every piece of which he had made when only a boy.


Mr. Ernne was married to Miss Mary Burt, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, whose parents, however, were married in Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Ernne had one daughter, Josephine R. He was a man very domestic in his tastes, devoted to the welfare of his family and finding his greatest happiness at his own fireside. He gave his political allegiance to the democracy and was a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He was greatly interested in charitable work and was president of Concordia Lodge, a German benevolent society. His kindly spirit prompted him to respond readily to every tale of sorrow or distress and to put forth every effort to alleviate trouble. In business circles he was known as a man of the utmost reliability, energetic and determined, and his commercial probity and honor gained him the unqualified respect of those who knew him. Mr. Ernne died very suddenly, just as he was closing his place of business to return home, on the 14th of January, 1909. His death brought a sense of personal bereavement to many friends for he had gained the kindly regard and good will of all with whom he came in contact, and enjoyed the close companionship of many with whom his association was of a more strictly social character. For years the family home was at No. 1567 Crawford Road.





Phillips

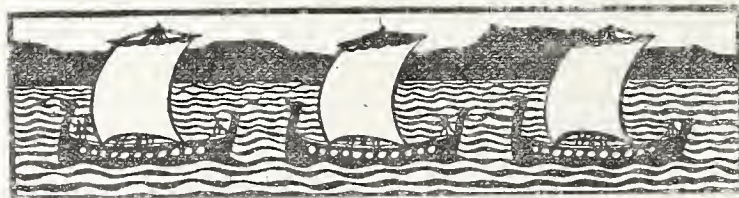
Otto Miller

TTO MILLER stands as a typical example of the college-bred young man of the present day, whose natural powers and acquired ability enable him to become a forceful factor in business, while his enterprise leads him as well into active connection with other interests that are vital elements in public life. A native of Cleveland, he was born on the 1st of July, 1874, his parents being James H. and Sophia M. (Hensch) Miller. The father was a Union soldier who served as lieutenant and adjutant in the First Ohio Light Artillery under General James Barnett.

Otto Miller pursued his preliminary education in the University School and was graduated with the class of 1893. In the fall of the same year he entered Yale College, completing a course in the Sheffield Scientific School in 1896, at which time the Bachelor of Philosophy degree was conferred upon him. The following year was devoted to travel, during which period he visited many points of modern and historic interest in various sections of the world. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted as a member of Troop C, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, with the rank of quartermaster sergeant. The command was sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee, Lakewood, Florida, and afterward to Huntsville, Alabama, but was never called to the scene of action and when the war was brought to a successful termination Mr. Miller was mustered out of the service at Cleveland. He afterward engaged for several years in the bond business and in 1908 became a partner in the firm of Hayden, Miller & Company, handling municipal and corporation bonds. He has been largely instrumental in placing his firm in the front rank among the enterprises of this character in the city. He is today well known as a prominent factor in financial circles, enjoying an extensive and gratifying clientage. He is a director in the Bank of Commerce National Association, treasurer of the University School, director of The Troop A Riding Academy and treasurer of Troop A Ohio National Guard.

On the 4th of December, 1901, Mr. Miller married Miss Elisabeth Clark Tyler, a daughter of Washington S. and Marian (Clark) Tyler, of Cleveland. Mrs. Miller is a trustee of the Babies Hospital,

is a member of the Sunbeam Circle and is helpfully interested in various philanthropic and charitable organizations. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two sons, Otto, Jr., and Washington Tyler. The family residence is at No. 3738 Euclid avenue and is the scene of many delightful social functions. Mr. Miller is prominent in various social clubs and organizations, belonging to the Union, University, Tavern and Country Clubs, of Cleveland; and the University Club of New York. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in the various plans of that organization for the development of the business interests and municipal progress of the city. He retains his interest in military affairs and is now first lieutenant of Troop A, Ohio National Guard, in which he has served as private corporal and second lieutenant. He was also personal aid-de-camp on the staffs of Governors Herrick and Pattison and is now serving on Governor Harmon's staff. He belongs to the Spanish War Veterans Association, the Sons of the American Revolution and to the Loyal Legion and zealously cooperates in any movement toward promoting the standard of excellence for military organizations in this state. His chief recreations are tennis, horseback riding and motoring. He is popular in the younger social circles of the city, where his entire life has been passed, his geniality winning him the friendship of those with whom he comes in contact. With all of his interest in business, military and social life, he is not unmindful of his obligations to the unfortunate and is now serving as a member of the board and of the finance committee of the Associated Charities. His political endorsement is given to the republican party, but while keeping well informed on the vital questions of the day, he is without ambition for office.





Chas. A. Otis Jr.

Charles A. Otis



HARLES A. OTIS, proprietor and publisher of the Cleveland News, and senior member of the firm of Otis & Hough, is of the third generation of one of Cleveland's prominent families and one that has for more than three-quarters of a century taken an active part in the affairs of this city. A grandson of William A. Otis and a son of Charles A. Otis, both of whom are represented elsewhere in this work, he was born in Cleveland, July 9, 1868. His education was gained at Brook's Military School in Cleveland, the Phillips Exeter Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and Yale University, from which institution he was graduated in 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. A course at Columbia Law School, in New York city, concluded his educational training.

Going west at the behest of his father, who wished him to learn something of the country and of life outside of cities, Charles A. Otis was engaged in the cattle business in Colorado for three years. His ranching experience brought him a practical knowledge of the life and customs followed by the cattlemen of that time. It involved rising before daylight and working until dark. At times the work was riding, roping; at others it took the form of pitching hay, four or five tons daily, from carefully loaded stacks, to the winter famished cattle. It was a strenuous life but it had its compensations. It developed a physique and brought health that could perhaps have been attained in no other way, and it established habits of industry and tastes for outdoor sports and country life, together with an interest in animate nature that has constituted a source of pleasure ever since.

Returning to Cleveland in 1895, Mr. Otis organized, in connection with Addison H. Hough and others, the firm of Otis, Hough & Company, brokers in iron and steel. In 1898 the firm of Otis & Hough, bankers and brokers, was organized, with memberships in the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and the Chicago Board of Trade. Not long afterward the Cleveland Stock Exchange was organized, of which organization this firm was one of the prime movers. The business of Otis & Hough is one of the most prominent in their line in the west and the firm has a clientage covering almost

the entire country. They deal extensively in municipal bonds and other investment securities, in addition to executing the business of their clients on the stock exchanges of New York, Chicago, Cleveland and other large cities. By no means restricting his activities to finance, Mr. Otis has been closely identified with Cleveland's industrial development, assuming many and varied commercial interests. He has been concerned in the steel industry as senior member of Otis, Bonnell & Company, while real-estate circles know him as secretary and treasurer of the Lenox Realty Company, vice president of the Tavistock Building Company and director of the Cuyahoga Company. He is connected with a number of directorates in banking and industrial circles, including the advisory board of the Citizens Savings & Trust Company, director of the National Commercial Bank, the Standard Sewing Machine Company, the Bankers Surety Company, the American Lumber Company and a number of others. Mr. Otis further widened his business interests by accepting, in January, 1910, the presidency of the Cuyahoga Telephone Company, at the request of J. Pierpont Morgan who, shortly prior to that time had purchased the controlling interest in the company. Mr. Otis has for years been interested in the independent telephone movement in the middle west.

Though interested in the publishing business for some years as president of the Finance Publishing Company, it was not until 1905 that he entered the daily newspaper field as proprietor and publisher. In that year he purchased the Cleveland World, an evening paper of long standing, and soon consolidated with it the News and Herald, evening edition of the Cleveland Leader, and the Evening Plain Dealer. The Cleveland News, as the combined papers were called, is the only afternoon paper in the city having membership in the Associated Press. Though independent in politics, it has been active in city affairs and in the fall of 1909 achieved a notable journalistic feat in accomplishing, practically lone-handed, the defeat of the city administration which it had opposed for four years.

Mr. Otis married Miss Lucia R., a daughter of the late Colonel William Edwards, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work, and they have two children, William Edwards and Lucia Eliza. His town residence is at 3436 Euclid avenue, but his preferred home is Tannenbaum Farm, his big country place near Willoughby, Ohio. His interests include the breeding of fine cattle, chickens, etc., at Tannenbaum and elsewhere. He has been a prominent amateur reinsman, being a director of the Gentlemen's Driving Club and one of the organizers of the Forest City Fair & Live Stock Association. He

is known as a breeder of smaller stock and is an officer of the Cleveland Fanciers Club. He has been active among Yale alumni and has been honored by their organization in the west. In philanthropy his principal connection is with the Babies Dispensary and Hospital, a charity which he was instrumental in founding and of which he is president. For some years he maintained on his Willoughby estate a summer camp for newsboys which attracted much attention among philanthropists.


Among other memberships to be credited to Mr. Otis may be mentioned the Union, Tavern, Hermit, Roadside, Euclid, Country, Cleveland Athletic, and Cleveland Automobile Clubs, University and Mayfield Clubs, and in New York the Lambs, University and St. Anthony Clubs.





Jas H. Cogswell

James H. Cogswell

AMES H. COGSWELL, of 805 Euclid avenue, is one of the progressive business men of Cleveland, connected with some of the most important commercial, manufacturing and financial enterprises of the city. In all of his associations with the business world he gives the same quality of service and devotion to duty that characterize his conduct of his private affairs, and his co-operation and judgment are sought along many lines. Through the steps of an orderly progression he has steadily advanced until his name is one of the most honored on commercial paper in Cleveland, while his record excites the admiration and respect of colleagues and associates.

Mr. Cogswell was born at Parma, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, March 19, 1849, a son of James H. and Mary H. Cogswell, both of whom were natives of Connecticut, where the father was born September 1, 1800, and his wife January 12, 1814. Coming to Ohio in 1833, they settled in the wilderness on the present site of Parma and both died there in the year 1895. There were seven children in their family and they gave them what advantages lay in their power.

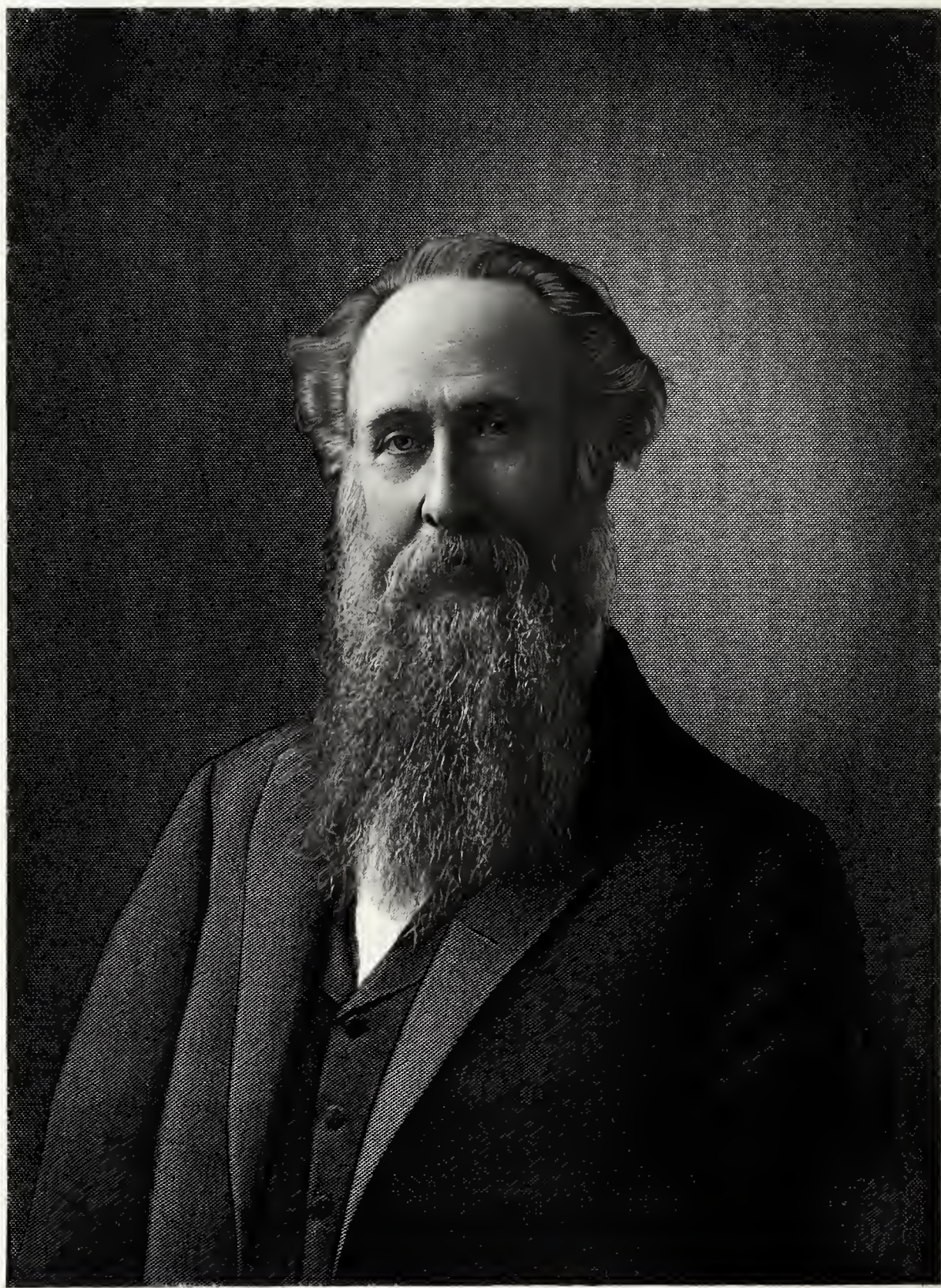
James H. Cogswell was educated in the district schools, which he attended until 1863, when he came to Cleveland to work for his uncle J. H. DeWitt, Sr., member of the firm of J. H. DeWitt & Company, dealers in ladies' cloaks and furnishings, with a store on the public square. A men's clothing department was added after Mr. Cogswell entered the business. For thirty years he remained with the firm. After his uncle died in 1869, the business was carried on under the name of the James W. Carson Company, but the firm failed in 1883. In that year Mr. Cogswell bought the merchant tailoring department, continuing in the old place until 1893, when removal was made to his present quarters in the Hickox building. He is also treasurer of the W. B. Davis Company, dealers in men's furnishing goods; secretary and director of the Bruce & West Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of confectionery and bakery goods; a director in the D. T. Owen Company, manufacturers of folding beds, couches, etc.; stockholder in the Central National Bank,

the Citizens Savings & Trust Company, the Cleveland Trust Company, Home Savings Company, the Bank of Commerce, National Association and the National Refining Company.

On January 12, 1904, Mr. Cogswell married Elizabeth Scofield, daughter of William C. Scofield, president of the Lake Erie Iron Company. Mr. Cogswell is a member of the Union Club. For forty years he has belonged to the Old Stone church and is one of its liberal supporters. The closeness with which he keeps in touch with his varied interests has insured his success. While forging ahead in the business world, Mr. Cogswell has not been content with securing his own success, but has aided many others to gain a foothold and has been of signal aid to his associates in the many enterprises with which he is connected.


Mr. Cogswell has now been a resident of the city for forty-seven years and his constantly broadening interests have brought him to a prominent position in business circles. He has watched with interest the progress of events which have brought the city to its present proud commercial and financial standing. He has in his possession a directory of Cleveland that was published in 1837. Only two of the citizens whose names are therein recorded live here today. As the years have passed by he has improved his opportunities to the betterment not only of his own financial condition, but also of the city's welfare, and his name figures conspicuously on the pages of its business development.





Charles R. Butler

Charles R. Butler, D.D.S., M.D.

 R. CHARLES R. BUTLER has attained to a position of distinctive precedence as one of the most skilled and able practitioners of dentistry in Cleveland, having since the close of the Civil war been a well known representative of the profession here. He was born in Portage county, Ohio, June 28, 1835, and comes of Huguenot ancestry. His grandfather, David Butler, located in Atwater township, Portage county, Ohio, at an early period in the development of that portion of the state. He brought his family with him to the middle west and since that time representatives of the name have figured actively in connection with the substantial growth and improvement of Ohio. His son, Rufus Butler, was born in Branford, Connecticut, and accompanied his parents on their westward removal. They arrived in Portage county a short time after Mr. Atwater, who had come from Connecticut and had taken up an entire township, the tract being named in his honor. Rufus Butler became actively associated with the agricultural development of the county in pioneer times and remained a factor in the farming interests of that locality until his death. He wedded Mary Russell, a native of North Branford, Connecticut. She was of English lineage and a descendant of Lord John Russell. Her father, as well as the paternal grandfather of Dr. Butler, was a soldier of the American army in the Revolutionary war. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Butler was celebrated in Connecticut ere they sought a home in the "far west," as Ohio was then known. Upon the farm in Portage county they reared their family, numbering seven sons and three daughters, of whom three sons and two daughters are yet living, namely: Charles R., of this review; Frederick, a railroad contractor and builder of Iowa; Willis, a carpenter, also living in Iowa; Eliza; and Mrs. Delia Streater, of Lansing, Michigan.

Dr. Butler, the eldest of the family, spent his youthful days in Portage county, assisting in the arduous task of developing new land and profiting by the instruction accorded in the public schools of that day. At nineteen years of age he began the study of medicine

under the direction of Dr. M. L. Wright, of Cleveland, and in 1855 he took up the study of dentistry with Dr. W. H. Atkinson, a physician and dentist. Further pursuing his course, he was graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in Philadelphia with the class of 1858, at which time the degree of Doctor of Dental Science was conferred upon him. He then continued with his preceptor until 1861, after which he opened an office on his own account where the Cuyahoga building now stands. While practicing dentistry he continued the study of medicine and in due time completed a course in the Western Reserve Medical School, being graduated therefrom with the M. D. degree in 1865. During his college days he gave his attention principally to general surgery under the instruction of Dr. Elisha Sterling, for at that time he seemed to prefer surgical to other lines of professional work. However, he had already gained a good foothold in the practice of dentistry and continued his labors in the latter line, although for several years he administered anaesthetics for various surgeons in the city. In time, however, he withdrew entirely from that field of practice, concentrating his energies upon dentistry, owing to the continued growth of his business in that connection.

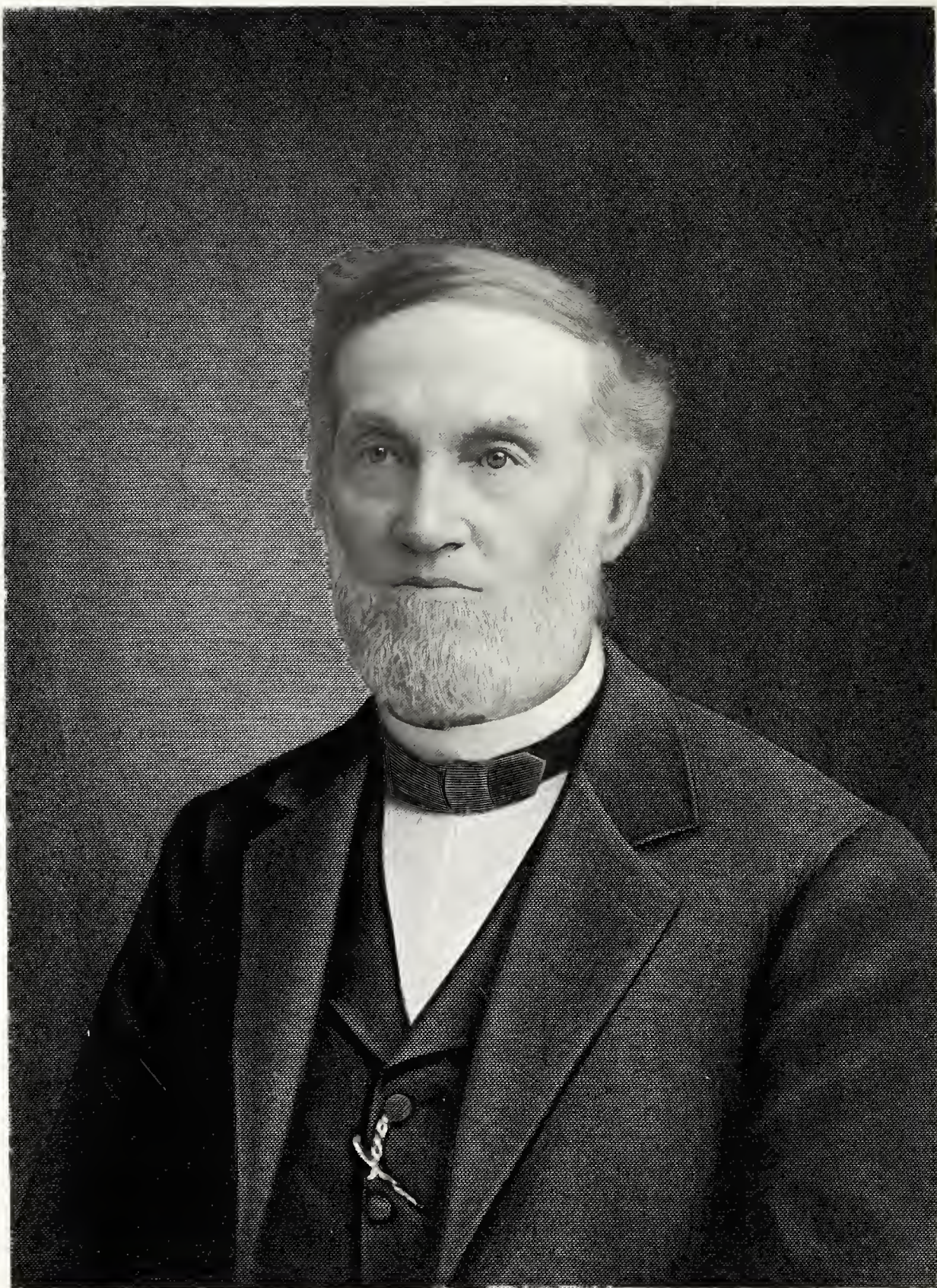
At the time of the Civil war, however, Dr. Butler put aside professional and personal relations, enlisting in 1864 as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Hayward. Five brothers of the family had offered their services to the country at the beginning of the war, two of whom had died while in the army, while the others remained at the front until mustered out, as did Dr. Butler. While in the army he had considerable professional experience, being on duty in a brigade hospital near Washington, D. C.

When the war was over and the country no longer needed his aid Dr. Butler returned to Cleveland and resumed practice, from which time he has given his attention almost exclusively to dentistry. Thus for over fifty years, with the exception of the interruption that came through his military service, he has been continuously connected with the profession in Cleveland and with one exception is the oldest representative of the calling in this city in years of uninterrupted service in professional lines. He has enjoyed a patronage equaled by few and for twenty-nine years was located at Euclid avenue and Huron Road, in the heart of the best residence district of the olden times, having among his clientele the largest number of the leading old families of any member of the dental fraternity in Cleveland. He also had many patrons among residents of New York, Chicago, Phil-

adelphia, Pittsburg and other cities, who in visiting Cleveland availed themselves of the opportunity to benefit by his service.

Dr. Butler has ever been regarded as a most progressive representative of the profession, at all times keeping in touch with the latest scientific researches and discoveries, while his office displays the most improved equipments that are an aid to dental practice. In 1864 he held the chair of clinical dentistry in the New York Dental School and in 1865-6 occupied the same chair in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery at Cincinnati, while in 1892-3 he was dean of the dental department of the Western Reserve University. That he enjoys national prominence is indicated by the fact that he was honored with the presidency of the American Dental Association and has also been chosen presiding officer of the Ohio State Dental Society, the Northern Ohio Dental Association and the Cleveland Dental Society. At the present writing he is serving on the board of directors of the state society and he has been a frequent and valued contributor to scientific journals.

In Portage county, Ohio, Dr. Butler was married to Miss Sarah E. Eddy, a daughter of the Rev. Ira Eddy, a pioneer Methodist Episcopal preacher of Portage county, Ohio. Mrs. Butler died in 1893 and five years later Dr. Butler was married at Fargo, North Dakota, to Mrs. Jane E. Eddy, of that place. Dr. Butler held membership in the Cleveland Art Club until its discontinuance. He is a thirty-third degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine and has held various offices in the different departments of Masonry, being one of the most active and honored representatives of the craft. He is also secretary of the board of trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal church, which office he has filled for many years, his labors and influence being a potent factor in the substantial growth of the church, while at all times he gives active cooperation to those measures and movements which tend to promote the material, intellectual, social and moral progress of the city.



S. C. Brooks

Samuel Curtis Brooks



AMUEL CURTIS BROOKS, who was engaged in business as a contractor and builder of Cleveland, passed away in this city August 16, 1898. He had reached the seventy-eighth milestone on life's journey, for his birth occurred in Carlisle, Ohio, July 4, 1820. His paternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, serving throughout the period of hostilities with the mother country that led to the establishment of American independence. The parents of our subject were Samuel and Sophia (Johnston) Brooks, who came from Berlin, Connecticut, in 1819, and located in Carlisle, Ohio. The father was a farmer by occupation and one of the pioneer residents of his section of the state. He built the first log house at Carlisle, which sheltered the first train of emigrants, numbering thirty, that arrived in that district. For many years Samuel Brooks continued his residence there but spent his later life in Elyria.

Samuel C. Brooks assisted his father on the farm during the period of his boyhood and youth. He pursued a part of his education in a private school in Elyria and afterward went to Cincinnati, Ohio, to study architecture in preparation for the profession. At intervals he worked in order to meet his expenses and when he had gained wide knowledge of the scientific principles which underlie the work of the architect he returned to Elyria and began a contracting and building business in connection with his brother Henry. They were associated until 1852, after which Mr. Brooks came to Cleveland and here entered the field of contracting and building. A few years later his brother followed him and they again joined forces under the firm style of Brooks & Company, contractors and builders. They continued in business until 1892 and then retired, Samuel C. Brooks thus terminating an association of forty years with the building interests of the city. Many of the substantial structures of Cleveland stand as monuments to his enterprise, skill and business ability and as the years passed he won substantial success, acquiring a handsome competence that enabled him in his last days to rest from further labor.

In his political views, Mr. Brooks was a republican and served as a member of the city council while in Elyria. He built the first workhouse in Cleveland and was one of the first workhouse commissioners, being associated with the late Harvey Rice, William Edwards, J. H. Wade and George H. Bent. He also built the high school on East Fifty-fifth street and the dome of the cathedral on Superior street. There are many other notable evidences of his skill and handiwork, for as an architect, contractor and builder he stood prominent in this city.

On the 20th of October, 1847, occurred the marriage of Mr. Brooks and Miss Emily N. Clark, the wedding being celebrated in Chaplin, Connecticut. Mrs. Brooks is a daughter of William and Laura (Grosvenor) Clark, the former of Windham county, Connecticut, and the latter a descendant of the Duke of Westminster, England. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Brooks were born four children, but all have now passed away. Mrs. Brooks survives her husband, and her grandson, Arthur De Witt, of the Brooks Company, makes his home with her. Mr. Brooks was a member of the Second Presbyterian church and a man of upright, honorable purpose, well educated, resourceful and energetic. In all of his dealings he was thoroughly reliable and he was a popular and valued member of the Old Settlers' Association. For nearly half a century he made his home in Cleveland and in the line of his profession became closely associated with its substantial improvement. His business probity was above question and at his death he left not only a comfortable competency but also an untarnished name.





W B Mead

William Barriss McAllister



WILLIAM BARRISS MCALLISTER, prominent as a contractor of Cleveland, is the president of the W. B. McAllister Company. His birth occurred in Cleveland on the 5th of March, 1877, his parents being Arthur and Emma (Barriss) McAllister, the former having been born at Darby, Pennsylvania, in August, 1830, while the latter's birth occurred in Ohio, in 1844. Arthur McAllister was successfully engaged in business as a contractor of New York until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he joined the Union army as a member of the Tenth New York Heavy Artillery. He was appointed captain of his company and in that capacity served under different commands until 1867, when he was mustered out with the rank of lieutenant colonel by brevet. After the war he made his way to St. Louis and in that city was actively engaged in the contracting business for a time. The year 1875 witnessed his arrival in Cleveland and here he remained as a successful representative of building interests until the time of his demise in 1898. His wife had passed away in 1879.

William B. McAllister supplemented his preliminary education, obtained in the public schools of Cleveland, by a course in the military school at Ossining, New York, where he pursued his studies from 1886 until 1892. During the following four years he attended the Case School of Applied Science and after leaving that institution became associated with his father in the contracting business. Following the latter's death he bought the interests of the other heirs in the business and in January, 1899, reorganized the concern under the name of the W. B. McAllister Company. On the 14th of December, 1903, the company was incorporated. As the president of this concern Mr. McAllister now occupies a prominent position in building circles and he is widely recognized as a man of untiring energy, keen foresight and excellent business ability. He belongs to the Carpenter Contractors Association, the Builders Exchange and the Employers Association of Cleveland, and is a member of the executive board of the Building Trades Employers. He likewise has membership relations with the Chamber of Commerce, the Her-

mit Club, the Tavern Club and the Phi Kappa Psi. Throughout his business career he has always faithfully executed the terms of a contract and met the obligations devolving upon him and the enviable reputation which he enjoys as a representative of industrial interests is therefore well merited.





A. M. Munster

Colonel Arthur McAllister



WHILE almost twelve years have passed away since Colonel McAllister was called to his final rest, he lives in the memory of his many friends as the higher type of the loyal citizen and progressive, reliable business man. Such a history is a source of inspiration and may well serve as an example for others.

Never faltering in the performance of any task which was rightfully his, never neglecting any duty, never betraying any trust, he stood as one of whom his fellowmen had only words of praise, respect and good will. Moreover, he attained a notable position in business circles as one of the most prominent contractors and builders of northern Ohio, and to this position of eminence he worked his way steadily upward by his own efforts from the early age of eight years, when he began providing for his own support by picking the seeds from the cotton in the cotton mills of Darby, Pennsylvania. It was in that city that he was born, September 30, 1830, a son of Christopher and Margaret (Morton) McAllister. The latter was a representative of a very prominent family residing near Belfast, Ireland. In the same locality lived the McAllister family but Christopher McAllister and Margaret Morton did not become acquainted until after they had crossed the Atlantic and were residents of Baltimore, Maryland. Their acquaintance, however, soon ripened into love and in that city they were married. It was in the year of 1800 that the father made the voyage to the new world. Later he served in the United States navy and was on board the ship Philadelphia when it was grounded at Tripoli.

In his youthful days Colonel McAllister entered the public schools of his native city but when a youth of eight secured a position in the cotton mills of Darby and it was only by reading and study in his leisure hours that he improved his mind and further promoted his education. He continued to work in the mills until fifteen years of age, when, thinking that he might find other pursuits more congenial and profitable, he decided to learn the carpenter's trade and spent the succeeding five years as an apprentice to one of the prominent carpenters of New York city. He mastered the busi-

ness in principle and detail, becoming a thorough and expert workman. In fact his progress in his chosen calling was such that at the end of two years he was placed, as foreman, in charge of a number of workmen and at the age of seventeen years took charge of the contract to construct a bandstand in Central Park, New York, carrying forward the work to successful completion and receiving complimentary mention therefor from both the contractor and the park officials. At the end of his apprenticeship, when he was about twenty years of age, he engaged in business as a stage carpenter, becoming connected with several of the best theaters of New York city, where he remained until after the outbreak of the Civil war. While thus engaged he came in contact with many of the celebrated actors of the day and his reminiscences of stage celebrities were most interesting not only to his family but to a large circle of friends. He continued in business in New York until 1862, when his patriotism was aroused by the continued attempt of the south to overthrow the Union and he offered his services to the government, becoming a private of the Fourth New York Battery. He not only continued in the military service of his country throughout the war but also for two years after its close and was mustered out with the brevet of lieutenant colonel. He served in the Army of the Potomac until 1863, when he was ordered to New Orleans and operated with the Army of the Gulf in Louisiana, Texas and Florida. He participated in several important engagements and gained special mention for his valor and meritorious conduct in the battle of Fredericksburg. Gradually he was promoted from intermediate ranks to that of captain and in 1867 was made captain and lieutenant colonel by brevet, having been retained in service after his term by General Sheridan upon special authority from the war department, and spent the last two years of his army life upon the staff of that gallant commander.

After being released from military duty Colonel McAllister established himself in business as a contractor of St. Louis, spending two years in that city. He then removed to Fort Scott, Kansas, and was prominently identified with the building interests of that place. About 1870 he returned to New York, where he carried on the contracting business until 1875, at which time he came to Cleveland, opening a shop in the rear of his home at No. 44 Huron street. It was not long, however, before his marked ability won recognition and, the growth of his business demanding larger quarters, he removed to 20 Newton street, where he continued until 1896. He enlarged his plant from time to time as was required by the growing business and continued as one of the most prominent contractors of northern Ohio until he succumbed to the illness which finally ter-

minated his life on the 15th of August, 1898. Since that time the business has been carried on by his son, W. B. McAllister, who is mentioned on another page of this volume. Many of the city's most expensive and modern structures are the product of the handiwork of Colonel McAllister. Early in his connection with Cleveland he erected the residences of ex-Senator H. B. Payne, Samuel Andrews, C. W. Bingham, Charles F. Brush, S. T. Everett, Stewart and William Chisholm, A. A. Pope and George Stockley, all on Euclid avenue, of Charles J. Sheffield on Prospect street, and the summer residence of C. W. Bingham on the Lake Shore. He was also awarded the contract for the building of the Second Presbyterian church and St. Bridget's Catholic church and numerous other buildings of more or less note in Cleveland and vicinity. In 1888 he formed a partnership with Andrew Dall under the firm name of McAllister & Dall and they continued to enjoy the reputation and hold the high rank which Colonel McAllister had won as a foremost representative of building operations in this city. They built the Calvary Presbyterian church, the Euclid Avenue Opera House, the building of the Society for Savings and the building of the Erie County Savings Bank at Buffalo, New York. The last two are classed among the finest of the modern structures of Ohio and New York respectively. The firm also erected the Soldiers and Sailors Monument of Cuyahoga county, which stands in the public square of Cleveland and is one of the most magnificent monuments in the country. They were the builders of the depot for the Lake Shore Railroad at Toledo and many of the finest business blocks and homes of Cleveland. Thoroughness and accuracy were features which Colonel McAllister always insisted upon in the labors of those who were in his employ and he gained a reputation for reliability second to none in the city. The skill which he manifested in making plans and in construction work also constituted a strong feature of his success, which for many years was of a most gratifying nature and placed him with Cleveland's men of affluence.

In 1870 Colonel McAllister was married to Miss Emma Barriss, of Painesville, Ohio, and unto them were born three sons: Arthur, who was born in 1874, and passed away in 1906; W. B., born in 1877; and Colin, in 1879. The death of Mrs. McAllister occurred in 1879, Colonel McAllister therefore surviving for nineteen years. In 1896 he was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Kate Fitzhugh Benham, who still survives him.

Colonel McAllister was popular in various social organizations, including the Union, Roadside and Athletic Clubs, in which he held membership. He was also a member of the Military Order of the

Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic and ever manifested the deepest interest in his old army comrades. He served by appointment of Mayor Gardner for a term of five years upon Cleveland's board of criminal correction but otherwise neither sought nor held public office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs and to do his public service as a private citizen. He never faltered, however, in his allegiance to the republican party, which was the defense of the Union when he followed the old flag on southern battlefields and which he always deemed to be the party of reform and progress. He was a lover of art and literature and there was an analytical trend to his mind that enabled him to determine definitely the purpose and plan of what he perused and at its close to give a most thorough review thereof. His love of art prompted him to adorn his home with one of the finest collections of water colors, etchings and engravings which Cleveland possesses. Throughout his life it was characteristic of Colonel McAllister that he assimilate only the best. He was never content to choose that which was of mediocre quality, whether in art, literature, in business or in friendship. He was, however, quick to recognize the good in others and judge men by real worth rather than by that success as estimated in a material way. Strong in his views, his position was never an equivocal one and yet he was ever ready to accord to others the privilege which he reserved to himself of forming an unbiased opinion. In his business life he displayed marked executive ability, strong powers of administration and a ready recognition of the essential. At the outset of his career he recognized the fact that capable workmanship was his best advertisement and throughout his entire life it was characteristic of him that he live up to the spirit as well as the letter of his contracts. Because of his known honesty and reliability, his unwillingness to misrepresent anything, his support of that which was best, he came to be a man of marked influence and his endorsement of any public project was sure to win a large following. No man of Cleveland in recent years has passed from life who has been more highly respected or has more deserved the honor and esteem of his fellowmen.



Frank L. Boynton.

Frank L. Boynton



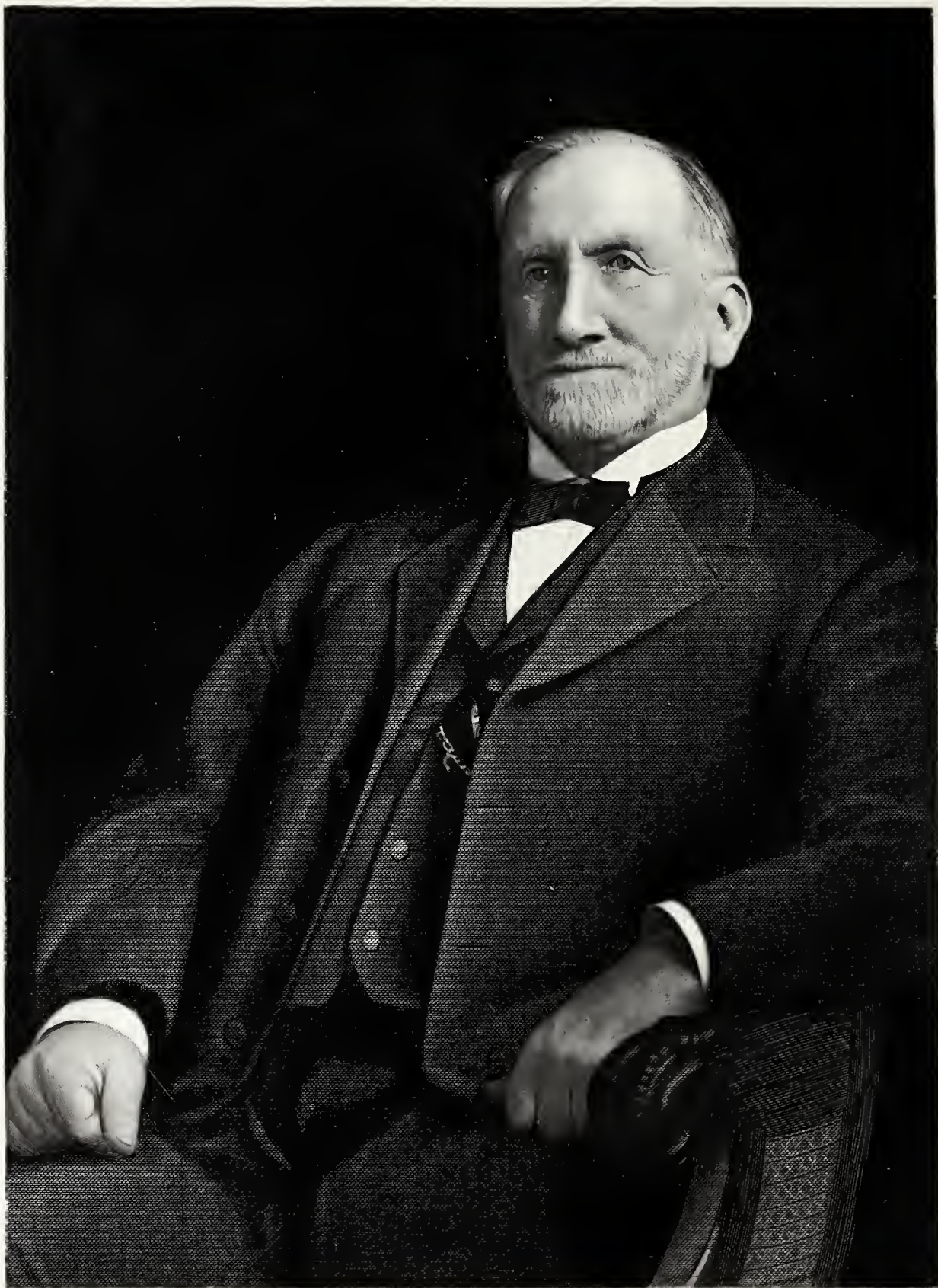
RANK L. BOYNTON was born February 29, 1872, at Elyria, Ohio, a son of Milton S. and Mary M. (Eldred) Boynton. He was educated in his native city until he had mastered the work of consecutive grades and finished the high-school course, which completed his literary training. Endowed by nature with musical talent, which he has cultivated under the direction of able instructors as well as by more than sixteen years' identification with bands and symphony orchestras, during which time he played with Innes's Band and was a member of the Washington Symphony Orchestra for four years under the direction of Reginald DeKoven, he has attained an unusual degree of efficiency in the field of musical art.

On the 10th of October, 1901, Mr. Boynton was married to Mrs. Elsie Fell Fulton, a native of Philadelphia and a daughter of William Jenks and Harriet (Troutman) Fell and granddaughter of George M. Troutman, who was for more than thirty years president of the Central National Bank of Philadelphia. Mrs. Boynton is descended from an old Quaker family of Pennsylvania. Her father was a member of the firm of C. J. Fell & Brother, who in their time were well known wholesale dealers in spices in Philadelphia. By her first marriage Mrs. Boynton became the mother of one daughter, Harriette Fell Fulton, who was born July 26, 1893, now a student in the Hathaway-Brown school of Cleveland. Two children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Boynton: Eldred Troutman, November 7, 1902; and Delano King, June 18, 1908.

In 1906 Mr. Boynton became a resident of Cleveland and besides making several real-estate investments he soon began the manufacture of violins and bass viols, in which business he continues with excellent success. His own musical talent and correct ear and keen appreciation of harmony enables him to easily judge the value of his own products not only in their practical workmanship, but also in tone and quality. The enterprise which he has established is a growing one, for the instruments of his manufacture have taken a high position among the best of modern construction.

Mr. Boynton is a member of the Hermit Club and his political views are manifest in the stalwart and unfaltering support which he gives to the republican party at the polls. His wife is a member of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal church. The family home at No. 1902 East Eighty-ninth street, is a most modern and pleasantly appointed residence, while their summer home, on the lake shore about twenty miles west of Cleveland, is one of the most attractively located and delightful country homes in that section. Mr. Boynton is numbered among the progressive and thrifty of the young business men of Cleveland, where substantial success has come to him as the legitimate and logical reward of intelligence and well directed effort.





Ezra Nicholson.

Ezra Nicholson



EZRA NICHOLSON has been a witness of Cleveland's growth and development through seventy-five years and has also participated in many public events which have left their impress upon the history of the city. His birthplace, which was his father's farm comprising several hundred acres, now constitutes the present site of Lakewood. He was there born in 1835, a son of James Nicholson, who was one of the pioneer settlers on the west side of the Cuyahoga river, only two other houses being on that side of the river at the time of his arrival, one of these being at Rocky river while the other was the property of the ferryman. James Nicholson settled there about 1812. He was born in Chatham, Massachusetts, in 1783, of good old Puritan stock, and having arrived at years of maturity married Betsey Bartholmew of Waterbury, Connecticut. There was a tiny village on the site of Ohio's present metropolis at the time of his removal to the west. There was little lake navigation and the era of railroad travel through the western forests had not been dreamed of. The only way of crossing the river in those days was by ferry, Mr. Carter operating a ferry boat at the little village. Mr. Nicholson, of this review, remembers of his father telling him of the first high pressure steamboat on the great lakes. It was called "Walk on the Water" and ran between Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit. James Nicholson was a man of remarkable vitality and devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits, owning and cultivating an excellent farm of several hundred acres, to which he devoted his energies until his death in 1859. His widow survived him for many years and died in 1886, in her eighty-sixth year. She left three children: Delia, Louis and Ezra.

In his boyhood days Ezra Nicholson attended the district and city schools and afterward became a pupil in the Urbana University. After his college days were over he assisted his father with the farm work for several years. Following the father's death, Ezra Nicholson divided the property and leased it to different parties but still lived in the homestead which he yet occupies. It is one of the old

landmarks of the city and an interesting reminder of the past, although it is kept in such excellent state of preservation as to seem much like the more modern dwellings. In 1885 Mr. Nicholson became interested with the firm of Johnson & Palmer in the ownership of lake vessels, which at that time was a very profitable business. He had lived to witness the remarkable development of lake transportation. He remembers the steamboats Bunker Hill, Commerce, Julia Palmer and Empire, all of which, with the exception of the last named, were of the high pressure type and sailed the lakes in the '40s. Gradually the tonnage of all lake steamers has been increased until today there are upon the waters of Erie and the other great lakes fine floating palaces, supplied with every modern convenience. In 1893 Mr. Nicholson laid out what is known as the Nicholson allotment in Lakewood. The cross streets—Grace avenue and Clarence avenue—were the first streets west of Kentucky to be paved and were supplied with all modern improvements. These streets were named after his children, and the deeds to the property were given to Mr. Nicholson's father by the state treasurer of Connecticut, for in the early days this land was owned by the state of Connecticut and for a time was termed Connecticut before the name of Western Reserve was adopted.

Not only has Mr. Nicholson operated largely in vessel owning and real estate but is also an inventor of some note, inventing the Nicholson Recording Ship Log, an instrument for recording the speed of a vessel. This instrument, a product of the Nicholson Ship Log Company, manufacturers, is the only log of its kind in the world and is controlled entirely by this company, with patents for the United States and all maritime countries of Europe and Asia. It is in use on twenty-eight battleships, three cruisers, torpedo and gunboats and colliers of the United States Navy. This company also manufactures the Nicholson distance and range finder, an invention of Mr. Nicholson's which is of great value in coast navigation. The Nicholson Company, of which he is the head, his associates being his two sons, has been in business in its present quarters in the Beckman building on Superior avenue for about seven years and is a very promising manufacturing enterprise.

In 1863 Mr. Nicholson was married to Miss Alice Fowles, a native of Wisconsin, who removed to Cleveland in 1862. There were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson six children, of whom only three are living, one daughter and two sons. These are: Grace E., Ezra Louis and Clarence Percy, all of whom attended the public schools of Cleveland. Mr. Nicholson belongs to New Jerusalem church of Lakewood, has always been an enthusiastic republican and was the

first clerk of the hamlet of Lakewood. He is perhaps better informed concerning the history of this section of the city than any one man and his activity in business has constituted a force for general development as well as a source of individual profit.





L. H. Fitts

Lewis H. Kittredge



THE name of Lewis H. Kittredge is widely known in trade circles throughout the country for, although a young man, he has attained to a position of eminence in manufacturing circles as the president of the Peerless Motor Car Company, of Cleveland, manufacturer of one of the most superior and finished products of this character in America. Setting for himself high standards in business, manifesting intelligent appreciation of opportunity and wisely utilizing every means at hand, he has reached a most enviable position as the head of an enterprise that is showing marked growth annually.

A native of New Hampshire, Mr. Kittredge was born in Harrisville, June 18, 1871, and after attending the high school in Keene, New Hampshire, he continued his studies in the New Hampshire State College at Durham, being there graduated in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He was thus well equipped by liberal mental training for any duty that might devolve upon him in the business world. He made his initial step in commercial circles in connection with the New York Belting & Packing Company of Passaic, New Jersey. In 1897 he came to Cleveland to associate himself with the Peerless Manufacturing Company. In the twelve years which have since elapsed his has been a notable record, marking an entire transformation in the business in the character of its output and showing as well the clearly defined methods which Mr. Kittredge has followed in attaining to the position which he now occupies. He made his service of value to the company which he represented, regarding no detail as too unimportant to claim his attention, nor fearing to give service for which he did not receive immediate adequate return. His capability, his energy and fidelity, however, won recognition in successive promotions. In 1899 he was made secretary and general manager of the company and in 1901 the office of treasurer was added to his duties. The following year the firm name was changed to the Peerless Motor Car Company and in 1904 he was elected to the vice presidency, while in 1906 he was chosen for the presidency and has since remained the chief executive

officer. Mr. Kittredge is also president of the Peerless Motor Car Company of New York and the Peerless Motor Car Company of New England, is secretary of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers and is financially interested in other corporations.

The growth of the Peerless Motor Car Company is noteworthy, considering the fact that through the process of growth of the last six years it has gradually and consistently risen from a very small beginning to one of the leading companies in the automobile industry. The start of this remarkable business was made in a small factory located on Lisbon street, adjoining the Cleveland & Pittsburg tracks in a building with scarcely ten thousand square feet of available floor space and equipped with machinery originally intended for utterly different uses. The year 1900 marks the beginning of this business in the form of manufacturing automobile parts. In 1902 the company was incorporated under its present title and the manufacture of complete motor cars was begun. Since then an organization has been formed, composed of able and progressive men, who, imbued with the idea of improving and perfecting the product, have worked together towards that end, always demanding the best from each subordinate and at the same time quick to recognize and reward superior merit wherever found. This spirit of loyalty prevailing in the organization has made it possible to transform step by step the motorette, manufactured eight years ago and then regarded as a curiosity of experimental value only, to the present high-power touring car that is acknowledged to rank among America's best product. In 1904 ground was broken for a new factory on East Ninety-third street and Quincy avenue and each succeeding year has seen new factory buildings constructed until this year, at the beginning of the 1910 selling season, will see the present tract of land, comprising about six acres, entirely taken up with buildings of this company. The group consists of twelve factory buildings two and three stories in height, with a handsome four story office building. The company also has fourteen acres adjoining and contracts have been let for the erection thereon of several large factory buildings. Under the present organization nearly two thousand families receive an income each week from the business. The increased output each year indicates more than anything else growing favor towards the Peerless cars and with the increased facilities over seven million dollars of product will be manufactured during the next selling season.

In the fall of 1907, at the time of the panic, the Peerless Motor Car Company maintained seventy-five per cent of its force and employed on longer hours than any one other individual factory rep-

representing a large industry in the city. The sale of the product is distributed through branch houses in New York and Boston and likewise through representative dealers in every large city in the United States and Canada.

Cleveland may be taken as a barometer of sales and it may be of interest to note that the demand for the Peerless product in 1908 showed an increase of forty per cent over 1907. The selling season of 1909 which is now closed shows an increase of fifty per cent over the sales made in Cleveland during 1908. Mr. Kittredge by no means takes unto himself entire credit for the development of the business. He has surrounded himself with a corps of able assistants and colleagues of whose work he is thoroughly appreciative, knowing that they have rendered signal service in the building up of this mammoth industry.

Mr. Kittredge is a member of Unity church and his name is on the membership rolls of the Mayfield Country, Euclid, Union, Clifton, Cleveland Athletic and Automobile Clubs, of Cleveland, and of the Automobile Club of America, of New York city. One cannot meet him without being impressed with his alert manner and spirit of enterprise and, yet, he is never too busy to be cordial and courteous, for he has keen appreciation for companionship and the social amenities of life.





Newton D Fisher

N. D. Fisher



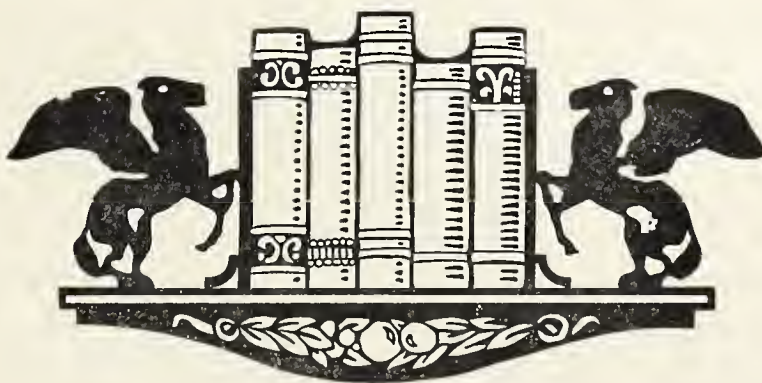
WHILE N. D. Fisher was well known as one of the prosperous representatives of the lumber trade in Cleveland, his social qualities won for him an equally wide and favorable acquaintance and his broad information and ready expression led him frequently to be called upon to address public gatherings, on with occasions his remarks were always of a most well chosen nature. The breadth of his information, his appreciation for and understanding of the deeper experiences of life and the wise use which he made of opportunities, combined to make him a man among men, honored and respected wherever known and most highly esteemed where best known.

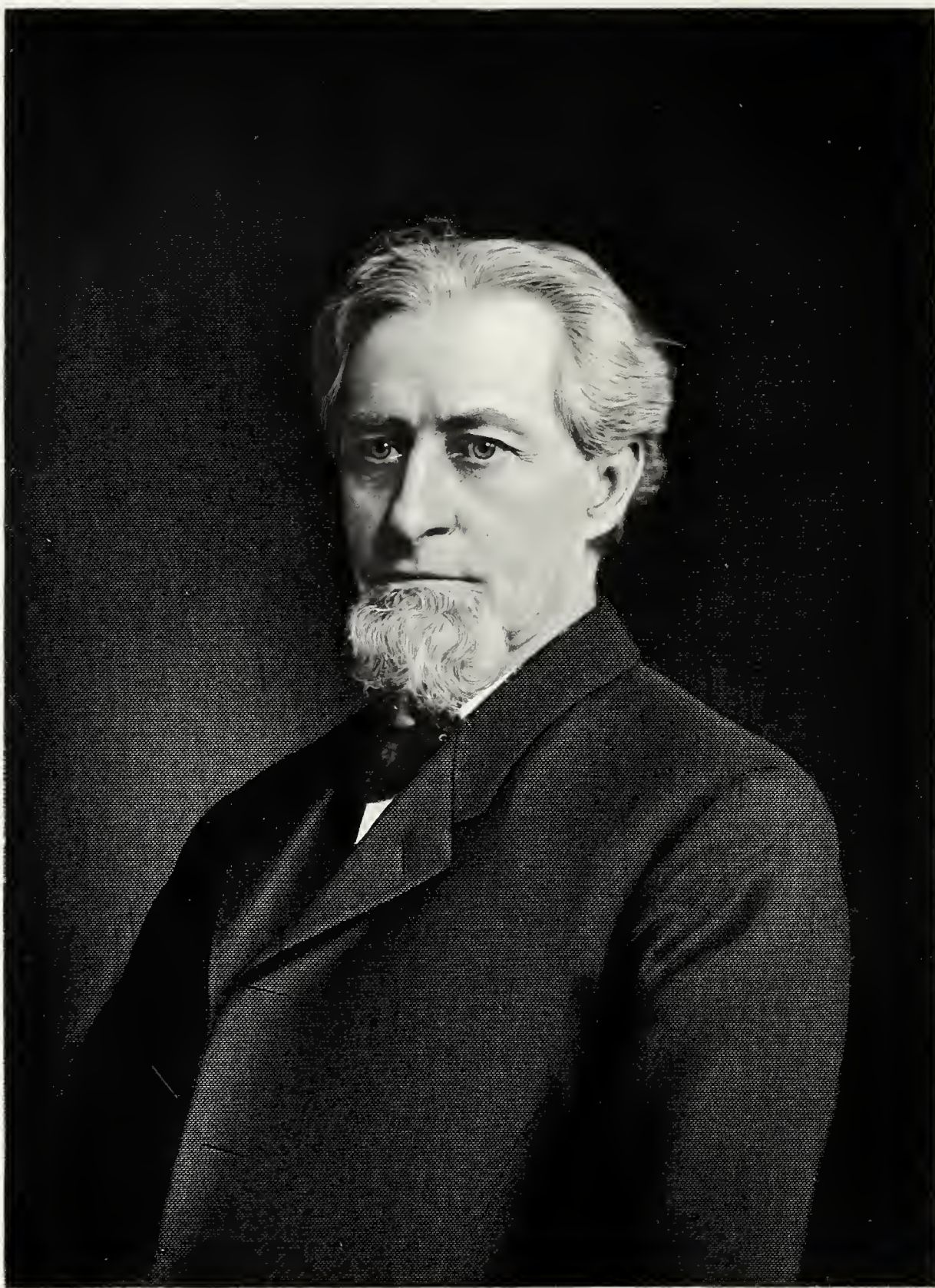
The birth of Mr. Fisher occurred in Wellington, Ohio, and he was always proud of the thought that he was a native of the state for which he ever had a most loyal attachment. He was descended from New England ancestry, his father having come from Connecticut to Ohio, here establishing his home within thirty miles of Cleveland. Reared under the parental roof, N. D. Fisher supplemented his public-school education by a college preparatory course, which he left unfinished that he might join Company H of the second Ohio Cavalry in defense of the Union cause, enlisting when he was but eighteen years of age. He at once became popular among his comrades and promotions followed at every available opportunity until he became captain of the company. There were hundreds who entered the service, yet boys in their understanding of life, who came out men not in years alone but in all of those experiences which ripen and season manhood, causing the individual to understand the value of daily experiences and opportunities. A self-reliant character developed in Captain Fisher, together with the ability to maintain discipline among his men, while at the same time he enjoyed their fullest regard, having great appreciation for the comradeship that grew up among the soldiers and in many instances endured while life lasted. His experiences in the line of his military duty were many and varied and with a most creditable war record he returned to his home.

Entering business life, Captain Fisher's record in commercial circles never at any step manifested retrogression. On the contrary he so combined and manipulated his forces as to become recognized as one of the most prominent lumbermen of Cleveland. He was widely known as president of the Fisher & Wilson Company, his associates in his later years being his cousin, E. L. Fisher, who was vice president and treasurer of the company, and A. M. Allyn, secretary. This company was organized in 1884 after the death of H. V. Wilson, of the firm of Fisher, Wilson & Company, in which concern N. D. Fisher had become interested in 1878. He was, however, associated with the lumber trade of Cleveland from 1866, at which time he entered the employ of Bottsford & Potter, wholesale lumber dealers of this city. Until within a few years of his death he remained one of the most active, aggressive and foremost lumber operators on Lake Erie. He was always very successful in his undertakings in that direction, his company becoming large distributors of hardwood lumber, the trade extending over a wide territory. He was very prominent and popular among lumber men of this section of the country and was several times president of the Cleveland Lumbermen's Board, and in that position reflected those sterling qualities which brought him to a leading place among the business men of the Forest city. When he presided at the banquets or other social functions of the board, his abilities and character were evident to and honored by all present. His marked traits were energy coupled with deliberation, keenness of discernment with soundness of judgment, amiability reinforced with indomitable perseverance.

In Battle Creek, Michigan, in 1868, Mr. Fisher was married to Miss Imogene Telford, who was born in the state of New York but was at that time residing in Michigan. They became the parents of six children, but only two are living: Lee B., of this city, and L. Blanche, at home with her mother. Mr. Fisher was devoted to his family and his wealth perhaps gave him no greater pleasure than from the fact that it enabled him to provide a luxurious home for his wife and children. As a friend expressed it, "He was of frugal mind and yet no inherent frugality prompted him to unwisely moderate his charities nor restrain his benefactions to his fellowmen." He gave freely of his means to every good cause. He held membership in the Disciples church and his connection therewith was a bond of sympathy between him and President Garfield, of whom he had long been a valued friend, for the latter also held membership with the same church. He displayed excellent abilities as presiding officer and was a most entertaining and at times brilliant after-dinner speaker. He could be called upon on almost any occasion and would

respond readily and to the point. It has been said that he was never known to write out a speech, although he was many times called upon to employ his talents in that direction. His interest in public affairs and the welfare of the state was indicated by his attendance at political meetings and his efforts to nominate his friends for office, yet at no time was he an aspirant for political preferment. His recreation came through his annual summer vacations in Wisconsin, which were usually spent at Ashland, that state, although he frequently took a fishing trip up the Brule river. He was also fond of fine horses and usually kept an excellent driving team. He passed away November 17, 1893, after an illness of several years, to which his intellect and buoyant disposition never succumbed. When he was laid to rest, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. S. L. Darsie, pastor of Franklin Circle Disciples church, many friends of the family, together with his late associates in the lumber trade and the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to one whose splendid qualities made his friendship valued and will cause his memory to be cherished for years to come. Since 1888 the family home has been at what is now 1620 Prospect street.





J. P. Sawley,

Jay P. Dawley



JAY P. DAWLEY, of equal fame in criminal and civil law, having devoted the earlier years of his practice to the former department of jurisprudence and later years to the latter, was born in Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio, March 7, 1847. His father, Perry P. Dawley, is also a native of Ravenna, born in 1823, and comes of an old family that for generations has been represented in America but is originally of Scotch and English lineage, one of the Dawleys having been a chieftain of a Scotch clan. For a considerable period the family was represented in New England, the birth of Daniel Dawley, the grandfather, occurring in Vermont. He was a farmer by occupation and, leaving New England, removed to Ravenna, Ohio, being one of its earliest settlers. There Perry P. Dawley was reared and became a farmer of Portage county, devoting his life to agricultural pursuits. He also filled the position of county commissioner for many years and was a man of considerable local prominence. He wedded Rebecca Clements, who was born about 1820 and died in 1850. She, too, belonged to an old New England family that for generations was represented in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

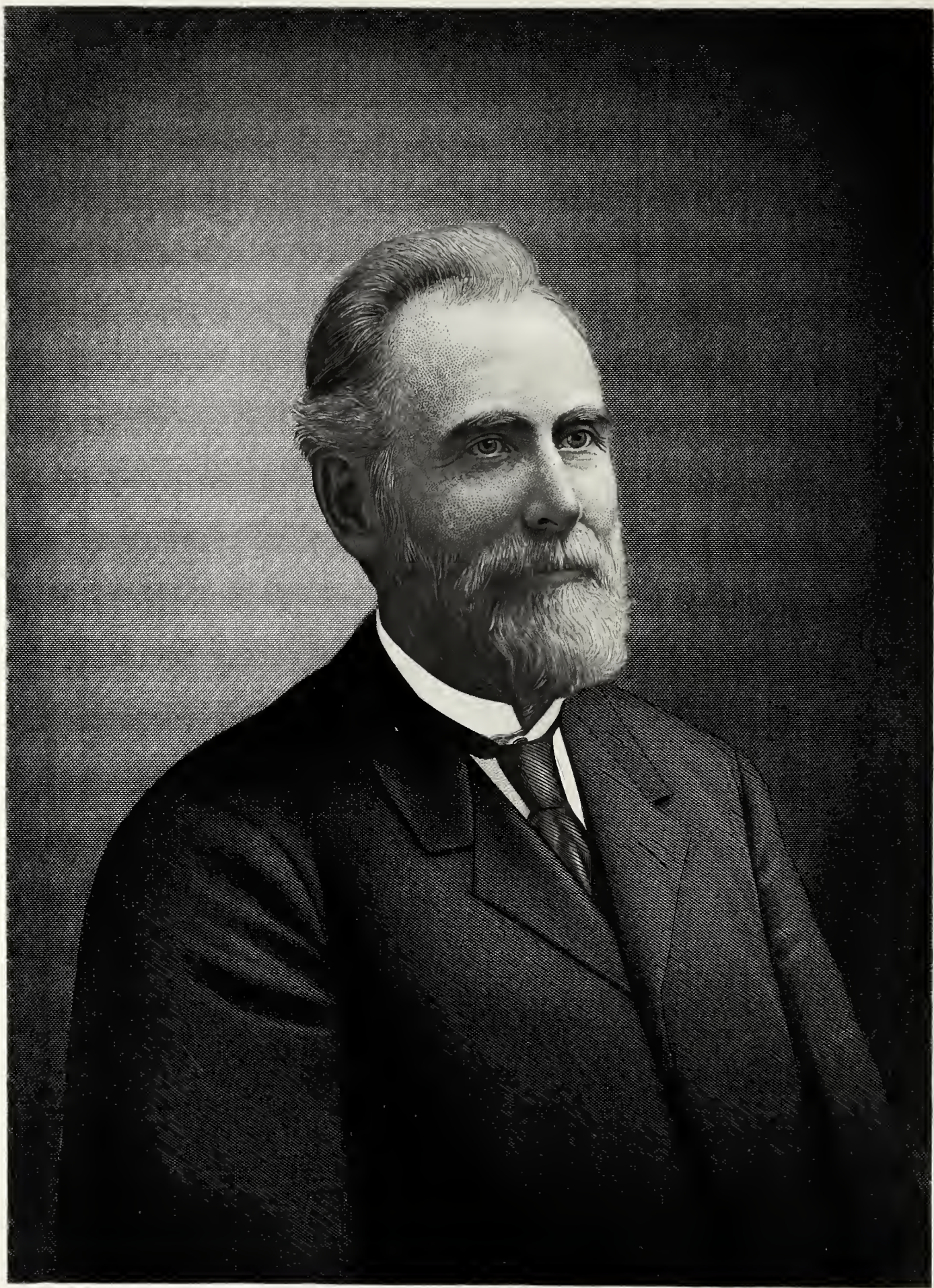
Jay P. Dawley was educated in the Union school at Ravenna, Ohio, and in the Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio, and in September, 1873, was admitted to the bar on passing an examination before a committee that was appointed by the circuit court, as was the custom in those days. He at once entered upon the active practice of law, forming a partnership with Silas M. Stone, under the firm style of Dawley & Stone. For three years this relation was maintained, after which Mr. Stone went to New York and Mr. Dawley subsequently joined Judge J. K. and A. C. Hord in the firm of Hord, Dawley & Hord. This continued until 1882, when the firm of Foran & Dawley was formed, the partnership existing for twelve years, or until 1894. Mr. Dawley was afterward for a short period in partnership with ex-Mayor McKisson, since which time he has been alone. He has ranked as one of the foremost criminal lawyers at the Cleveland bar and of late years has enjoyed a large practice

in civil law. His early reputation, however, was made in the branch of criminal law and he advises young men to follow the same course that he pursued, believing that the defense of the liberties of the citizen well qualifies one to understand the best methods of defending the property rights. It is more difficult to practice criminal than civil law, for in the former one must be constantly on the alert and on his guard all the time. Many cases with which he has been connected have attracted widespread attention and he has probably acted for the defense in more murder cases than any other lawyer of Cleveland and has been very successful in his practice. He was the principal counsel in the Cassie Chadwick case, being attorney for Mrs. Chadwick and was also one of the leading attorneys in the case of determining the constitutionality of the liquor laws of Ohio in 1884. He acted for the defense in the Moran murder case, Moran being accused of the murder of Fox and Blakesley on Christmas eve of 1891. He was convicted of murder in the second degree but was afterward pardoned. In later years Mr. Dawley has withdrawn somewhat from the department of criminal law practice and has given his attention more to corporation law and the trial of important civil cases. For a number of years he has been one of the attorneys of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company and was one of the counsel for Olga Nethersole in her libel case against the Cleveland Leader. These are but a few of many important cases with which he has been and is now connected. He does all his own briefing and prepares his cases himself, employing no assistants in the office and therefore going to the trial thoroughly prepared with comprehensive personal understanding of every point bearing upon the cause. He has endeavored in recent years to retire somewhat from active practice but finds it difficult to do so because of the persistent demands of would-be clients for his services. He is a member of the Cleveland Bar Association and the profession as well as the general public accord him high rank as one of the most prominent representatives of the legal fraternity of Cleveland.

Mr. Dawley is entitled to wear the Grand Army button from the fact that on the 19th of May, 1864, when but seventeen years of age, he offered his services to the government and became a private of Company C, Eleventh Ohio Infantry. He acted as an orderly on the staff of General Jefferson C. Davis, who was a cousin of Jefferson Davis of the southern Confederacy. He remained with the army for a year, taking part in the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea under Sherman and the battle of Goldsboro. He was mustered out in May, 1865, and participated in the grand review, the most celebrated military pageant ever seen on the western hemisphere.


He has always been active in support of measures pertaining to the municipal welfare, but is a lawyer and not a politician, never seeking nor desiring the rewards of office for his political allegiance, which is unfalteringly given to the republican party. He has, however, done valuable service for the city in various ways, including four years as a member of the board of education and also as a member of the library board. These offices, however, are not of a political character and in many other tangible ways has he given proof of his public spirit.

On the 12th of September, 1873, Mr. Dawley was united in marriage to Miss Iva G. Canfield, a daughter of Harrison and Lydia (Frarey) Canfield, of Corry, Pennsylvania. Unto them have been born four children. Frances C., a graduate of Miss Middleberg's Seminary of Cleveland and educated in music and modern languages in Germany and France, is now the wife of Harry L. Shafer, of Los Angeles, California, and has one child, Lee. William J., a graduate of the Harvard Law School of 1908, is now assisting his father in practice. Arthur A., is a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy of Massachusetts and is now a senior of Adelbert College of Ohio. Ruby Louise, was educated in Mary Baldwin Seminary of Virginia. The wife and mother, who was born in October, 1850, died October 6, 1900. Mr. Dawley is a member of the Cleveland Yacht Club and of the Masonic fraternity, and his son William is the youngest thirty-second degree Mason in the state. He is the possessor of one the finest private libraries in Cleveland of a general character, embracing science, biography and general literature and he also has a fine law library. His leisure hours are largely devoted to reading and he is particularly fond of writers of standard fiction, his favorite author being Dickens. He greatly enjoys the interpretation of character as presented by the leading authors of ancient and modern times and his reading along scientific lines has been equally broad and varied. He is a man of broad general culture as well as marked ability in the profession of law and finds his friends in those social circles where intellectuality is a necessary attribute to congeniality.



J. F. Bidwell.

Jason A. Bidwell

ROMINENT along the lines of manufacturing that are a phase of the iron industry and have contributed largely to Cleveland's industrial growth for more than a third of a century is the business of screw manufacturing, and to no individual is there so much credit due for the establishment and development of this industry as to the gentleman whose name heads this review—Jason A. Bidwell, who may justly be termed the father of this industry in Cleveland. He was born December 17, 1830, in the town of Landaff, New Hampshire, a son of Jason and Sally (Peck) Bidwell. The father was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, March 3, 1782, a son of Nathaniel Bidwell, whose wife was a Miss Bigsby. Nathaniel Bidwell was descended from John Bidwell, one of the early settlers and a landholder of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1639. It is believed that nearly all bearing the name of Bidwell in this country are descendants of this John. The family is one of high standing and is connected by marriage with many eminent families, among whom may be mentioned that of President Stiles, of Yale University. The mother of Jason A. Bidwell was a daughter of Truman Peck, a soldier of the Revolution. The marriage of James Bidwell and Sally Peck was celebrated at Grafton, New Hampshire, in 1807, and the following July they started with an ox-team and their household effects for Littleton, New Hampshire, a town then but recently granted to new settlers. At that time it was a wilderness of pine forest, including the finest specimens of that kind of timber to be found in America, many of the trees being five feet in diameter and reaching a height of one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet before there was a knot or limb. There the Bidwell family lived for sixteen years, undergoing the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life and forming habits of industry, frugality and uprightness which made marked impressions on their posterity. In 1823 they removed to Landaff, where Jason A. Bidwell was born. In 1835 he accompanied his parents to Franconia, where he resided until fourteen years of age, when he left home and entered the business field, wherein he has since labored with ceaseless activity, usefulness

and credit. Although his pecuniary aid was decidedly limited, but few men have met with more success in their undertakings. In 1844, with the enthusiasm common to youth and with the determination and courage rarely met with in one so young, and with intelligent ideas and possibilities of life, he laid the foundation for his later success by becoming an apprentice to the E. & T. Fairbanks Company of St. Johnsbury, Vermont. There, working fourteen hours a day, he learned the blacksmith's trade, his compensation being a Yankee shilling equivalent to sixteen and two-thirds cents as a day's wage. This barely enabled him to meet the necessities of life but the boy was possessed of a firm determination to master the trade in all its details and make his life one of usefulness. He eagerly improved his opportunities, receiving his instruction from a master workman. At that time the Fairbanks Company was just beginning the manufacture of scales, which required large amounts of screws which were imported from England, received at Boston and transferred to St. Johnsbury, about four weeks being required to make the round trip from Boston to St. Johnsbury. This was tedious and expensive and the firm determined upon manufacturing its own screws.

Mr. Bidwell was set to work in that department where he had to cut the wire, heat one end in a common blacksmith fire, upset the head, trim off the burrs and cut the slot and the thread, all by hand—work that is entirely done by machinery today. His apprenticeship covered seven years, after which he engaged himself to the firm for another year as a journeyman, receiving one dollar per day for his services. At the end of that time, in 1852, he went to Providence, Rhode Island, in which busy manufacturing city, guided by men of experience, his active brain and natural adaptability to mechanical pursuits enabled him to stand well to the front with the best mechanics and artisans of that time. The opportunity was his and he eagerly embraced it, his inventive genius and abilities finding full scope in his connection with the screw business, then in its infancy. The development of the screw industry is an interesting chapter in the history of invention and manufacture in America. All the screws that are now made in America, and in the old world also, are made on machinery invented by American mechanics. No one man, however, can lay claim to all the inventions which have taken this industry out of the realm of hand-labor and given it over into the tireless hand of the steam engine. At the present day all the operations of manufacturing wood and machine screws are performed by automatic machines; that is, the coil of wire is placed upon a reel and is automatically manipulated by three distinct machines, until it is delivered by the last machine a perfect screw. The machines are:

first, heading; second, shaving and cutting the slot; third, forming the thread. With much of this machinery Mr. Bidwell has been identified, either as inventor or in making important improvements, as the records of the patent office at Washington will show. The date of screw manufacturing in this country may be fixed as 1798, when David Wilkinson, of Providence, Rhode Island, and Thomas W. Harvey, of Ramapo, New York, invented their process. Previous to this other mechanics had, from time to time, made attempts to lift the business from hand to an automatic standard, but failed. Not until 1837 did the effort bear fruit, and not until 1849 was success achieved in the manufacture of what is now known as the gimlet-pointed wood-screws. Up to this time all, or nearly all, the screws made had the blunt point, and were only in part made by machinery, some of the operations requiring hand-labor. In 1852 the first automatic machine that has proven an entire success was started and has completely revolutionized the manufacture of wood-screws of the world. Screw machinery, like everything else, has had to grow and that, too, from a very small and imperfect beginning.

Soon after going to Providence in 1852 Mr. Bidwell became connected with the Eagle Screw Company, manufacturers of wood and machine screws. In 1862 when that concern united with the New England to form the American Screw Company, Mr. Bidwell went to Boston in the employ of the Spencer Rifle Company, having charge of the screw department which was one of the most important positions in the plant. In 1864, when the Boston Screw Company was organized Mr. Bidwell superintended the work for about a year and then returned to the American Screw Company with which he remained until 1872. He had witnessed a wonderful development in the business of screw manufacturing through the introduction of improved machinery from time to time, also recognizing that a great advantage would be gained for the profits of the business if a location could be obtained nearer coal and iron centers. Accordingly in 1871 he made quite an extended trip to various places in the south and west, returning by way of Cleveland. After looking the ground over thoroughly it became evident to his mind that Cleveland was the most desirable point at which to establish the manufacture of a great industry, and in December, 1871, he entered into the project with all the energy and enthusiasm of his nature. A company was organized under the name of the Union Steel Screw Company, comprised of some of the very strongest men of this city in business and financial circles. It is doubtful if any industrial concern was ever organized in Cleveland with a more able board of directors: Stillman Witt, president; William Chisholm, vice president; J. A. Bid-

well, architect, engineer and general superintendent; Henry Chisholm, H. C. Payne, J. H. Wade, Sr., Fayette Brown and Robert Hanna.

Mr. Bidwell took up his residence in Cleveland in 1872, the year the Union Steel Screw Company began business, and through the following thirty-four years, or until 1906, the history of that concern is the record of the business activity of Jason A. Bidwell. It was he who planned and carried into execution; he was the "main girder" in the structure, the moving power, who gave to the business in all its branches guidance, direction, life and energy. The important position he held in a large industrial plant required tact, ability, skill, judgment and decision of the very highest order. That he met fully and completely all demands of this character is best shown by the following:

"On motion of Mr. H. B. Payne: Resolved, That the Board desire to place on record their appreciation of the intelligence, skill, diligence and fidelity which have characterized the services of J. A. Bidwell, during the times he has been in its employ; as also their entire satisfaction and approval of results of his labors which have thus far justified and fulfilled all the expectations and promises made by him at the commencement of the enterprise." This was entered upon the records of the Union Screw Company, June 6, 1874.

For a number of years prior to his retirement from active business in 1906 Mr. Bidwell had been recognized as one of the most widely informed men in America in his line of business. Despite his years of intense activity he is a remarkably well preserved man, active in mind and body, a man of attractive address, a superior conversationalist, genial and social in nature and worthy of the highest esteem. His friends are numbered among the most prominent citizens of Cleveland. The acquaintance which he formed in this city was the cause of his portrait being painted and placed in the rooms of the Western Reserve Historical Society in recognition of his worth as a citizen.

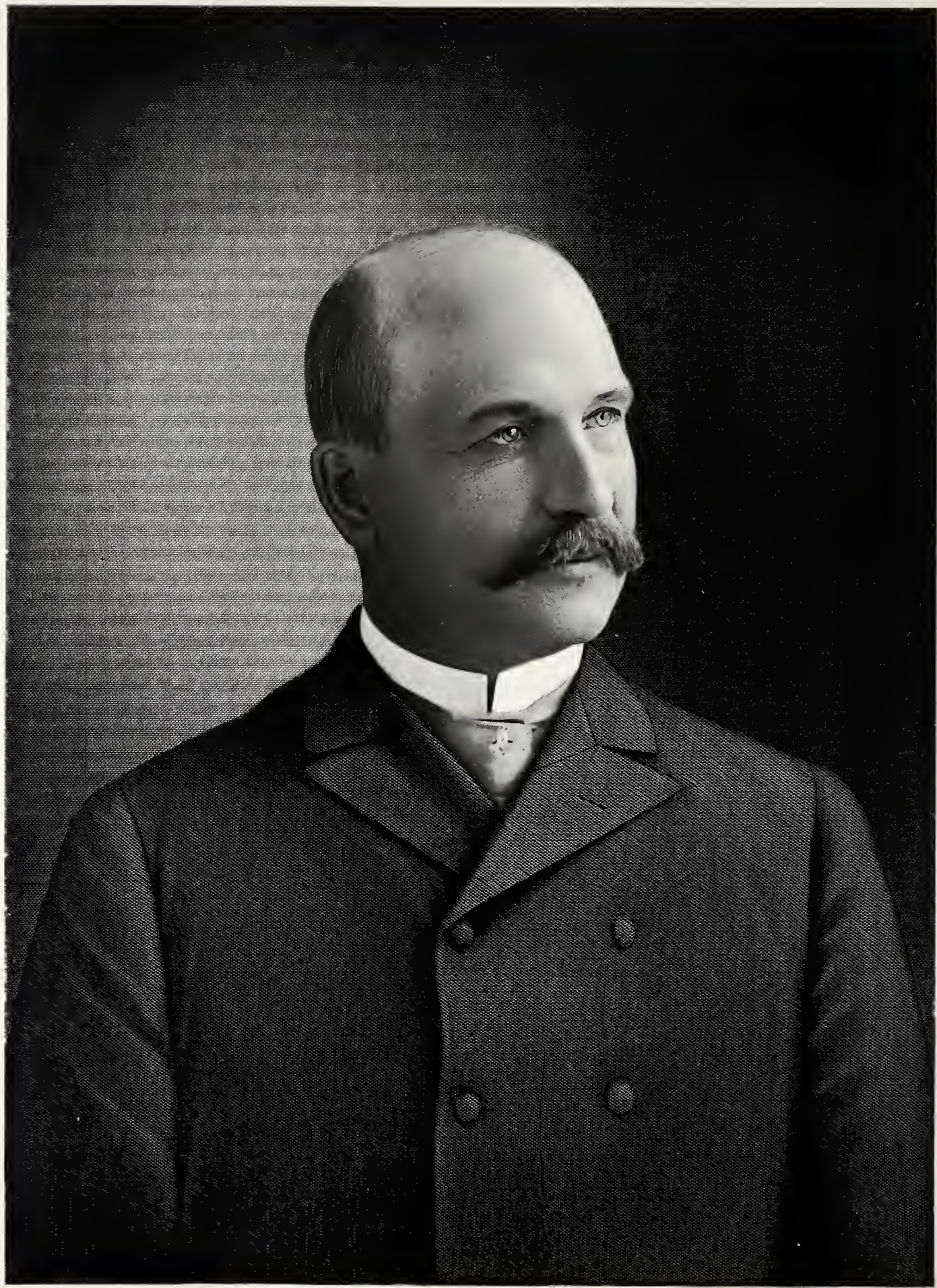
At Warren, Rhode Island, in 1858, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Bidwell and Miss Harriett N. Simmons, a daughter of Jonathan R. Simmons, a carriage manufacturer of that town. One son Oria N., has been born to them. Following in his father's footsteps he has also engaged in the manufacture of screws. He married Miss Lucella Randall, of Providence, Rhode Island, and they have one daughter, Hope, who is fifteen years of age.

Mr. Bidwell is a member of the Engineers Club, which he helped to organize, while fraternally he is a Knight Templar, belonging to St. John's Commandery, No. 1, of Providence, Rhode Island. While

still an apprentice at school and but fifteen years of age, he joined the Sons of Temperance and has ever been a strict observer of his pledge given then. Politically he is independent of party allegiance taking an active interest in public affairs and voting for men or measures as he believes best for the commonwealth.

Such in general outline is the history of Jason A. Bidwell, a man whose activities have wrought for good not only to his own benefit but also to the welfare of the public. He has been a champion of progressive measures which have been the motive force of Cleveland's industrial and business development, and since his retirement has applied his energy and working power to wider and more impersonal interests bearing upon phases of municipal progress and philanthropic activity.





A. Schneider

Nathaniel Schneider, M. D.



R. NATHANIEL SCHNEIDER, who, up to the time of his death, which occurred February 4, 1895, was one of the best known and most highly esteemed physicians and surgeons of Cleveland, was born near Hamilton, Canada, November 1, 1839, a son of John Henry and Rhoda (Churchill) Schneider. His early education was acquired in the public and grammar schools of Hamilton and at the age of eighteen years he came to the United States, since which time he was dependent upon his own resources.

The Doctor attended Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio, and after leaving college began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. S. R. Beckwith, of Cleveland. Later he entered the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, from which he was graduated in March, 1884. During the vacation periods he had worked diligently and persistently in order to pay his way through college and had also taught during his college days. From early boyhood he was ambitious to become a surgeon and ever manifested great interest in surgical work, becoming in the course of years recognized as an authority on that branch of the profession among the members of the medical fraternity of Cleveland. He began practice in association with Dr. S. H. Coburn, of Akron, where he remained for eleven months, after which he returned to this city and formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Beckwith, the business relation between them being maintained for two years. Dr. Schneider afterward became a partner of Dr. H. F. Biggar, with whom he was associated until 1874. In the latter part of 1873 he went to Europe for a year's study, which he pursued under the direction of some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the old world, and ten years later he repeated this visit. In 1874 he entered into partnership with Dr. S. A. Boynton, with whom he continued until 1878. He was also connected for a time with Dr. T. C. Martin. In 1882 he removed to 3125 Prospect avenue, where he remained until his death, occupying the home that is still the residence of Mrs. Schneider.

His ability increased with the passing years as the result of his comprehensive and thorough study, research and investigation. In

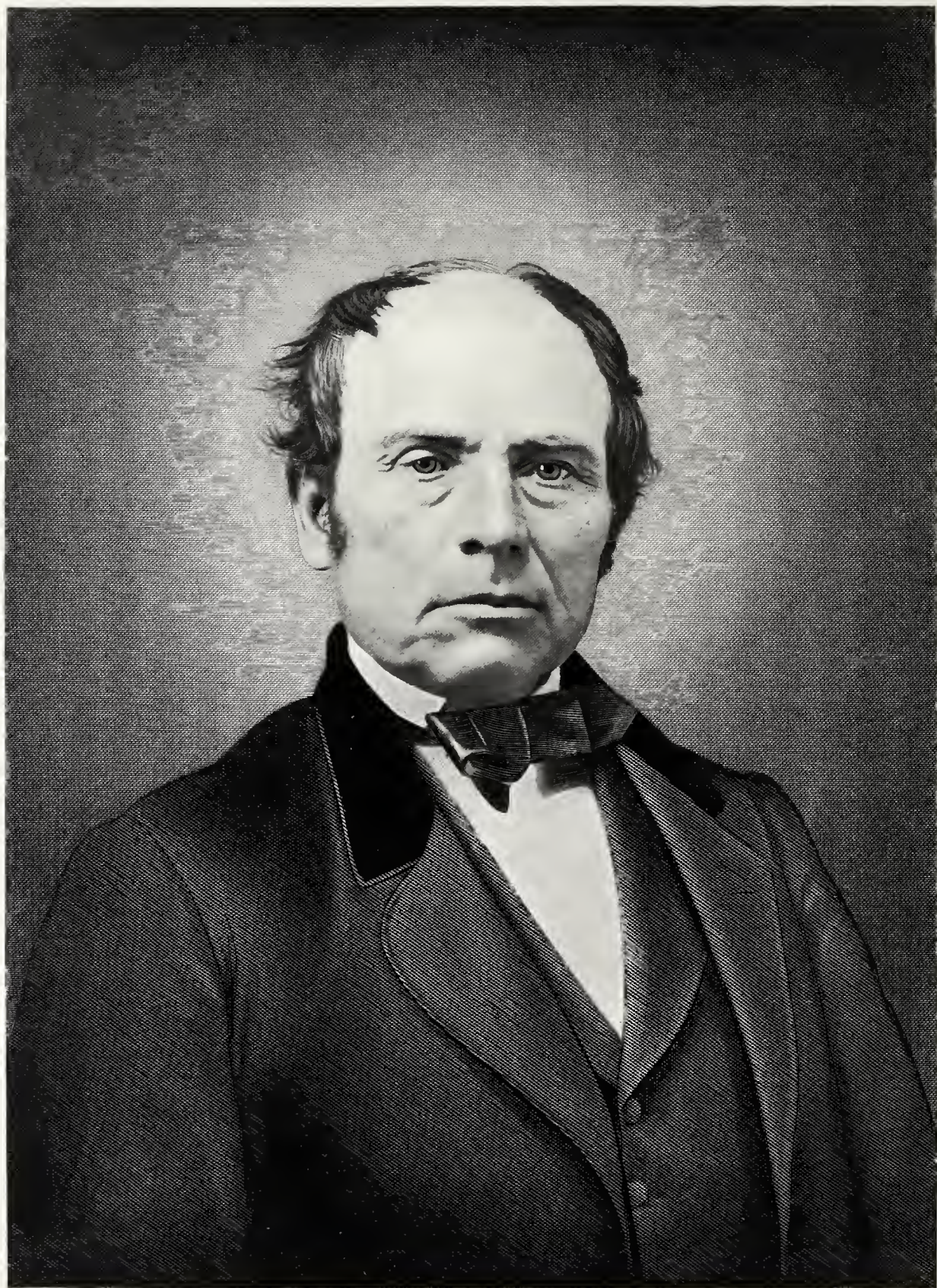
1867 he became professor of surgery in the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College and for sixteen years was dean of the faculty, beginning in 1870. He was prominent among the medical educators of the city, always having the attention of his classes, to whom he imparted knowledge in clear and cogent manner, awakening the interests of his students by his able exposition of facts and his own enthusiastic zeal concerning the purposes and opportunities of the medical profession. His love for his chosen calling was so great that he counted no effort or sacrifice on his part too strenuous if it would promote the interest of the profession at large. He hesitated not to loan his instruments to his students or to give of his time for their further instruction and benefit. It was often his expressed desire that he might live to see the wonderful progress that was being made in surgery, for he noted the advance that is characteristic of the age and rejoiced in every onward movement for promoting the efficiency of the surgeon.

In 1867 he was appointed surgeon of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, acting in that capacity for sixteen years. He was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and that he was honored by the profession throughout the entire country is indicated in the fact that he was twice elected its vice president. He also belonged to the State Medical Society, which honored him with the presidency, and both as an official and as a member of that organization he did much to further the interests of the medical profession in Ohio. He was deeply interested in the Huron Street Hospital from its inception, giving liberally of his time, his service and his means for its promotion. Through his instrumentality the Michigan Southern Railway supported from eight to ten beds in the hospital. He was surgeon for several years of the First Cleveland Troop and each year he went to New York for further study and research.

In 1867 Dr. Schneider was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Myers, a daughter of R. P. Myers, of Cleveland, and a lady of culture, much beloved in this city. Dr. Schneider held membership in the Country and Union Clubs, and he belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, but was a generous supporter of all religious work as an organized effort for the moral progress of the community. He was intensely interested in republican politics and all movements for the betterment of mankind or for upholding the political, legal and moral status of the country found in him a stanch advocate. It has been said that no biographer could do full justice to the memory of Dr. Schneider, neither as a physician nor as a citizen. He was recognized as an ideal follower of his calling, a man who never lowered


his standard but sought to utilize every opportunity not only for the advancement of his own skill but for general progress in the field of surgical and medical practice. Among his friends he numbered many of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the country, who recognized him not only as a contemporary but as a peer. Such was the regard and esteem for him personally that his friendship was prized by all who knew him and most of all by the men of strong intelligence and broad outlook who are the best judges of life values.





Adam Fuhrman

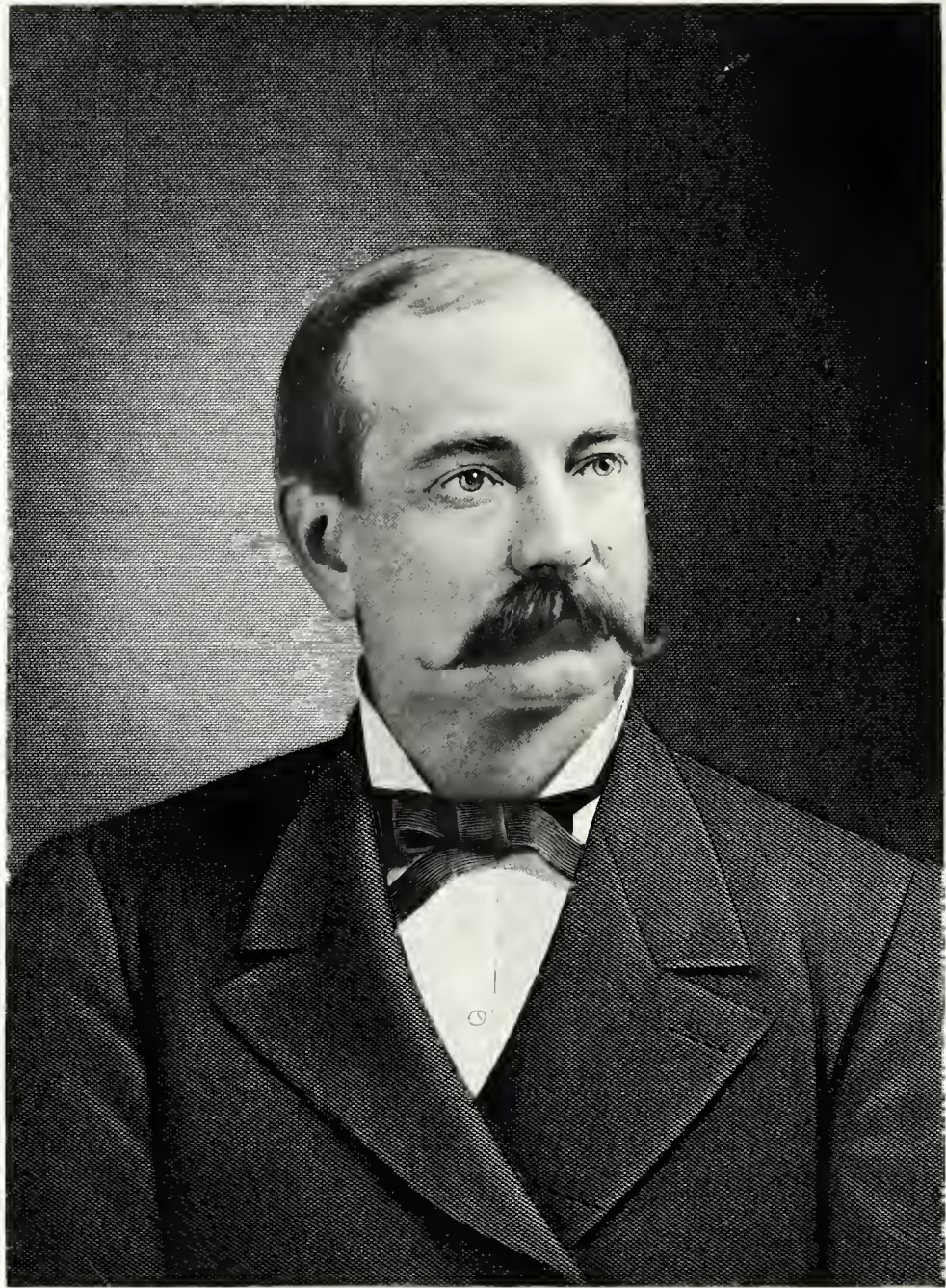
Adam Fuhrman

 ADAM FUHRMAN, one of Cleveland's oldest residents, passed away December 11, 1902. He had reached the venerable age of ninety years, his birth having occurred in Bergstatt, Germany, on the Rhine, December 6, 1812. He came to Cleveland, August 1, 1850. He had previously been a government forester and had served in the German army in accordance with the laws of that land. At length he determined to enjoy the opportunities and freedom of the new world and on the 1st of August, 1850, arrived in Cleveland, where he engaged in the produce business. For years he conducted an enterprise at No. 101 Woodland avenue, in the course of which he accumulated considerable wealth. He always resided on the south side and during the war lived in sight of Camp Cleveland, where so many soldiers of the state received their military training.

On June 24, 1844, Mr. Fuhrman was married to Miss Barbara Helmer, who was born in Germany. The wedding was celebrated in Trippstadt, Germany, and they began their domestic life in their native land, where they lived for six years, and then determined to come to America. Unto them were born four children. Charles, the eldest son, who was connected with the Cleveland Saw Mill Company, died at the age of fifty-seven years. He had been a graduate of the Central high school, also of the Spencerian Business College and was a member of St. Augustine church. In politics he was a republican. Mary M. became the wife of Fred Minges and they have four children: Matilda, a graduate of Notre Dame school of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin; Jessie B., who is a graduate of the same school; Leo K., who attended the university at Montreal, Canada; and Walter, who was a pupil in the common and high schools of Rochester. John B. Fuhrman, educated in the common schools, became a coal merchant on the south side and married Carrie Wagner, a native of this city, by whom he has five children: Clarence, Russell, Almeda, Florence and Jennette, all of whom are in school. Anna, who attended Ursuline Convent for many years, is an artist of ability and probably has one of the finest art rooms in the city,

adorned with many fine works from her own brush. She owns the largest Florentine frame that was ever imported into the United States and probably has one of the finest private collections of such frames in this country. She is a charming hostess, cordial and agreeable to those who visit her to see her art collections and work. One of the delights of Mr. Fuhrman's life was children. There are living on the south side grown men who owe their first inspirations in life to his kindly treatment. It used to be a familiar sight in the early days to see him driving to market with a wagonload of children. His own children were the recipients of devoted attention and they grew to manhood and womanhood knowing nothing but the kindest care. Mr. Fuhrman was a remarkable man in the preservation of his vital forces and activities. He never knew what illness was and even to the moment of his death experienced no pain and suffering, for he passed quietly away in a peaceful sleep while sitting in a chair. He used to say the street cars were made for lazy people and healthy persons should walk, and such was the course of life which he marked out for himself and always followed. He was known as a reliable and enterprising business man and never had occasion to regret his determination to come to America, winning here a goodly measure of success which came as the merited reward of his labor. He was a communicant of St. Michael's church and his funeral services were held by Rev. J. M. Koudelka, pastor of that church. His widow, who survived him for some time, has since passed away in Cleveland. The family is an old and prominent one here, its members occupying a leading position in social circles.





Wm. H. Worth

Colonel Thomas Axworthy



THE name of Colonel Thomas Axworthy was long an honored and prominent one in the business circles of Cleveland, where he operated as an iron and coal merchant. He was also the owner of many of the vessels engaged in the carrying trade and was a large investor in mining properties. Possessing broad, enlightened and liberal minded views, with faith in his own powers and in the vast potentiality for development inherent in his country's wide domain and with recognition of specific needs along the distinctive lines chosen for his life work, his was an active career in which he accomplished important and far-reaching results, contributing in no small degree to the expansion and material growth of the state and from which he himself also derived substantial benefits.

Colonel Axworthy was born in Devonshire, England, June 11, 1836, and his life record covered the years to the 6th of December, 1893. His parents, Thomas and Anna Axworthy, came from Devonshire to America in 1830, and the ancestral history of the family is traced back to the time of William the Conqueror. In the public schools of Philadelphia Colonel Axworthy pursued his education to the age of sixteen years, when he was apprenticed to the stonecutter's trade in the service of William Struthers & Son, a leading firm of Philadelphia. He served for a term of five years and completing his trade, remained with his original employer until 1858. He then borrowed five hundred dollars and purchased a milk route, which he conducted for two years and sold out for one thousand dollars. He next accepted a railroad position but soon abandoned it for a position in the Philadelphia gas department. In 1857 he also became connected with the Philadelphia fire department and was soon made an honorary and active member of the West Philadelphia and Columbia Engine Company, with which he held various offices for eleven years. In 1863 he manifested his fidelity to the Union cause by assisting in raising a regiment at Harrisburg.

In 1864 Colonel Axworthy took charge of the retail and shipping business of the Powelton Coal & Iron Company of West Philadelphia—a position of great responsibility. Soon-afterward the firm

sent him to Buffalo to establish business there but deciding that Cleveland was the better place, directed him to remove to this city, which he did in 1868, taking up his abode with his family on Franklin avenue on the west side. He succeeded in building up a coal business equal to any on the lakes and gradually he made progress in business circles until he owned and controlled many iron and coal vessels engaged in the carrying trade and also had large interests in many important industries. He likewise made extensive investment in iron mines in the Lake Superior region. He stood as a splendid type of the self-made man, of reliant, independent spirit, finding in the business conditions of his day the opportunity for successful achievement. Such was the regard entertained for his opinions that his advice and counsel were often sought and were freely given for the benefit of others. Aside from the interests already mentioned he was actively engaged in promoting the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railroad when his death occurred. In his demise the city and country lost a prominent man of affairs, whose labors were of a character that contributed in large measure to general advancement and prosperity, as well as to individual success.

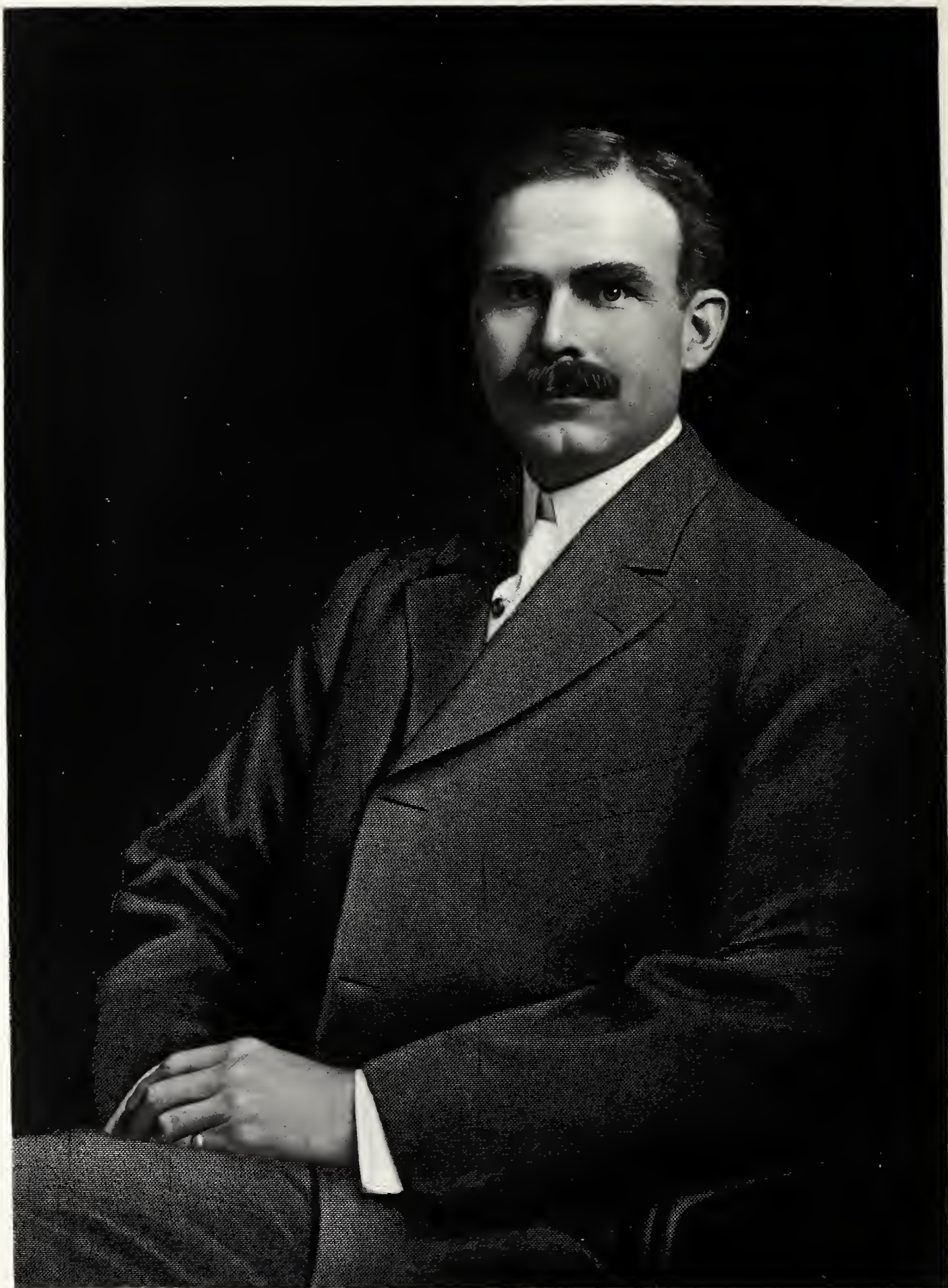
Colonel Axworthy served as one of the most valuable men of the board of health during Mayor Payne's administration and in 1883, at the urgent solicitation of many of the leading business men of Cleveland, he accepted the nomination for city treasurer on the democratic ticket and was elected by a majority of thirty-four hundred votes in a district where a republican had hitherto always been elected. His bond, which was placed at nine hundred thousand dollars, was vouched for by friends who represented a capital of over twenty-five millions. He never sought to figure prominently in public affairs of a political character and the very fact that he was known as a conservative and reliable business man made him the choice of the people for the position of custodian of the public funds. In all matters of citizenship he maintained a progressive attitude and his endorsement of every movement of a public nature was sure to gain for it a strong following.

On the 17th of March, 1858, in Philadelphia, occurred the marriage of Colonel Axworthy and Miss Rebecca Barrett, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Myrick) Barrett, of West Philadelphia. The father was superintendent of a large wholesale harness establishment there. The grandfather, Captain Myrick, sailed whaling vessels between China and Africa, returning home only once in ten years. Unto Colonel and Mrs. Axworthy were born four children: Mrs. Mary E. Arthur; Anna E.; Rebecca A., who became the wife

of L. P. Presley, but both are now deceased; and Jane A., the wife of L. H. Geller, of Cleveland. At one time there were four generations of the family: Mrs. Axworthy, Mrs. Presley, the granddaughter, Mary A. Presley, and a great-granddaughter, Lillian C. Seagrave.

Colonel Axworthy was a man of domestic tastes, deeply interested in the welfare of his family, whose happiness was his chief concern. He always held friendship inviolable and was loyal to every interest to which he pledged his word. He was an ardent sportsman and had many trophies of his hunting and fishing expeditions. He was also a great horseman and owned many valuable and fast horses. He held membership in the Jockey Club and also in the Union Club, while fraternally he was connected with Bigelow Lodge, A. F. & A. M., the Odd Fellows' Society and the Knights of Pythias. Throughout the greater part of his residence in Cleveland he held membership in St. John's Episcopal church and was vestryman for nineteen years. With a nature that responded readily and generously to the call of the needy, he gave assistance to many who have reason to esteem him for his kindly and timely aid. He recognized fully the obligations of wealth and as he prospered gladly shared his success with others less fortunate. He is therefore remembered for his many kindly deeds as well as for the splendid success which he achieved, placing him with the prominent representatives of the iron and coal trade in Cleveland, which is one of the most important centers of the mining industries of the country.





E. H. Sutherland.

Edwin H. Parkhurst

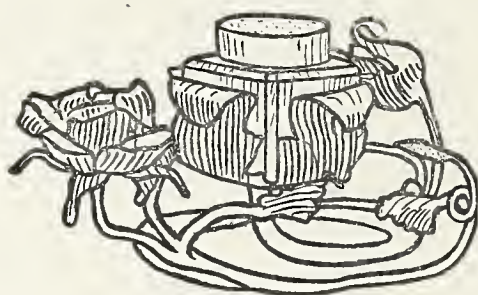


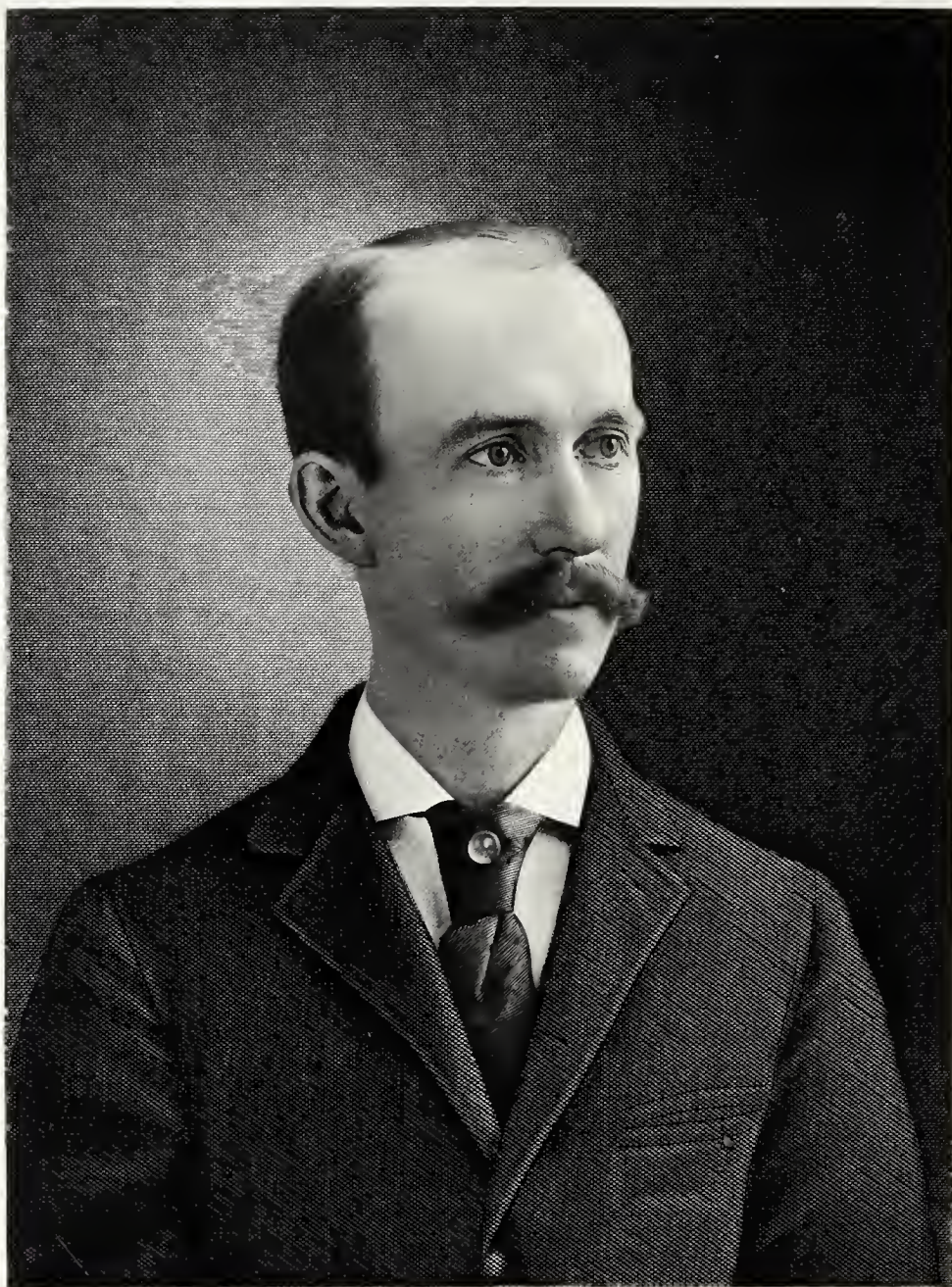
GAIN and again one is impressed with the fact of the strength that lies in unity and the truth is never more manifest than in the important business enterprises which require the labor and cooperation of many. When business becomes too complex to be carried on by a single individual there must be harmony and coordination in the labors of those who combine to continue and conduct its interests and this truth is evidenced in the splendid results which are achieved by the Peerless Motor Car Company. Its officers are young men, imbued with the modern business spirit, Edwin H. Parkhurst serving as vice president.

Born in Vermont, April 10, 1872, he pursued his education in the schools of Woodstock, that state, while spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, Henry and Ruth (Perkins) Parkhurst. At length he completed the high-school course by graduation with the class of 1889 and on leaving school entered the business world as stenographer for the firm of William S. Gray & Company, New York chemists. For a short time he was also engaged in the telephone business and the succeeding twelve years were spent in the employ of the New York Belting & Packing Company as traveling salesman. In October, 1903, he became connected with the Peerless Motor Car Company, filling the position of secretary until 1907, when he was elected to the vice presidency. In the six years which cover his association with the company he has had much to do with placing the Peerless motor car in its present preeminent position among American automobiles. The plant of the company is today an extensive one, with more than eight acres of floor space, and each year sees an increase in the area covered by the buildings of the company. Something of the extent of the enterprise is indicated in the fact that there are over seventeen hundred employes and it is the policy of the house not only to demand the best from each subordinate but also to recognize quickly and reward, as opportunity offers, superior merit wherever found. The aim of the company is to make the Peerless car "all that the name implies." Scientifically

it is also a model of elegance and the car has reached such perfection as to make it a standard of automobile manufacture.

Mr. Parkhurst resides at the Hollenden Hotel and spends pleasant hours at the Union, Euclid and Country Clubs, in which he holds membership. He is also a member of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, New York. He is himself an enthusiast on the subject of the motor car, taking great delight in touring, and he also finds interest for his leisure hours in golf and fishing. His political allegiance is given the republican party and he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, interested in all the projects and movements of that organization for Cleveland's development.





Mr. J. P. Bulkeley

William Fairchild Bulkeley

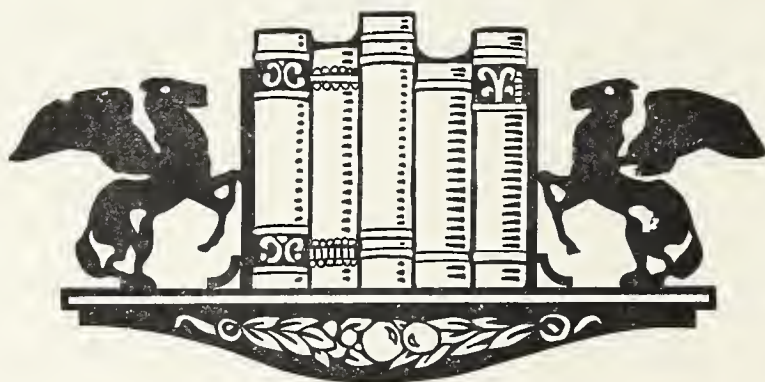


IN business lines William Fairchild Bulkeley made the force of his ability and his individuality felt, accomplishing what he undertook. His life was one of intense and well directed activity and though it covered but forty-five years he accomplished much during that period. His birth occurred in Ballston Spa, New York, August 26, 1854. His father, Hiram Worthington Bulkeley, conducted a noted school for boys at that place and after long, active and valuable identification with educational interests he retired to private life and removed to Cleveland. He was widely known both as a minister and educator and left the impress of his individuality for good upon the lives of many with whom he came in contact.

William F. Bulkeley spent his youthful days in the east, acquiring his education under the direction of his father. In 1872 when a young man of about eighteen years he came to Cleveland and from 1875 until his death was continuously connected with the Leader Printing Company. He entered its employ as a bookkeeper and in 1889 was made treasurer of the company, in which position he continued up to the time of his demise. As a business man he fully met the requirements of his responsible position and to his duties brought keen discrimination that enabled him to look beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities and opportunities of the future. He was greatly devoted to the paper and did all in his power to make it a successful and profitable publication and through his persistent efforts he won the success which he desired.

Mr. Bulkeley was married in Monmouth, Illinois, to Miss Margaret Duer, who survives him together with two daughters, Mrs. Ann O. Danielson and Dorothy L., who is yet at home with her parents. In his political views Mr. Bulkeley was an earnest republican, interested in the growth and success of the party because he believed it contained the best elements of good government. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church and he conformed his life to its teachings. He died May 10, 1899, and a life of use-

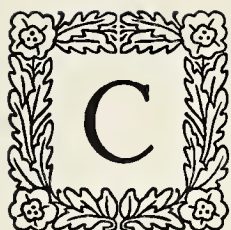
fulness, of activity and honor was thus brought to an end. He had many friends in the city, having gained a wide acquaintance during the twenty-seven years of his residence in Cleveland, while his manly and substantial qualities won him the warm regard of those with whom he daily came in contact.





Clifford W. Fuller

Clifford W. Fuller



LIFFORD W. FULLER was born in Garrettsville, Ohio, February 6, 1864, obtaining his education in the public schools of his native place and afterward at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania. From the latter he was graduated in 1886 with the degree of B. A. and later he pursued post-graduate courses, winning the degrees of M. A. and Ph. D. pro merito.

Taking up the profession of teaching, his first occupation after graduation from college was that of principal of the high school of Garrettsville, Ohio, and afterward he was superintendent of schools of Chardon, Ohio. It was while thus engaged that Mr. Fuller devoted his leisure hours to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio in 1890, commencing the practice of his chosen profession in March of the following year in Cleveland, Ohio, as the partner of Hon. Henry C. Ranney. This firm continuing at the present writing have as their special line of law, corporation work, fire insurance law and the management of estates, Mr. Fuller now being the leading fire insurance attorney in Cleveland.

The determination and unfaltering energy which he displayed in fitting himself for the profession, have also constituted salient elements in his notable success, which has followed as the logical result of those characteristics, combined with his comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence bearing upon the fields of his specialty.

His political allegiance is given to the republican party. Mr. Fuller is director and also secretary of the Royal Tourist Car Company, and secretary of the following institutions: the John Huntington Art and Polytechnic Trust, the John Huntington Benevolent Trust, the Cleveland Museum of Art and a member of the building committee, and a director of the Cleveland Athletic Club Company. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, is commander of the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and also a member of the Naval & Military Order of United States. He served in the Hispano-American war as captain of Company I,

Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. As a club man, Mr. Fuller is very prominent, being a member of the University Club, the Rowfant Club, the Hermit Club and the Cleveland Athletic Club and the Phi Gamma Delta Club of New York. He is strongly literary in his tastes. The character of the various organizations with which he is associated indicates the broad nature of his interests other than his profession.





Yours Truly
J. W. Morgan

Thomas R. Morgan



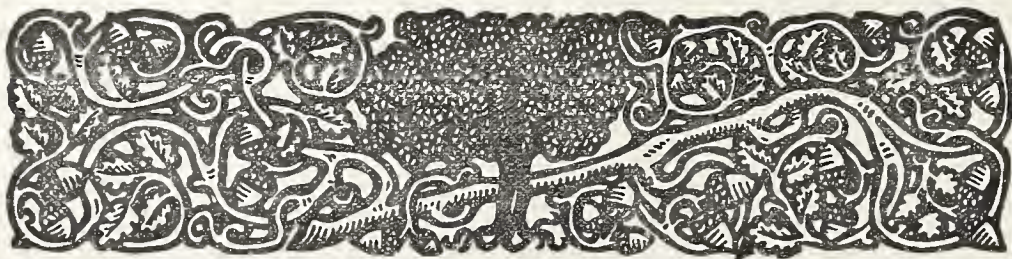
ALTHOUGH a native of South Wales, his birth having there occurred February 7, 1859, Thomas R. Morgan was but six years of age when he came to the United States and in spirit and interests was always a loyal American. The family home was established in Pennsylvania and his father, Thomas R. Morgan, Sr., organized the Pittsburg Steam Hammer Works in the early '70s. The son, who obtained his education in the public schools, was also trained to the iron business in his youthful days. The family removed from Pennsylvania to Alliance, Ohio, and the Morgan Engineering Company was organized.

Thomas R. Morgan completed his studies in Mount Union College. He entered his father's employ at an early age and learned the details of the business so that at eighteen years of age he was general manager of a plant employing six hundred men. He added to the knowledge of the iron trade which he had already obtained by practical and extended experience, which acquainted him with all parts of the business both in principle and detail. His thoroughness and capability enabled him to make steady progress and later the duties of secretary of the company were also entrusted to him. The extent and importance of his connections as a representative of the iron industry made him well known, while his keen business discernment and unfaltering diligence brought to him a substantial measure of success. In 1897 he became associated with the Wellman-Seaver Engineering Company, as it was then known, and in 1902 he was elected its secretary and made manager of the works. In that year the business was reorganized under the name of the Wellman, Seaver & Morgan Engineering Company, and the corporation has since enjoyed a world-wide reputation. Its ramifying trade interests have reached out to various portions of the civilized country, where its products have been utilized and its manufactured output has largely set the standard for this branch of the iron trade.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Morgan was married in Alliance, Ohio, October 7, 1883, to Miss Anna Schilling, daughter of Lewis Schilling, of Salem, Ohio, a prominent merchant, and

unto them were born three children: Helen, the wife of William Andrews, a resident of Youngstown, Ohio; Elizabeth, the wife of Walter C. Runyon, of Cleveland; and Lewis. Mr. Morgan purchased a beautiful home for his family in Clifton Park and found his greatest happiness in providing for the welfare and interests of his wife and children.

He was a popular and prominent member of the Hermit, the Century, the Union, and the Clifton Clubs and attained high rank in Masonry, becoming a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. While in Alliance he took active part in politics and was always thoroughly conversant with the leading questions and issues of the day and the attitude of the two parties on all essential phases of government. A warm personal friend of Major William McKinley, during the Major's campaigns Mr. Morgan took his men from the factory, about six hundred in number, and held meetings to promote the interests of the party's standard bearer. Death came to him on the 21st of June, 1905, in the wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited, at Mentor, Ohio, at which time Mr. Wellman, an officer of the Wellman, Seaver & Morgan Engineering Company, was also killed and a double funeral was held. In a review of the history of Mr. Morgan it must be seen that he was a natural leader of men. He seemed to know intuitively how to secure the cooperation of those with whom he came in contact and to coordinate forces into a unified and harmonious whole. Thoroughness characterized him in all that he did and led to his mastery of every department of the line of work to which he directed his energies. As the years passed he made steady progress and at length became one of the recognized leaders in a field of labor which has had important effect upon the iron trade of the country.





B. E. Harris.

Brougham E. Harris



ROUGHAM E. HARRIS, who in his seventieth year passed away, his death occurring at his Cleveland home, October 31, 1907, was born on Frankfort street in this city, August 20, 1838. He therefore lived to witness Cleveland's development from villagehood to a metropolitan center of large trade and commercial interests and with advanced facilities for intellectual and aesthetic culture. His parents were Josiah A. and Esther M. (Race) Harris. The paternal grandfather, Judge Harris, coming from Brecket, Massachusetts, settled at Amherst about 1800. He was one of the founders of that town and its first postmaster, filling the position for half a century. He was also chosen several times to represent his district in the state legislature, making the journey to and from Amherst to Columbus on horseback, for it was before the period of railroad building and travel. His son, Josiah A. Harris, became the founder and editor of the Cleveland Herald, one of the first newspapers of the city. He was a prominent man of his day, closely associated with the upbuilding and welfare of Cleveland in the years of its pioneer struggles.

Brougham E. Harris, reared in the Forest city, pursued his education in the old academy on St. Clair avenue, then under the principalship of Professor Fry. He completed the work of the grammar grades and entered business life as an employe in the Pittsburg office of the railroad company, under W. W. Chandler. Subsequently he became connected with the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company, having charge at Cleveland of the freight department, with which he was associated for seventeen years, or until 1876. He then entered the undertaking business in connection with J. P. Hogan, occupying his father's building on Bank street. This partnership was maintained until 1894, after which Mr. Harris was alone in business until 1905, when he sold out and retired. For almost thirty years he was one of the prominent undertakers of the city, having been accorded an extensive patronage, which made his business a profitable investment. He spent the last two years of his life in his country home on Lake avenue in Lakewood and during that time failed to recuperate his impaired health.

On the 5th of November, 1860, Mr. Harris was united in marriage to Miss Martha Wall, his wedding night being that on which President Lincoln was first elected. Mrs. Harris is a daughter of Edward and Eliza (Lord) Wall, who came from Hay, Brecknockshire, Wales, and established their home in Cleveland in 1832, Mr. Wall being a shoemaker of this city. He also cleared land and built a homestead on the present site of the Huron Road Hospital. Mrs. Harris was born where the May Drug Company is now conducting business in the heart of Cleveland's business center. The family home was a little frame residence which there stood, and her natal day was November 14, 1840. She has resided all her life in this city and now occupies a beautiful country home on Lake avenue, where she is living with her only grandson, Harland Harris Newell, all the other members of the family having passed away. She had four children: Lizzie E., Fannie M., Edward A. and Mattie B.

Mr. Harris was a republican in his political views. In manner he was very quiet and unostentatious but was a keen and sagacious business man. He was no less noted for his charitable spirit and was a liberal donor to the poor. He lived to witness remarkable changes in Cleveland as the city cast off the evidences of villagehood and took on all the indications of a modern and progressive civilization, such as are found in the leading cities of the country. Events which were to others matters of history were to him matters of personal knowledge and experience, and he spoke with authority on many subjects concerning the annals of Cleveland and its upbuilding.





E. E. Strong

Edgar Eugene Strong



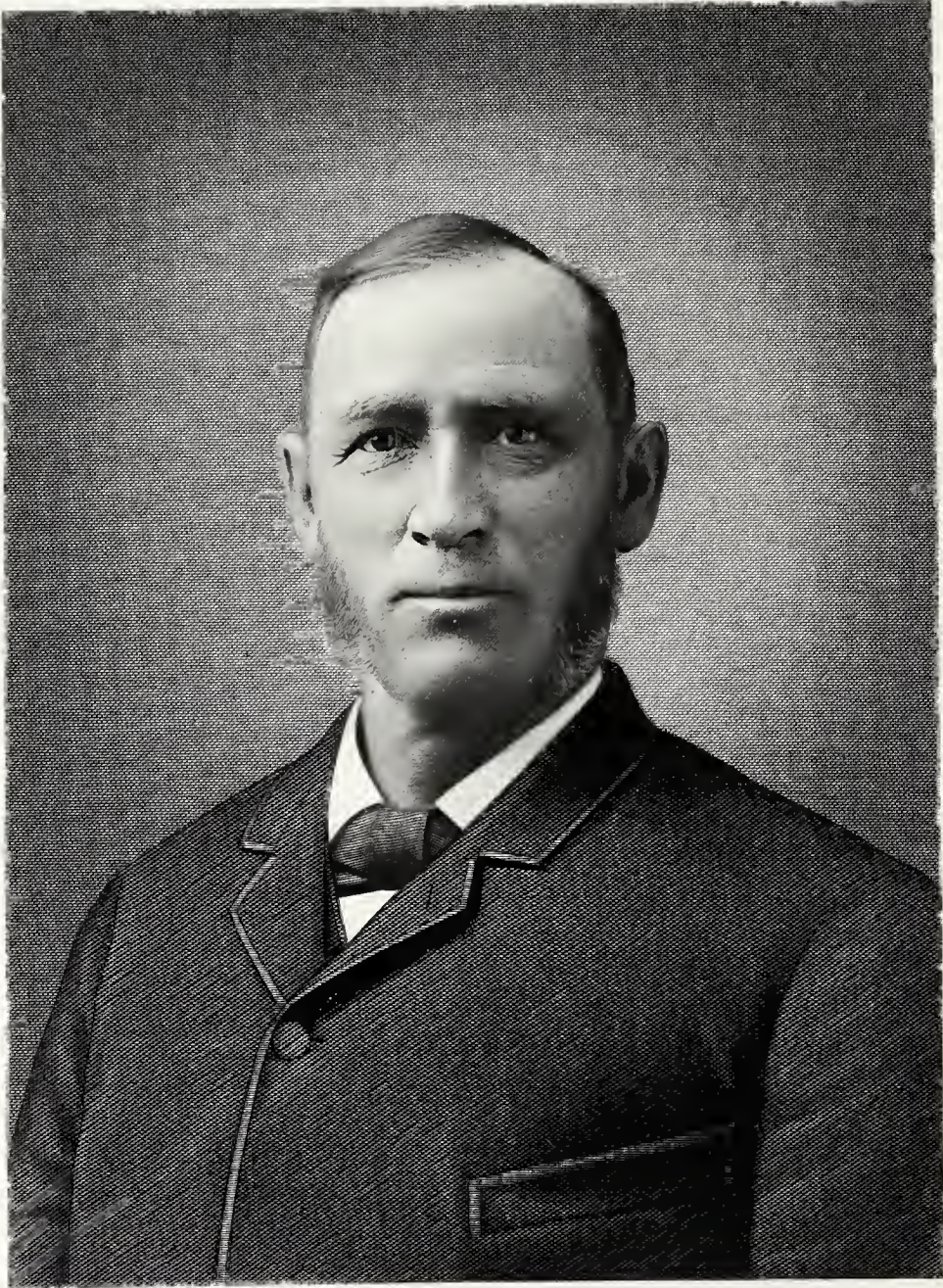
DGAR E. STRONG, president of the Strong, Carlisle & Hammond Company, is one of the best known men in the supply and machine tool line in this country. He represents one of the old American families, his ancestors having come from England in 1636 and settled in Northampton, Massachusetts. They were among the founders of that town and prominent in the affairs of the Massachusetts colony. Caleb Strong was governor of Massachusetts for twelve years, filling the position for five successive terms of one year each, and later for seven consecutive years, when he refused to accept the office again. He was also first United States senator from Massachusetts and took an active part in that state's acceptance of the Declaration of Independence. New England was the home of the family for eight generations.

Mr. Strong was born in Manchester, Connecticut, in 1841. He was graduated from the Providence Conference Seminary, a boarding school at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and also from the Manchester Academy. It was his wish to become a surgeon but the Civil war shaped another course. In response to further call for troops, in August, 1862, Mr. Strong was enlisted in the Union Army,—a private of Company H, Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He saw active service with the Army of the Potomac under Generals McClellan, Burnside and Hooker. He was honorably discharged in July, 1865, at Washington, D. C., with the rank of first lieutenant.

In August of the same year, Mr. Strong came to Cleveland for a temporary visit but being offered a situation with William Bingham & Company accepted it. He was made manager later of their retail department. He continued in this position for six years, when he was given the management of the wholesale department. In 1883 Mr. Strong felt the necessity of out-door employment and with M. G. Browne established the lumber firm of Browne, Strong & Company. The yards of this firm, located on the flats, were destroyed in one of the worst fires the city has ever known. This fire left Mr. Strong with nothing but a family and the necessity to begin again. He at once reentered the employ of William Bingham & Company,

continuing there until March 1, 1887, when the partnership was formed of Strong, Carlisle & Turney. This partnership agreement was terminated February 1, 1893, when with no change in the personnel, the business was incorporated as The Strong, Carlisle & Turney Company. Later Mr. Turney retired and in 1898 the corporation became The Strong, Carlisle & Hammond Company, which today operates one of the most extensive business concerns in Cleveland and occupies a foremost position in the supply and machine tool trade. At the organization of the original partnership the three partners managed the business and did all the work, having a small store at 82 Water street. They remained there two years, when increasing trade necessitated removal. For nine succeeding years they were situated near the corner of Bank and Frankfort streets, from where they removed to their present location, 326 to 344 Frankfort avenue. The development of the business is indicated by the fact that at the present time the firm employs one hundred and fifty men and women, with twenty-five traveling salesmen, who represent the company in the United States and Canada. Mr. Strong has been president of the company since its organization and is also president of the Clark Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of steam specialties. He was chosen president of the National Supply and Machinery Dealers' Association, serving for the first two years after its organization in 1905, since which time he has been a member of the advisory board.

In 1869 Mr. Strong was married to Miss Mary Ella Clarke, of Cleveland, a daughter of Aaron Clarke of this city. They had four children: Clinton Eugene, the eldest, was drowned at the age of twenty-two, while a senior in Cornell University. Herbert William, the second, is a graduate of Cornell University, class of 1894. He has been associated with his father in business since graduation and since 1897 has been secretary of the Strong, Carlisle & Hammond Company. He married Miss Gladys Mosher, daughter of Dr. George C. Mosher, of Kansas City. Edith, the elder daughter, died in childhood. Elizabeth, the second daughter, is a graduate of Smith College. In 1906 she married Warren Sherman Hayden, senior partner of the bond house of Hayden, Miller & Company of Cleveland. They have one son, Sherman Strong Hayden. Mr. Strong is a veteran member of Tyrian Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and of Cleveland Chapter, R. A. M. He is also a member of Memorial Post, G. A. R., and the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion.



H L Morgan

Herman L. Morgan



O history of Cuyahoga county would be complete without mention of Herman L. Morgan, who was a representative of one of its oldest families and was himself for many years prominently connected with farming and stock-dealing interests. The residence which his family still occupy was at one time in the midst of the Morgan farm, but the growth of the city and the extension of its boundaries have brought it within the corporation limits. It was in that home that Herman L. Morgan was born November 4, 1832, his parents being Youngs L. and Caroline (Thomas) Morgan, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. The family is an old one in New England and is of Welsh lineage. The first of the name in this country was James Morgan, who left the little rock-ribbed country of Wales in 1640 and established his home in Connecticut. Youngs L. Morgan, Sr., the grandfather of Herman L. Morgan, and Major Minor Spicer, the grandfather of Mrs. Morgan, were from the same locality in Connecticut and the two families, together with the Fish family, made the journey westward to Ohio in covered wagons in 1811, being thirty-six days on the road. Youngs Morgan purchased three hundred acres of land, one hundred acres covering the district now enclosed by Broadway and Fifty-fifth street, one hundred acres at Aetna Road and Broadway and one hundred acres at No. 7093 Union avenue. He and his sons, Youngs, Jr., Caleb and Ashbel, cleared up most of the land themselves. It was covered with a native forest growth, not a clearing having been made or an improvement upon it. With characteristic energy the father and sons resolutely took up the task of transforming the forest district into cultivated fields. Youngs Morgan, Sr., departed this life April 7, 1843, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Betsey Jones, died October 5, 1827. The land which was secured by the family was purchased from General Perkins, the agent of the Connecticut Land Company, which originally owned much of the land in this part of the state.

Youngs L. Morgan, Jr., the father of Herman L. Morgan, was born in Connecticut, October 3, 1797, and was therefore a youth

of about fourteen years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio. He took up his abode on a farm which is now the home of Mrs. H. L. Morgan and there occasionally, from 1814 until 1818, he cut and sold wood from the district now bordered by Long and Michigan streets. This he exchanged for boots, shoes and clothing. He assisted in clearing what is now the Broadway property and also acted as foreman of a force of two hundred men during the building of the Ohio canal. In 1822 he engaged in the fur trade in connection with John Jacob Astor and went to Lake of the Woods, where their sleds were drawn by dogs. The party also traveled five hundred miles on snowshoes without seeing a white man and they were obliged to kill their dogs for food and afterward gave fifty dollars for a bushel of corn. Thus with the early pioneer development of the middle west Youngs Morgan, Jr., was closely associated and aided in planting the seeds of civilization in various districts, but most of all was closely and helpfully associated with the development and progress of Cuyahoga county. He was greatly interested in the political, intellectual and moral progress of the community. It was his cousin, Senator Edwin Morgan, who went to the rescue of Senator Charles Sumner when he was attacked by Senator Brooks of South Carolina on the floor of the senate while speaking against slavery. Y. L. Morgan was also a warm personal friend of General Garfield, whom he often entertained at his home during the two years that the latter was preaching at the Miles avenue church in Newburg.

On the 25th of September, 1828, Youngs Morgan was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Thomas, a daughter of Anthony and Mary Thomas. Her father died in New York, while her mother passed away in Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan became the parents of five children, three of whom died in early life, while C. C. and Herman L. Morgan reached years of maturity. The father passed away June 22, 1888, at the venerable age of ninety-one years. Almost his entire life had been spent in Cleveland and he had been a witness of the growth and progress of the city from its foundation, for it was a mere hamlet when the family came from Connecticut to the Western Reserve. He availed himself of every opportunity for promoting the best interests of the city and county and was a man of marked influence, his genuine worth and ability making him a leader of public thought and opinion.

Herman L. Morgan, whose name introduces this record, was reared on the home farm and supplemented his early education by study in Hiram College. When his college days were over he returned to the old home and devoted his attention to general agri-

cultural pursuits. He remained upon the farm until it became a part of the city of Cleveland and after that time he subdivided the land and engaged in a real-estate business.

On the 30th of September, 1857, Mr. Morgan was united in marriage to Miss Sarah H. Smith, who was born in Akron, Ohio, November 28, 1838, and was a daughter of Warren H. and Lydia Smith, members of old Connecticut families. The father was a native of that state and came to Ohio with his parents, Moses and Sarah Smith, in 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Warren H. Smith have two children: Harrison D., a well known wholesale confectionery manufacturer of Cincinnati; and Mrs. Morgan. Unto her marriage there were born five children, of whom three are living: Cora M., now the wife of Noyes P. Gallup; Alice M., the wife of W. Guenther; and Julia Katherine, now Mrs. W. H. Marlatt.

In his political views Mr. Morgan was a stalwart republican and his position upon any vital question was never an equivocal one. He held membership in the Christian church, in which he and his father were for a long time elders. For six years he was a trustee of Hiram College, a school conducted under the auspices of the Christian church, and he was also a member of the Cleveland Disciples Union, which assists in the establishment and care of churches not self-supporting. Throughout his life he never centered his activities upon his business affairs to the exclusion of other interests but viewed life from a broader outlook and sought progress in intellectual and moral as well as material lines, both for himself and for the community at large.





H. C. Osborn

Henry Chisholm Osborn



HIS is preeminently the age of invention and America has been the foremost representative of the spirit of the age. Men of keen discernment, marked enterprise and mechanical ingenuity have not only met the needs of the world in perfected machinery and labor-saving devices but have anticipated the needs and have been ready at the moment to supply the demands of the hour. One is led to this train of reflection in investigating the enterprise with which Henry Chisholm Osborn is connected and which is conducted under the name of the American Multigraph Company. As its president he is bending his efforts to effective control and his executive ability and administrative powers are constituting a most potent element in the successful management of this concern.

A native of Cleveland, Mr. Osborn was born May 10, 1878, and is a son of Alanson T. and Katherine (Chisholm) Osborn. The latter was a daughter of Henry and Jean (Allen) Chisholm, who are mentioned elsewhere in this volume as are Mr. and Mrs. Alanson T. Osborn. The public university and schools of Cleveland afforded Henry C. Osborn his preliminary educational privileges, and later he attended the Case School of Applied Science, where he pursued a special course in mechanical engineering. Leaving college he became connected with the Amstutz-Osborn Company, later the Osborn-Morgan Company, and soon became actively interested in developing and perfecting the Gammeter multigraph. At length the business of the Osborn-Morgan Company was taken over by a new company—the American Multigraph Company, of which Mr. Osborn was chosen president. The manufacture of the multigraph was begun. This remarkable and ingenious device, a multiple type-writing and office printing-press, met with instantaneous approval and acceptance on the part of the commercial world, with the result that the growth of the business has been little less than phenomenal. It is today one of the city's most important manufacturing industries, the trade having reached mammoth proportions. The company maintains sales departments in over sixty of the largest cities of the United States, Canada and Europe and employs over

three hundred expert workmen in its manufacturing plant, which is one of the most important and complete in the country. There are at present nearly ten thousand of the machines in use, shipments having been made to every part of the civilized world. In March, 1909, the American Multigraph Company took over the business of the Universal Folding Machine Company, which is now owned and conducted by the former corporation. The remarkable success which has attended the Multigraph Company is in large part due to the skill, business energy and keen insight of the president. He has developed the enterprise along modern business lines, employing judicious advertising to place the product on the market and, having an article of practical value, which is manufactured along lines of thoroughness, a ready sale has been secured.

On the 25th of April, 1905, Mr. Osborn was married to Miss Marion DeWolf, a native of Escanaba, Michigan, and a daughter of Dr. James Horace and Marion (DeWolf) Tracy. Mrs. Osborn was educated at Miss Pebbles' school of New York city and is greatly interested in the various charities of her church and is secretary of the Sunbeam circle. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn are prominent socially, their home at No. 11101 Magnolia Drive being the scene of many attractive social functions, as is their country place—Nottingham—on Lake Shore boulevard. Mr. Osborn holds membership in the Euclid Avenue Baptist church, and belongs to the Union, Mayfield and Country Clubs and finds recreation in tennis, golf and fishing. He was also one of Cleveland's early motorists and he takes delight also in the best literature and works of art. Progressive in his citizenship and at all times public spirited, his cooperation in matters of municipal progress is largely through the activities of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a member. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but the extent of his business would preclude active service in political office even had he ambition in that direction. He prefers, however, to concentrate his energies upon other interests and is a splendid type of the American business man, who is alert, energetic and successful, and yet finds time and opportunity for participation in other interests of life.



W. H. Evans

Arthur Adelbert Stearns



ARTHUR ADELBERT STEARNS, who for almost three decades has figured in a position of prominence in connection with the Cleveland bar, has also been an active factor in various fields which have been contributory to the city's substantial development and growth in lines of general progress. Numbered among Cuyahoga county's native sons, Arthur Adelbert Stearns was born July 18, 1858, and after mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools, he became a student in Buchtel College, at Akron, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1879, the degree of Bachelor of Arts being at that time conferred upon him. He supplemented his classical course by preparation for the practice of law in the law school of Harvard University.

Mr. Stearns was admitted to the bar in Ohio in 1881 and in the intervening years has made continuous progress in his profession, long occupying a position of distinction in the ranks of the legal fraternity of this city. As few men have done, he seems to realize the importance of the profession to which he has devoted his energies and the fact that he often holds in his hands justice and the higher attribute of mercy. His reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability. He has had conferred upon him the honorary degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws. In his practice he was for six years, from 1884 to 1890, associated with Herman A. Kelley, under the firm name of Stearns & Kelley, since that time has been associated in practice with John A. Chamberlain, under the name of Stearns & Chamberlain and later with William F. Carr and Joseph C. Royon under the name of Carr, Stearns, Chamberlain & Royon. Since the death of Mr. Carr in September, 1909, the firm name has been changed to Stearns, Chamberlain & Royon. His position at the bar is indicated by the large and distinctively representative clientage accorded him. From 1894 until 1909 he was professor of the law of suretyship and mortgages and of bills and notes in the Western Reserve University Law School. He is a frequent contributor to the Western Reserve Law Journal and other legal publications, and

is the author of a treatise on Law of Suretyship and Annotated Cases in Suretyship, the latter volume now being in use by many law schools. He contributed the chapter on the Law of Indemnity in the recent extensive publication known as the "Encyclopedia of Law & Procedure."

On the 21st of November, 1888, Mr. Stearns was united in marriage to Miss Lillian G. Platt, of Cincinnati, and they have a son Elliott E. Stearns, and two daughters, Helen H. and Dorothy D. The family are prominent socially and Mr. Stearns' activity has carried him into important relations with public interests. The cause of education has ever found in him a stalwart champion and, ever keenly interested in his alma mater, he served for eighteen years as one of the trustees of Buchtel College. He was also its financial agent in 1887 and 1888 and has rendered valuable service to the school in many ways. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party.


In May, 1908, Mr. Stearns was chosen by the Municipal Traction Company as one of the arbitrators to arbitrate the many points under consideration involved in the street car strike. He has at all times been interested in matters of municipal moment and has given his support to various measures which he deems vital to the city's upbuilding and improvement. His social nature finds expression in his membership in the Union, the Colonial and other clubs and his standing among his brethren of the legal fraternity is indicated by the fact that he served for many years as secretary of the Cleveland Bar Association and in 1907 was honored with election as president. He has been an extensive traveler in foreign lands, having made ten visits to Europe, covering all the beaten paths of travel and many "out of the way" places.





F. W. Bruch

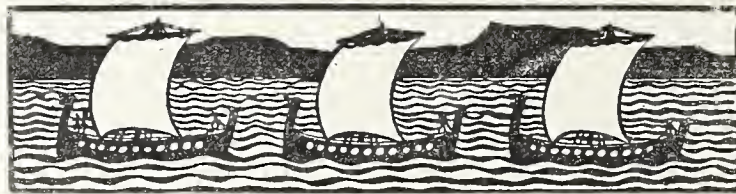
Frederick W. Bruch

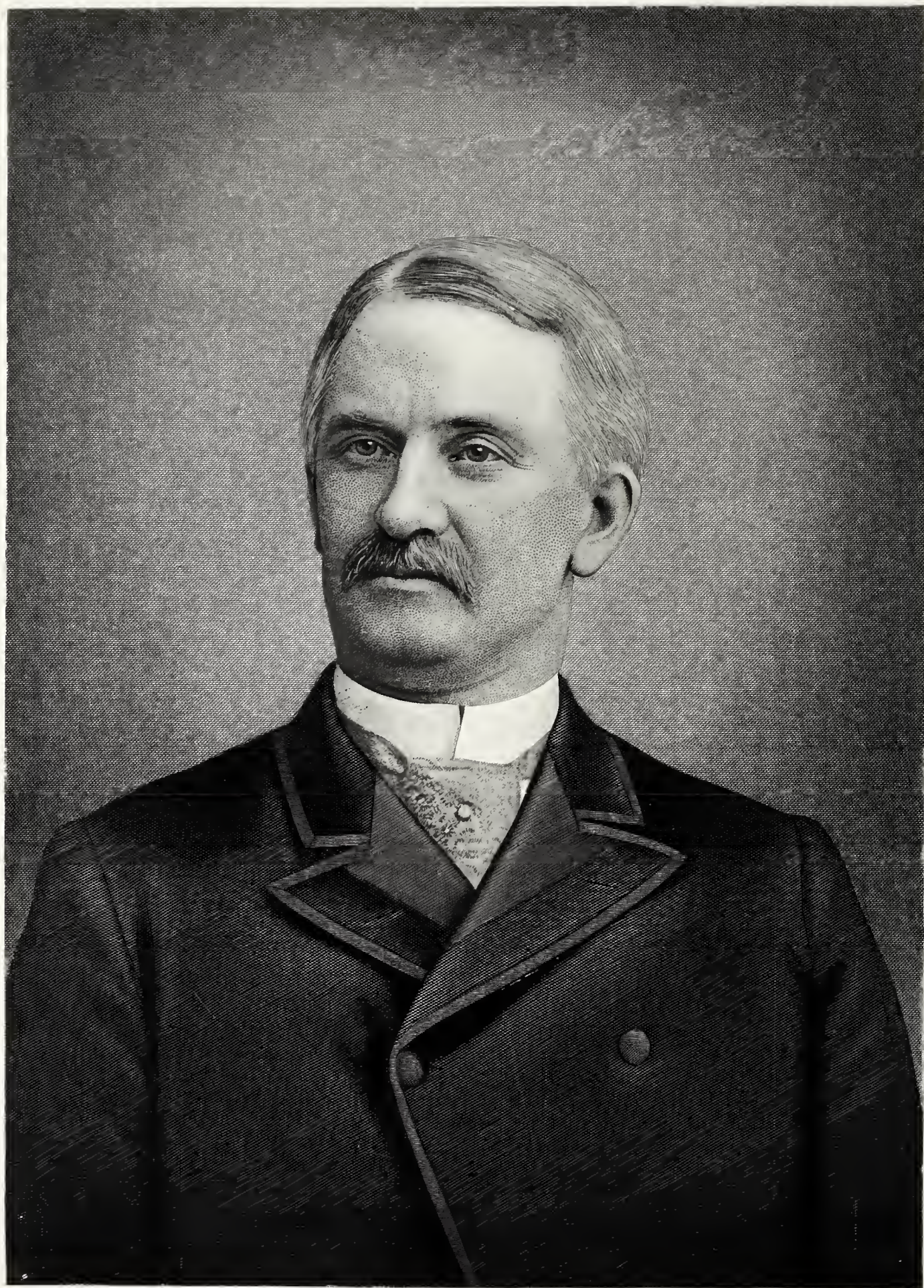
REDERICK W. BRUCH, president of the Acme Machinery Company of Cleveland and a man of many varied and important business interests, is a native of Rhine-Bavaria, Germany, and a son of Karl F. and Sophia (Zepp) Bruch. The father was a blacksmith by trade, following that pursuit in his native land until 1854, when he sailed with his family for the new world, spending his remaining days in Cleveland. He was born in 1806 and lived to the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

Frederick W. Bruch was but two years of age at the time of emigration to America, his birth having occurred on the 22d of February, 1852. He is indebted to the system of public instruction for the advantages which he acquired and when his school days were over he began learning the machinist's trade, which he continuously followed until 1880, when, owing to his prudent and careful expenditure, he felt justified in making investment in an independent business. In this venture he was associated with Claus Greve and Daniel Luehers, and they established the Acme Machinery Company on the site of the present establishment on St. Clair avenue. The business was conducted as a partnership affair until 1892, when it was incorporated as the Acme Machinery Company, Mr. Bruch becoming its president, in which capacity he has since remained. The establishment ranks among the most prosperous enterprises of the kind in this city and employment is furnished to four hundred and fifty people. The plant is well equipped and the output, by reason of its excellence, finds a ready sale on the markets of the world, while the business methods of the house are in close conformity with a high standard of commercial ethics. Mr. Bruch is also the president of the Kraus Furniture Company; was one of the organizers and a director of the Cleveland Machinery Company; is president and was one of the organizers of the Adams Realty Company; is a director of the State Banking & Trust Company; is vice president of the Standard Fullers Earth Company of America, at Mobile, Alabama; and is interested in various other corporations. In business matters his discernment is keen and his judgment accurate, while his

enterprising spirit does not fear to venture where favoring opportunity points the way.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Bruch was married September 29, 1888, in Cleveland, to Miss Emma Mohrman, a native of this city. They have become parents of four children: Alfred E., who completed his education at the University School and is connected with the Acme Machinery Company; Karl F., who was graduated from the University School with the class of 1909; Ethel S., who is attending school in the east; and Edward P. The family residence is at No. 11130 Euclid avenue. Mr. Bruch is interested in fraternal organizations and that for which they stand, and is regarded as a valued and exemplary member of Forest City Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M.; Webb Chapter, R. A. M.; Cleveland Council R. & S. M.; Oriental Commandery, K. T.; and Al Koran Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is now a veteran member of the lodge, council and chapter. He belongs also to the Colonial Club, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party. A self-made man, possessing now a handsome competence, he has attained to his present position in the business world through his own efforts. His early training made him a capable mechanic and his thorough knowledge of machinery, together with his rare business talent and boundless energy have earned for him a place among the substantial men of the city in which almost his entire life has been passed.





J. F. Pankhurst

John F. Pankhurst



AMONG the men who have been active in inaugurating and shaping the business policy and commercial development of Cleveland was John F. Pankhurst, active in the control and management of the Globe Iron Works Company, the Cleveland Dry Dock Company and other business enterprises. His demise therefore removed from the city one whom she could ill afford to lose, a man whose strength of purpose and undaunted energy found expression in the development of business concerns whose magnitude made them not only a source of individual profit but also an element in the city's growth.

Mr. Pankhurst was born in Cleveland, March 28, 1830, and was a son of J. J. and Sarah Pankhurst, natives of England. After coming to America his parents resided for a brief period in Syracuse, New York, and then removed to Cleveland, where the father followed the carpenter's trade, and as his financial resources increased made investment in real estate. His son was a pupil in the Cleveland schools to the age of seventeen years, after which he pursued a special course in engineering and mechanics. The advantages of his youth, however, were comparatively few and a portion of his education had to be attained by attending night school. For some time he was engaged in work along engineering and mechanical lines, his evening hours being devoted to study. This course he followed for five years and in the early '60s he sailed as assistant engineer on a lake steamer under Captain George P. McKay, who was afterward manager of a fleet of vessels owned by M. A. Hanna & Company. It was Mr. Pankhurst's plan to become a marine engineer but other opportunities opened before him and he bent his energies in a different direction. In 1865 he became a partner in the firm of Wallace, Pankhurst & Company and opened a machine shop on the east side of the river. Three years later the Globe Iron Works were purchased. This concern had been conducted under a partnership relation formed in 1853. Under the new management the business steadily and rapidly increased and was reorganized and incorporated in 1886, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with H. M. Hanna as presi-

dent, J. F. Pankhurst as vice president and general manager and Luther Allen as secretary and treasurer. Previous to the incorporation of the Globe Iron Works Company, Robert Wallace and H. D. Coffinberry were associated with Mr. Pankhurst but in 1886 there was a separation of interests, two corporations being formed. For thirty years Mr. Pankhurst was connected with the lake carrying trade and was a guiding spirit in the Globe Iron Works Company, operating the most extensive shipbuilding interests with one exception in the entire United States. In the development of the shipbuilding of the Great Lakes Mr. Pankhurst indeed figured prominently. Shipbuilding and marine engineering were his natural trend, his early education and experience fitting him for the eminent position which he filled. Moreover, close application to business was one of his marked characteristics and he informed himself so thoroughly concerning every phase of the business that if a plan called for a quick judgment it was never an ill advised one owing to a lack of understanding of the situation. He became known all over the United States in connection with the Globe Iron Works Company and through his efforts and those of two or three who were associated with him in business, Cleveland attained her present proud position as a shipbuilding port. Although ships were built in Cleveland many years before Mr. Pankhurst became connected with the shipyard, it was within fifteen or twenty years of his demise that the city became classed as one of the largest shipbuilding ports of the world, the plant of the Globe Iron Works Company being surpassed in extent only by the works of William Cramp's Sons in Philadelphia. Under the management of Mr. Pankhurst lighthouse tenders and revenue cutters were built for the government, the magnificent floating palaces of the North Land and the North West were constructed and the largest of the new type of steel ore carriers were built. The Globe Iron Works in large measure are a monument to the splendid business ability, executive force and carefully formulated and well defined plans of him whose name introduces this review.

On the 28th of July, 1856, was celebrated the marriage of John F. Pankhurst and Miss Marie Coates, a daughter of Matthew and Charlotte Coates, who, coming from England, settled in Cleveland at an early period in the development of this city. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pankhurst were born three children but two are now deceased. The surviving daughter, Abigail M., is the wife of T. H. Pratt, of Paris, France, and their daughter is the Countess Mercati of Athens, Greece.

Mr. Pankhurst was prominent in the higher circles of Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree, while his membership also

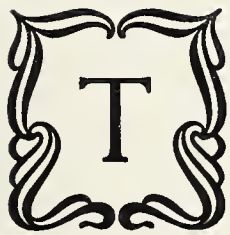
extended to the Mystic Shrine. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was one of the vestrymen of St. John's Episcopal church. He took active and helpful part in all that pertained to municipal progress and sought the benefit and improvement of Cleveland in many ways. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and served on the committee of one hundred organized for the encouragement of Cleveland industries. As he prospered in his undertakings he embraced his opportunity for judicious investment and was financially interested in many important concerns, including the Forest City Savings Bank, of which he was vice president. His name, however, will be best remembered in connection with the development of the Globe Iron Works, which has furnished employment to thousands of workmen and won for the city prestige in shipbuilding circles. The innate force of his character as manifest in laudable ambition, firm purpose and unfaltering energy carried him to success that made him one of Cleveland's renowned captains of industry and a conspicuous figure in the iron and steel trade of the country.





A. C. Saunders

Arnold C. Saunders

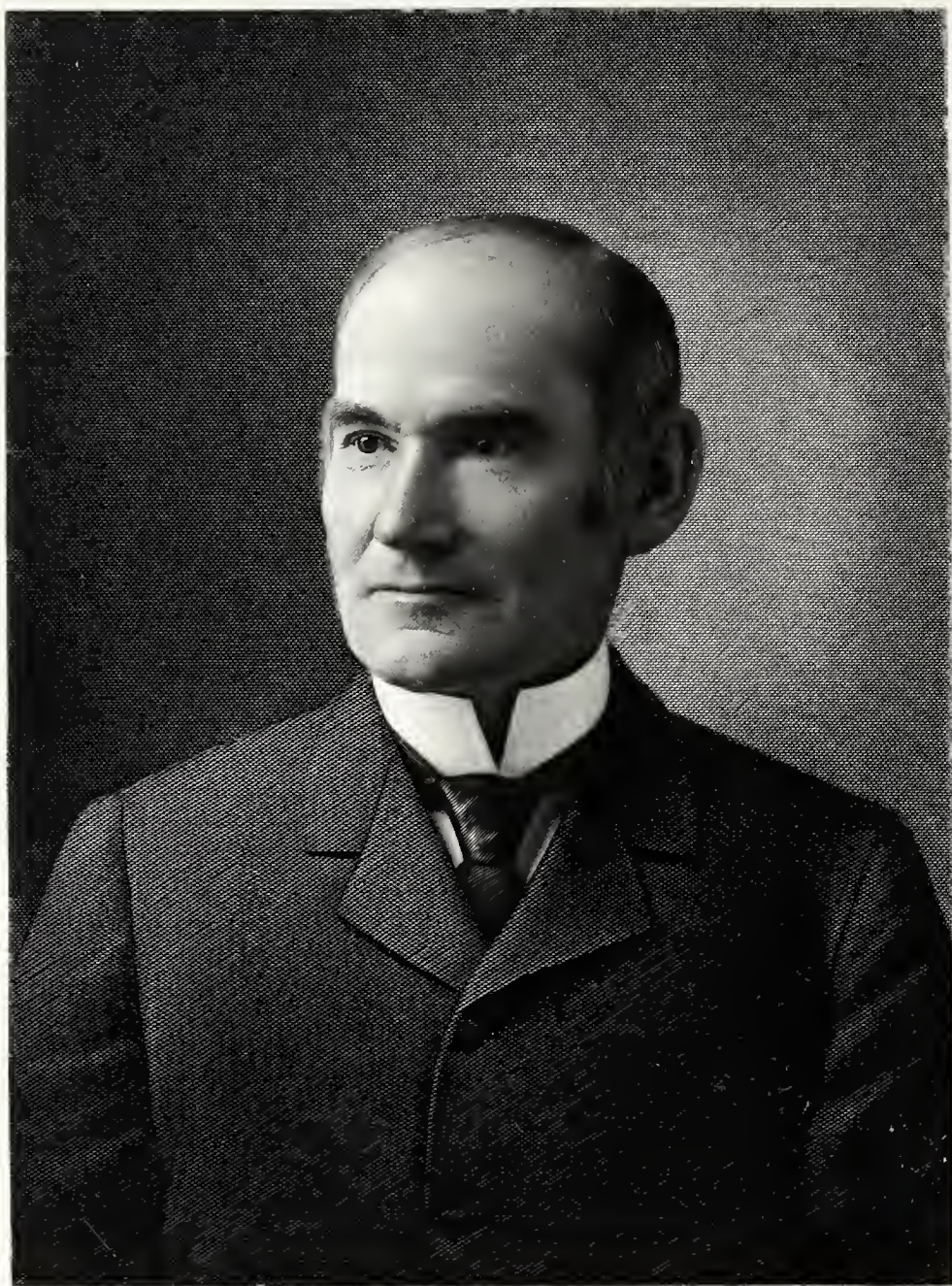


THE late Arnold C. Saunders, who died January 22, 1908, was one of the leading business men of Cleveland, being president of the Lorain Coal & Dock Company, of which he was the organizer. He had been connected with matters pertaining to the lake trade since he was sixteen years of age, and had developed an extensive business when his plans were ended by death.

Born in Rome, Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1852, he was a native son of the state he lived to honor. His education was received at Lisbon and Akron, but when only sixteen he came to Cleveland to enter the firm of Rhodes & Company, one member of which was the late M. A. Hanna. This concern became in 1885 M. A. Hanna & Company, and Mr. Saunders was taken into partnership. The connection continued until 1893, when he left the firm to organize the Lorain Coal & Dock Company, of which he was made president, continuing in that position the remainder of his life. He was also vice president and director of the Johnson Coal & Mining Company, as well as interested in other companies of magnitude, his ripened experience and shrewd judgment being eagerly sought after.

At his death Mr. Saunders left a widow and three children: Clarence R.; Mrs. A. J. Miller, a resident of New York city; and Arnold, a student of Hotchkiss preparatory school of Connecticut.

In addition to his vast business interests Mr. Saunders found time to serve as a member of the University School Corporation. His political convictions made him a stanch republican, while his religious affiliations were with the Calvary Presbyterian church. The Union, Roadside, Country, Euclid, Tavern and Coal Clubs all had him as a member and he always took pleasure in them. He was a man whose life was filled with so much that was calculated to win public esteem and personal affection that he was sorely missed when death claimed him.



La Boynon

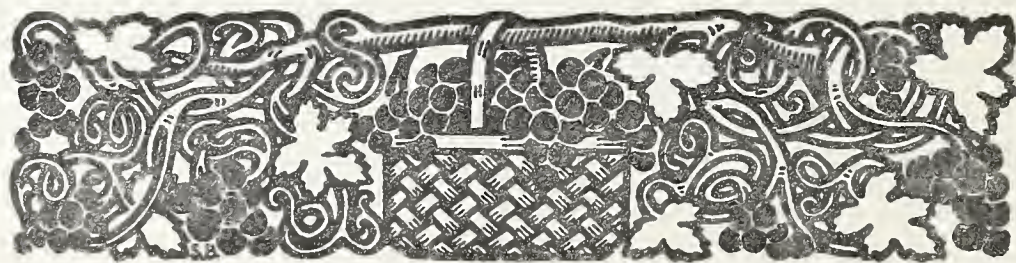
Silas Albert Boynton, M. D.

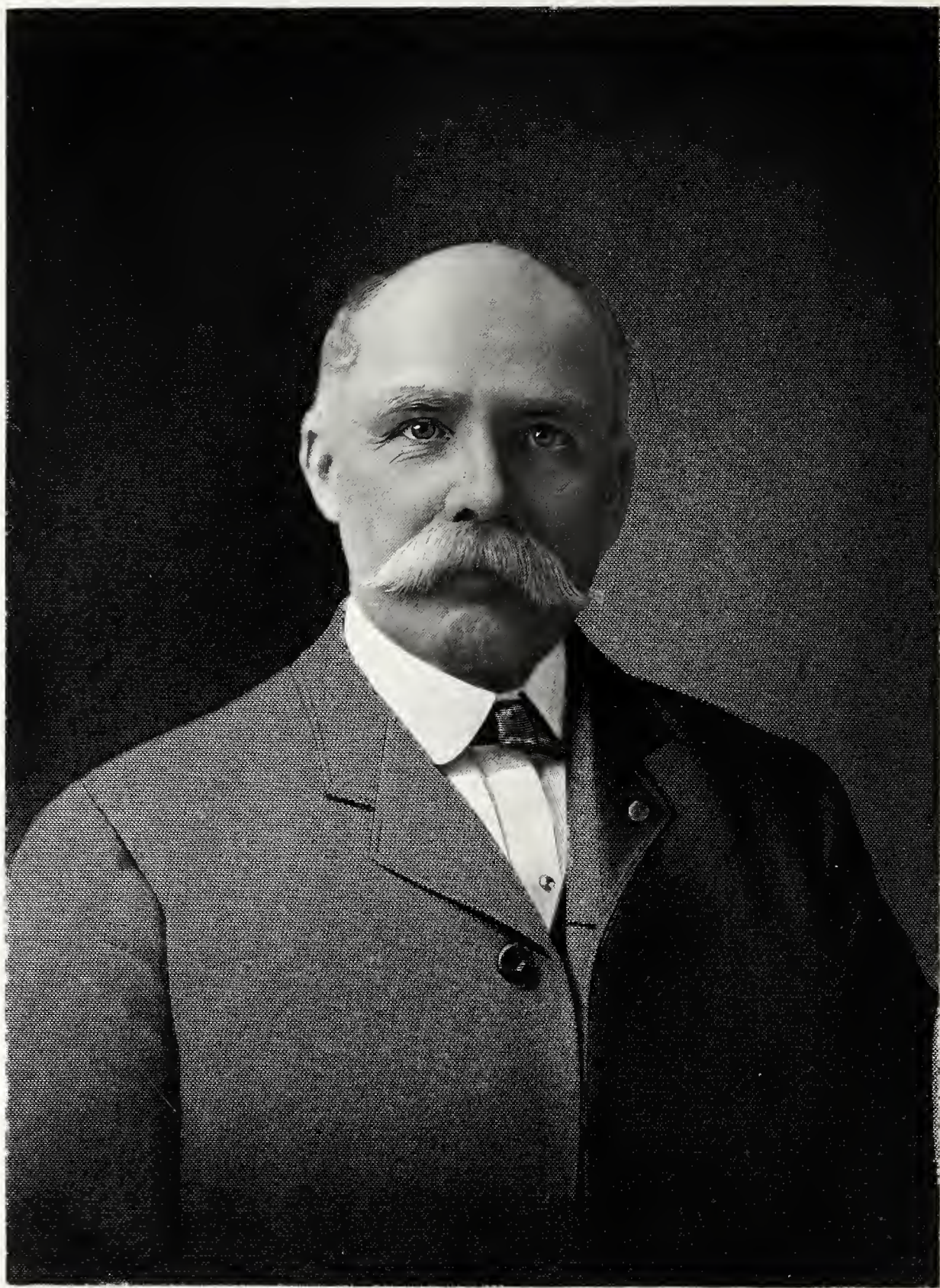


R. S. A. BOYNTON became most widely known, perhaps, in connection with the professional service which he rendered President Garfield during the days in which he lingered after the assassin had done his work. In Cleveland, however, Dr. Boynton had established a high reputation as a skillful and able physician and as a broad-minded, influential man whose abilities well qualified him for the position of leadership which was accorded him. He was born in Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, February 24, 1835, a son of Amos and Alpha (Ballou) Boynton. The latter was a native of New Hampshire and by her marriage became the mother of six children. The father was one of the pioneers of Cuyahoga county. He and President Garfield's father were half-brothers and settled on adjoining farms in this county, giving their attention to general agricultural pursuits. Both families were members of the Disciples' church and S. A. Boynton and James A. Garfield in their boyhood days were sent to Hiram College, an institution conducted under the auspices of that church. Their friendship continued not only through the period of youth and their college days but also in their later life, being continued up to the time of the president's death. In the attainment of his professional education S. A. Boynton attended the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College and began practice in Warrensville, Ohio. In 1863 he came to Cleveland and established himself in general practice, enjoying gratifying success as the years passed. He always kept in touch with the most advanced thought and methods of the profession, carrying his scientific research and investigation far and wide into the realms of professional knowledge. He was at one time professor in the Homeopathic College here and the profession, as well as the public, accorded him prominence as a representative of the medical fraternity.

On the 20th of October, 1869, Dr. Boynton was married to Miss Anna Thome, a daughter of the Rev. James A. Thome, who for twenty-five years was pastor of the Congregational church on the west side. He was a native of Kentucky and for ten years was a professor in Oberlin College. He took an active interest in all those

movements and measures which contribute to the civilization of the world, was at one time president of the board of education and was very active in the affairs of Ohio civics. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ann Allen, was a native of Connecticut. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Boynton was born a son, James, now deceased. The death of Dr. Boynton occurred December 2, 1907, and thus passed away one of Cleveland's most honored and respected physicians and citizens. In politics he was ever an earnest republican and was a most public-spirited man, withholding his aid and cooperation from no movement which he deemed would prove of benefit to the city. He was also very charitable and found ample opportunity to assist his fellowmen through his professional relations. When James A. Garfield was shot down in the depot at Washington, Dr. Boynton was among the physicians who were called to his bedside and the aid which he there rendered won him the everlasting gratitude of the nation. For many years he was a most successful physician of Cleveland, continuing in active practice up to the time of his demise, which occurred when he was seventy-two years of age. While he manifested an interest in his profession from the scientific standpoint, the predominating influence in his work was his broad humanitarianism, which prompted him to put forth the most earnest effort to alleviate suffering and restore health. His warmth of heart made him loved wherever he went and he was most honored and respected where best known.





Geo. W. Springer.

George M. Spangler, Sr.



FEW of the native sons of Cleveland have had a more distinguished career or have contributed more to the development of the real-estate interests of Cleveland than has George M. Spangler, Sr., who has now retired from active participation in business. The son and grandson of men who were conspicuous in the pioneer life of this section of the state, from his youth he has been inspired with the ideas of progress and development typical of the early American. The ancestors of the family came to this country in 1727 from Rotterdam, Germany, settling in eastern Pennsylvania. Different members participated in the early struggles of the colonies and then when the western territory was opened moved to it, each playing his part valiantly in his locality. George M. Spangler, Sr., was born on St. Clair street, next to the old Kennard House, May 21, 1842. His father, Miller M. Spangler, was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1813. Three years later he came with his father, Michael Spangler, to what is now Cleveland. The latter bought land now occupied by the Century building and opened a hotel, named the Commercial, which became a famous hostelry in its time. In December, 1831, he bought one hundred and fifty-nine acres from Mr. Schenefeldt, who had obtained it from the Connecticut Land Company. Later it was discovered that the title was defective, so Mr. Spangler had to purchase it again. This property comprised much of the land upon which many of the finest homes on Euclid avenue have been built. In 1827 he erected the old homestead at the southwest corner of what is now East Seventy-ninth street and Hough avenue. A portion of this is still standing and is occupied by his grandson, George M. Spangler, Sr., although it has been enlarged in the course of years. The old portion, however, is still in excellent condition. The material for it had been taken from Michael Spangler's own land and the lumber for it was dressed in the sawmill which was operated on his farm. It was situated almost directly across the street from the old polling place which gained much prominence in local history as the Madison Street Wigwam. In those days, as in the present, the family were noted for their gracious hospitality, for

it was the common saying that the latch string was always out for friend or stranger and that the buffet was always laden with good things to eat and drink. This reputation was largely attributable to Mrs. Catherine Lemon, a daughter of Michael Spangler, who delighted in ministering to the comfort and entertainment of her guests. The Cuyahoga building is now located on the site of Mrs. Lemon's residence and the land is still owned by Mrs. Catharine Howe, a daughter of Mrs. Lemon and the only living heir. The stone pillars which were formerly in front of the old dwelling are now placed in the family lot in Lake View cemetery.

Miller M. Spangler was about six years of age when he came with his parents to Cleveland and has frequently told of plowing and raising corn at what is now the corner of Seneca and Superior streets. In 1845 he was the chief of the fire department, at that time a volunteer organization, with Charles W. Hurd as first assistant and Z. Eddy, second assistant. It was a valiant corps of men and to this day Mr. Spangler has a memorial which bears the names of all connected with the fire department at that time. In 1854 he was made sheriff and was reelected once. During his first term occurred the hanging of the first white man executed in Cuyahoga county. In 1874 he moved out from town and bought land at the corner of Euclid avenue and East Seventy-ninth street, then called Spangler avenue. The name was later changed to Madison avenue north of Euclid and subsequently when the streets were all renumbered it was designated as East Seventy-ninth, Northeast. Mr. Spangler afterward entered the business world as a malt manufacturer and the concern he established grew to be prosperous and flourishing. Despite his many interests of a public and private character he still found time to devote to the welfare of the Masonic lodge and was very active in its work. He was a man of fine physical physique and possessed of a magnetic personality which won him friends and admirers and made him welcome in any gathering.

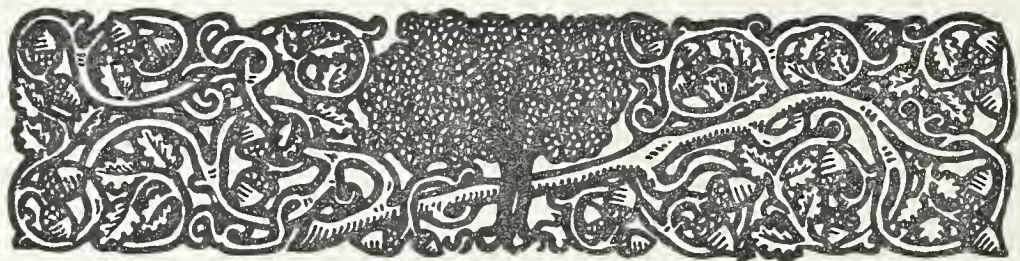
In 1839 Miller M. Spangler married Miss Deborah Ann Potts, a native of Niagara, Canada. She died in 1896, but Mr. Spangler survived until May 5, 1897. One of his brothers was a prominent dry-goods merchant in Cleveland, having learned the business while connected with Peter M. Weddell's store, located where the Weddell House now stands. During the Civil war he became assistant quartermaster of the United States Army with the rank of captain.

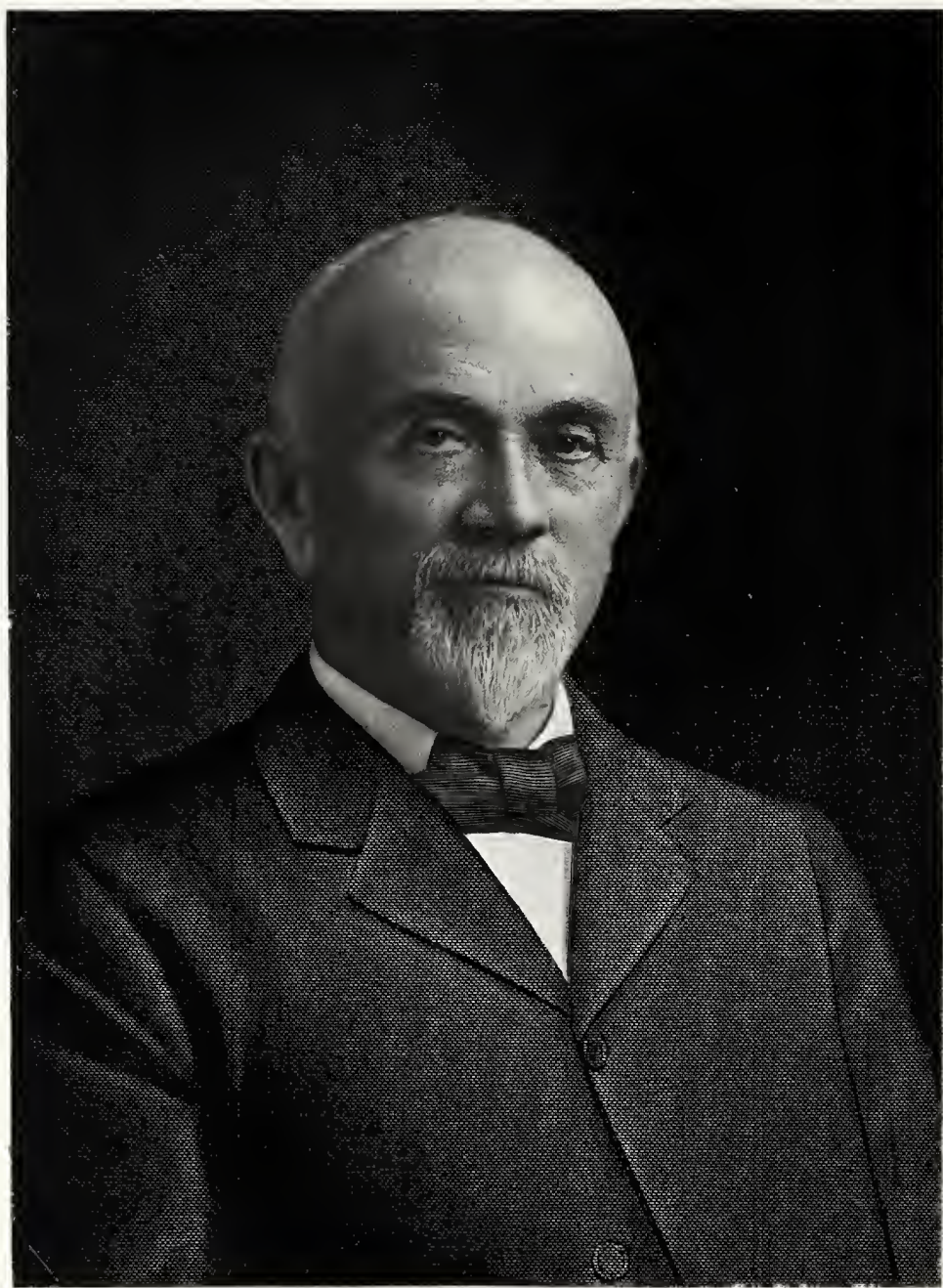
George M. Spangler, Sr., received his education in the public schools of Cleveland and after he had completed the prescribed course, acquiescing in the desire of his father that he should become a farmer, he rented a tract of land from a cousin. He planted his

crops but did not remain long enough to see them mature. He came to Cleveland and engaged in the mercantile business, to which he devoted his energies until 1879. In that year he joined his father in his malt business, which the two operated throughout the life of the elder man. Two years after the father's death Mr. Spangler sold his interest, rented the property for storage purposes and retired from business life. Since that date he has devoted himself to his extensive real-estate interests. In 1903 he built the Spangler block at the corner of Hough avenue and Crawford road. At that time people doubted the business sagacity of the project for there were only three or four houses in the district then and the block contained ten store rooms. Today these are all occupied by flourishing business enterprises, the surrounding district is thickly populated and many handsome homes have been erected in the neighborhood. He also owns Spangler Terrace at 7701 to 7705 Hough avenue, together with considerable other property of value throughout the city and was formerly a director of the Hough Avenue Savings & Trust Company.

On the 9th of September, 1868, Mr. Spangler wedded Miss Ella A. Kinney, a daughter of Alonzo N. and Eliza (Sharp) Kinney. The former was engaged in farming in Wynantskill, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Spangler have two sons. Kinney M., who is engaged in the manufacture of whetstones at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, is married and has two children: Miller M., who is in school at Hiram, Ohio; and Deborah May, who is in school at Chagrin Falls. George M., Jr., who is married, is connected with the Association of Commerce of Chicago. Mr. Spangler is a republican in his political sympathies, while Mrs. Spangler is a member of Emmanuel Episcopal church in which she is one of the active workers. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland. In the long span of years which have been granted to him many incidents which are now matters of history have come within his own experience. Many incidents of his boyhood, well remembered now, contrast vividly the character of those days with the present. He can remember that young men and women were in the habit of coming to his grandfather's farm to go bathing in a creek which in that time ran through his place and was dammed, as they preferred this place to the lake. His residence at the southwest corner of East Seventy-ninth and Hough avenue, when first built by his paternal grandfather, was so far from the center of the city and the roads so poor, that it required just about one day's trip to go down town and return, the depth of the sand being such as to render travel extremely difficult. It is within his memory that all this country was brought

within the boundaries of Cleveland and the farm land transformed into the business blocks or the handsome residence sections. His discernment in foreseeing the growth of population and his good judgment in utilizing opportunities within his reach have resulted in conspicuous success for himself and to the greater prosperity of the city, which is proud to number him among its sons.





Jas. W. Stewart.

James William Stewart



JAMES WILLIAM STEWART, who has left the impress of his individuality upon the political history of Cleveland, upon its financial enterprises and also upon the judicial records, being recognized as a wise counsellor and strong advocate, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1848. The Stewart family comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry from the north of Ireland. The first ancestor of American birth was Vance Stewart, who was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in 1783. He wedded Margaret Semple, and one of their sons was Vance Stewart, Jr., whose birth occurred in Mercer county, May 31, 1818. He devoted his life to farming and stock-raising and passed away September 2, 1890. He had married Eliza Margaret Sherrard, a daughter of Thomas and Lena (Gilbert) Sherrard. The Gilberts also came from the north of Ireland in 1801, and settled in Virginia, being closely identified with the plantation life of that state. One of the family removed to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where Eliza Sherrard was born July 15, 1818. She became the wife of Vance Stewart on the 2d of November, 1842, and unto them were born five children, James William and Mrs. Mary Bartlett being the surviving representatives of the family.

In the public schools of his native county James William Stewart pursued his early education and afterward attended the Westminster College, completing his course by graduation with the class of 1869, at which time the Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred upon him. The following three years he served as instructor in Westminster College and during that period devoted much of his leisure time to reading law. He arrived in Cleveland in 1875 and became associated with the law firm of Hutchins & Campbell, under whose direction he continued his legal studies, and a year later was admitted to the bar. He has since been continuously active in the practice of his profession, having a large and distinctively representative clientele. He is also extensively interested in real estate and banking and is now the vice president of the Garfield Savings Bank. His investments in real estate comprise much valuable property in Cleve-

land and his success in these lines indicates the soundness of his business judgment, while his general law practice proves his ability in the analysis and conduct of his cases and the application of legal principles.

In October, 1881, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Stewart and Miss Laura Meriam, a daughter of Joseph B. and Helen (Morgan) Meriam of Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have six children: Vance, a graduate of Princeton University and now a lawyer, practicing at Silver City, New Mexico; Paul, a graduate of the law department of the Western Reserve University; Virda; Gertrude; Orr; and Josephine. The family residence is in Euclid village, one of the attractive suburbs of the city.

Mr. Stewart is a republican, who gives inflexible support to the principles of the party, and possesses, moreover, a statesman's grasp of affairs, being thoroughly conversant with the vital issues of the day. He was called to represent his district in the state senate for one term and has been a member of the board of education for one term. He belongs to the Tippecanoe Club, a republican organization, also holds membership with the Union Club, the Cleveland Bar Association and the East Cleveland Presbyterian church. His wife, also a member of that church is active in its work and its various charities. He finds recreation in fishing, hunting and horseback riding. He also avails himself of the opportunity for travel and has toured Great Britain and continental Europe. His varied experiences, broad reading and general culture have made him a favorite in cultured social circles and wherever intelligence and affability are regarded as elements of agreeableness.





August Raymond

Henry North Raymond



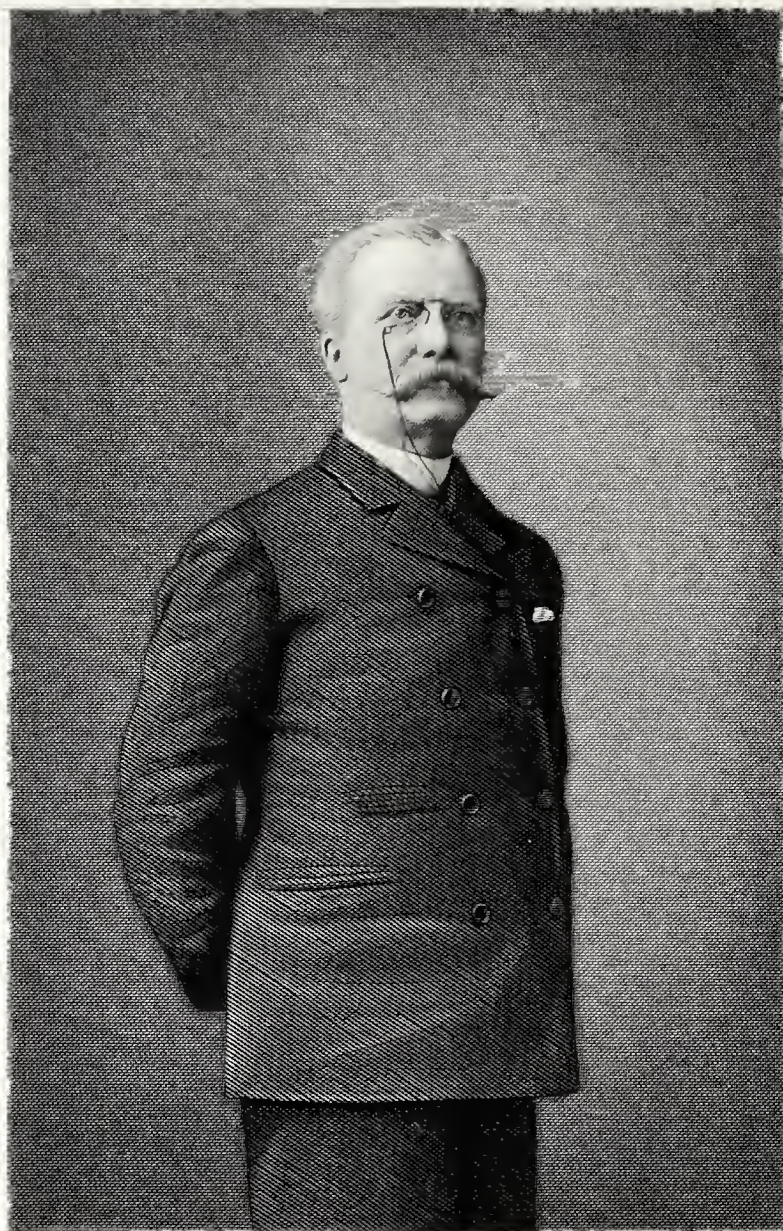
ENRY NORTH RAYMOND was one of the prime factors in the early charitable work in Cleveland and it is largely through his efforts that philanthropy now occupies such an important place in the minds of all citizens. He was born August 22, 1835, a son of Samuel Raymond, who was a pioneer in the dry-goods business in this city. He attended the public schools and later entered Union College at Schenectady, New York, having selected that institution because four or five of his boy friends were attending it, Sidney Norton and Samuel Newbury being among that number. After graduating from that college he entered the dry-goods business in partnership with his father. In 1866 his father and mother, accompanied by several friends, contemplated spending the winter in Havana, Cuba. They were going by boat down the Mississippi river and when about opposite Vicksburg the boilers exploded. Mr. Raymond was among those who lost their lives, but his wife was saved by clinging to a bale of hay and rescued by a small boat that put off from a passing steamer, bound from New Orleans to St. Louis. She suffered a broken limb but otherwise escaped uninjured save the severe nervous shock incident to see her husband go down to a watery grave unable to render him aid. When Mr. Raymond learned of his father's death he went at once to his mother, finding her in a hotel under care of a surgeon at Vicksburg, and later brought her home.

It was in connection with the Cleveland Associated Charities and other charitable organizations that Henry N. Raymond deserves especial mention. In 1881 he assumed charge of the work of the Society for Organizing Charity, of which H. M. Hanna was the first president, and devoted himself to its interests until it was consolidated with the Bethel Relief work. It was hard work in those days, too, for the public was not aroused to the necessity of public charities and could only with the greatest difficulty be interested in the project. Indeed, his duties were so strenuous that after eighteen years he was compelled to resign, afterwards going to California to regain his health, which had broken under the strain. At present

he is not connected with any business enterprise but looks after his father's estate, while he still retains a measure of his interest in the charitable work of Cleveland.

In 1859 Mr. Raymond was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Strong, a daughter of John and Helen (Adair) Strong, of Schenectady, New York. Two daughters have been born to them. The elder became the wife of Henry F. Du Puy, a graduate of Union College. He was offered a professorship in that institution but, preferring to engage in mercantile life, entered the employ of the Westinghouse Electrical Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburg. Later he became associated as secretary with the Babcock & Wilcox Company of New York. With the desire of seeing the world he resigned his position to spend two years in travel. For two winters he sojourned in India, within that time being entertained by one of the native princes. The other daughter, Helen Adair, is at home with her parents.

Mr. Raymond has always been a stalwart champion of the interests of the republican party, while he holds membership in the Old Stone church, in which he has been an elder for twenty years. For a number of years he belonged to the University Club but recently resigned in order that he might devote more time to his wife whose health has become impaired. On July 28, 1909, he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding. On that occasion one of the bridesmaids, now Mrs. Annie Spencer, of New York, was present, while other members of the bridal party of fifty years before—Mrs. Marsh of Watseka, Illinois, Rev. George Bartlett, of York state, and Rear Admiral J. Rufus Tryon, of New York, were all living. Mr. Raymond has witnessed the growth of Cleveland from a village to a metropolitan center and has participated in one phase of that development which is indicative of a high civilization.



R. P. Cattell

Richard P. Cattrall



FEW men in Cleveland had a wider acquaintance than Richard P. Cattrall, who for forty-two years was the manager of the local branch for R. G. Dun & Company. No further indication of his efficiency and reliability are necessary, for this fact speaks for itself.

About four years prior to his demise he retired from active life and spent his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest. He was a native of Liverpool, England, born January 14, 1832, and was a comparatively young when his parents passed away.

R. P. Cattrall pursued his education in the schools of his native country and there his parents died. He came to America as a young man and, establishing his home in New York, that Mecca of so many people of foreign birth, he at length secured a position with R. G. Dun & Company in that city. There he remained for five years in the employ of the company, after which he came to Cleveland and was associated with the same firm. He was an employe of the company altogether for forty-one years, and one of its most reliable and trusted representatives. As the manager of the local branch in Cleveland he formed a wide acquaintance and men throughout the commercial and industrial world here found him a forceful factor in business circles by reason of the keen discernment and sound judgment which he displayed in the control of the business of the company which he represented.

In 1855 Mr. Cattrall was married in England to Miss Sarah Davis, born near the quaint and interesting old city of Chester, whose walls were built by Cæsar in 50 B. C. Following the marriage, the wedding trip of the young couple consisted of the voyage to America and after living for about six years in the eastern metropolis they came to Cleveland in 1861. As the years passed six children were added to the household, of whom three are still living: Frank, who is now with R. G. Dun & Company; Alice; and Richard. The three children who passed away were George, who was a singer of considerable note; Fred; and Hattie.

Mr. Cattrall retired about four years prior to his death, which occurred October 19, 1906, spending his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest. He was a man of domestic tastes, devoted to the welfare of his wife and children, and counting no effort or sacrifice on his part too great if it would promote their best interests. For a number of years the family residence was at 1961 East Ninety-third street. In municipal affairs he was deeply interested inasmuch as he desired the best good of the community and cooperated in many movements of civic virtue and civic pride. He belonged to the Chamber of Commerce, to the Colonial Club and attended Emmanuel Episcopal church. He was very charitable and benevolent in his nature and gave freely of his means where aid was needed. He was a great lover of outdoor life and nature and took pleasure in amateur photography, in which he displayed much skill, his family having now in their possession many highly prized evidences of his work, displaying much artistic ability. He was, moreover, a man of wide general information who read broadly and thought deeply, and all these qualities rendered him a congenial companion to his many friends and his good opinion and society were greatly prized by those with whom he came in contact.





J. H. Hyman

Herbert H. Hyman



THE name of Herbert H. Hyman was well known to Cleveland citizens as that of one who figured prominently in connection with municipal affairs and was recognized, moreover, as one who wielded a wide influence in local democratic circles. He was born in Petersburg, Virginia, October 22, 1851, and was only six months old when brought by his parents to this city. His father, Solomon Hyman, was for years engaged in the dry-goods business here on Superior street and also on Euclid avenue, being throughout the middle portion of the nineteenth century a leading factor in commercial circles. He was always active in the development of Cleveland and his citizenship was of a high order, being characterized by the utmost devotion to the public good. His death occurred in 1879. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Davis, is also a native of Petersburg, Virginia, and yet survives, making her home in Cleveland.

In his youthful days Herbert H. Hyman was a pupil in Miss Guilford's Private School and afterward attended the high school of this city. When his course was completed he entered into partnership with his father and even in that early day evinced particular aptitude in politics and became actively engaged in the contests of about a third of a century ago. He did not neglect his business opportunities but made steady progress along commercial lines and, after being associated with his father for a number of years, he entered the toy business in connection with Sam Windecker, their store being located at 188 Superior street. They opened business there in 1880 and were associated for two years in the conduct of their enterprise. Later Mr. Hyman withdrew largely from commercial circles to devote his attention entirely to politics. On the election of Robert Blee as mayor of Cleveland in 1893 Mr. Hyman was appointed director of fire and when John Farley was elected in 1899 Mr. Hyman was again appointed fire director and continued in the office until the administration of Mayor Johnson in 1901, being the last of the old Farley cabinet to be removed from office by Tom Johnson. It was then that Mr. Hyman formed a partnership with Echo Heisley

and from that time until his death he devoted his attention and energies almost entirely to mercantile pursuits. As a public official he was always loyal to the interests entrusted to his care and active in the performance of the duties which devolved upon him. He was deeply interested in the work of the fire department and through both of his terms there was never a dangerous conflagration in which he did not personally assist the fire fighters. He was a familiar figure as he watched the work of the firemen, dressed in a rubber coat, boots and cap, with his badge of authority upon his coat. To other public positions he was called, serving as a member of the city council and as a federal office holder, being the Ohio dairy and fruit commissioner for some time. From his boyhood he was a stalwart champion of democratic principles and it was characteristic of Mr. Hyman that he always gave earnest and active allegiance to every cause or principle which he espoused. He, therefore, became a leading worker in the ranks of the democracy and was a man of considerable influence in the local councils of his party.

Above all mere partisanship, however, Mr. Hyman was a public-spirited citizen and cooperated in many movements for the general good, advocating various measures which have been a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. For twenty years he was a member of the Cleveland Grays, one of the most celebrated military organizations of the country.

On the 27th of February, 1876, Mr. Hyman was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Liebenthal, a daughter of Moses Liebenthal, who came to the United States from Germany, where he was born about 1844. He was sixteen years of age at the time of his arrival in the new world and later became a factor in business circles of Cleveland, conducting a merchant tailoring establishment on Superior street. His home was located on the same thoroughfare where the Masonic temple now stands. He was very much devoted to the city and its welfare and took a deep and abiding interest in its affairs. His death occurred in 1878. In the Liebenthal family were four children: Albert, who is now living in California; Fannie; Mrs. Anna Montner, of Cleveland; and Mrs. Hyman. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hyman have been born two sons and a daughter: Walter, Henry Kitchen and Ethel. The husband and father died March 2, 1909. It is given but to few men to foretell so clearly the method of their demise but for some time Mr. Hyman felt that his passing would be as it was. His partner had died suddenly and Mr. Hyman felt that his end would come in the same way and so it proved. He was stricken in the De Klyn store on Euclid avenue and although medical aid was summoned he died without recovering conscious-


ness. He was a popular man with many friends, genial, courteous and always approachable, with appreciation for the fun and humor as well as for the serious side of life. He had been practically a lifelong resident of Cleveland and had a very wide acquaintance in this city, especially among those who had been active in shaping the course of public affairs.





H. P. Weddell

Horace P. Weddell

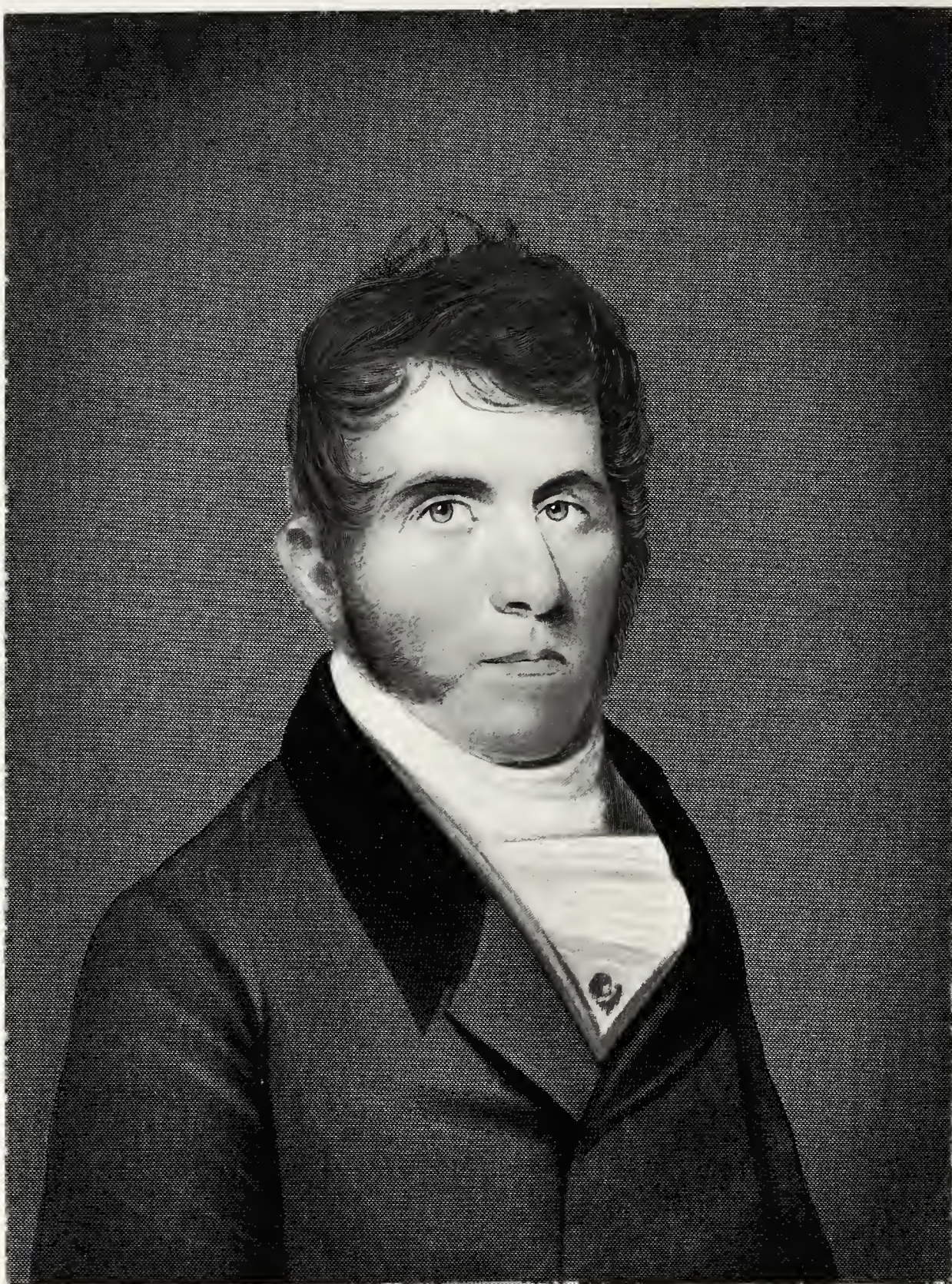
ORACE P. WEDDELL, one of the oldest native born residents of Cleveland, has witnessed probably as much of the transformation of the city from a frontier town to the metropolis of Ohio as any living man within its borders. He was born November 27, 1823, on the northwest corner of what is now West Superior and West Ninth streets, then Superior and Bank streets, where stood his father's residence and store building. His father, Peter Martin Weddell, was one of the foremost merchants and leading citizens of his day in Cleveland. His birth occurred in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1788. His father died before the birth of the son and his mother married again and removed to Kentucky, settling in Paris, Bourbon county, at a time when that state deserved its sobriquet of "the dark and bloody ground," as the contest with the native savages was carried on with relentless fury on both sides. Under these circumstances it may well be supposed that Peter M. Weddell grew up with few educational or other advantages and that his youth was one of vicissitudes and hardships. At the age of fourteen years he applied at a store for employment. His surplus clothing and effects which he possessed were carelessly flung over his shoulder. He promised to do any work which his employer required of him and felt sure that he could give satisfaction. This broad pledge was so well kept that promotion followed from time to time until at the age of nineteen years he was admitted to a partnership in the business. The relation, however, was soon afterward terminated by the death of the older member.

Mr. Weddell, then a young man with a vigorous body, good habits, a clear judgment and some money, removed to Newark, Ohio, during the progress of the war of 1812. While he was successfully trading there, Miss Sophia Perry, of Cleveland, was sent to her friends at Newark for greater safety and also for the purpose of being educated there. While in that place she met and became engaged to Mr. Weddell, and they were married in November, 1815. She was a daughter of Judge Nathan Perry, one of the pioneer lawyers of the Western Reserve and one of the first to occupy the bench

of Cuyahoga county. In 1820 Mr. Weddell removed with his family from Newark to Cleveland and established himself in business on Superior street, at once taking a foremost place among the merchants of the town—a place he retained as long as he continued in business there.

In 1823 Mrs. Weddell died, leaving three children, of whom Horace P. Weddell is the only survivor. A portrait of the mother by Peale is still one of the cherished possessions of the family and shows a lady of many charms of both person and disposition. Later Mr. Weddell married Mrs. Eliza A. Bell, of Newark, Ohio, who survived him for a number of years.

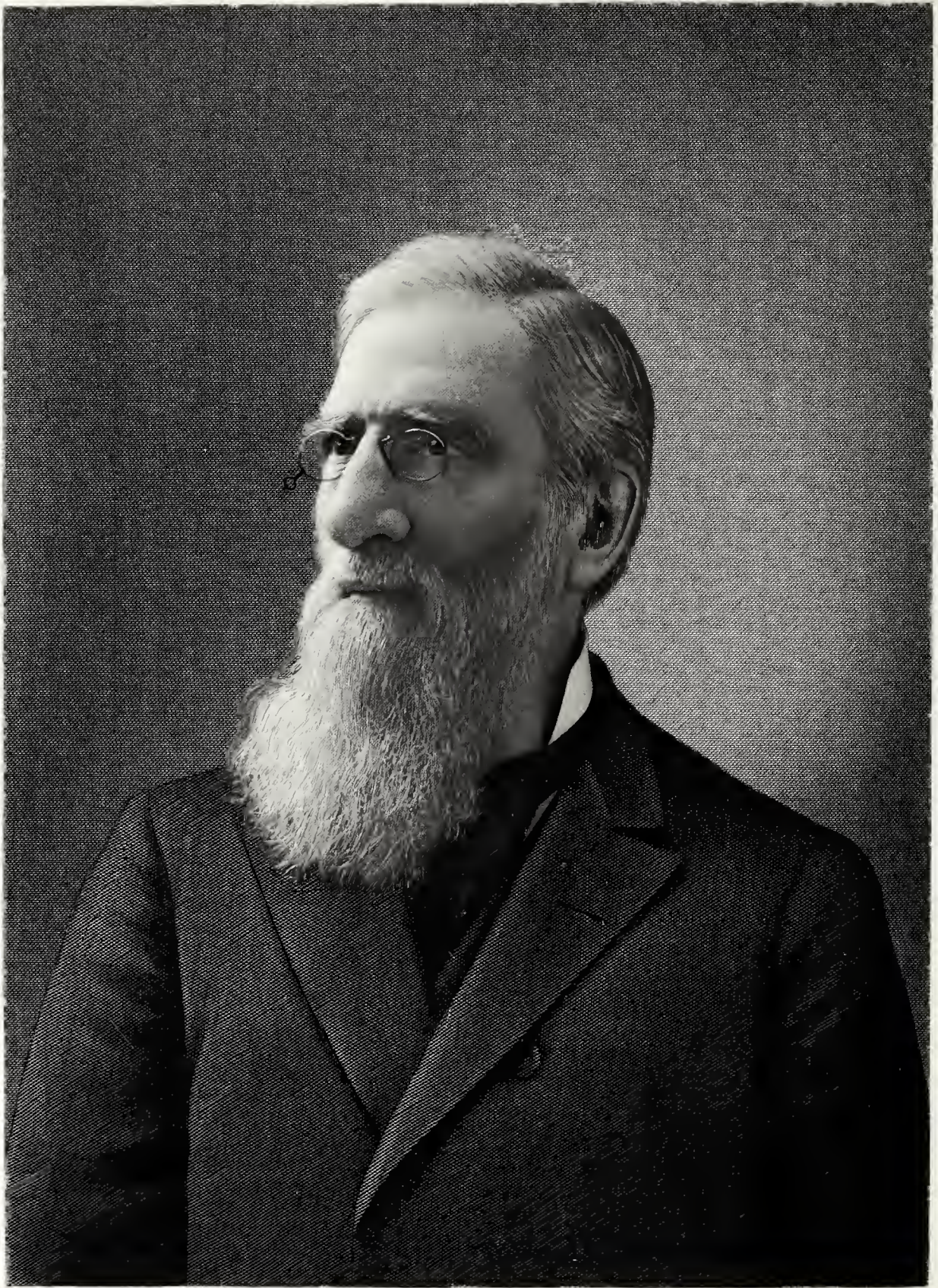
In 1825 Mr. Weddell formed a partnership with Edmund Clarke, of Buffalo, and soon afterward retired from active participation in business. In 1828 the partnership was dissolved and three years later Mr. Weddell admitted to a partnership his two clerks, Greenup C. Woods, his half brother, and Dudley Baldwin, the firm becoming P. M. Weddell & Company. This connection continued for about four years, at the end of which time Mr. Woods established himself in business at Newark, Ohio, while Mr. Weddell and Mr. Baldwin continued the business in Cleveland until 1845. When the former began his mercantile life the trials of the merchant developed all there was in a man. At that time there were no railroads or canals to facilitate commerce and in fact but few highways, while specie was the only currency west of the Allegheny mountains and it had to be carried across the mountains from Pittsburg on the backs of mules, the merchandise being returned in the same way. Several merchants would travel together and frequently would have guards, as the lonely uninhabited mountain roads were not altogether safe in those days. In 1823 Mr. Weddell built what was regarded as probably the finest brick residence and store in Cleveland. It was at the northwest corner of Superior and Bank streets, afterward the site of the Weddell House. His surplus funds were from time to time invested in real estate, which soon began to increase in value at an astonishing rate as the city grew in population and importance. On one of his lots on Euclid avenue he built a stone cottage which he designed as a country retreat and after taking his clerks into partnership he left the store mainly to their management, devoting his attention to the purchase and improvement of real estate, for he was by this time one of the wealthy men of Cleveland. In the spring of 1845 he began the construction of the Weddell House, demolishing the store and mansion where the foundation of his fortune had been laid. Two years were required in building the hotel and when completed Mr. Weddell went to New York to purchase its furnish-



P. M. Meddell

ings. On his way home he became ill with typhoid fever and within three weeks was in his grave. As a merchant he had few if any superiors in his time. His urbanity, industry and careful attention made him popular, successful and reliable, while his integrity and liberality were well known to correspondents and to all the religious and benevolent institutions of the time, which made frequent demands upon him, and to these he returned ready response. He was always willing to aid and assist the young men in his employ and when he found one worthy and capable he never refused a helping hand. Very few of his day were as liberal in this respect or could point to so many who became successful business men because of his assistance as could Mr. Weddell. He was a man of such personal energy and business capacity that he seemed to have the promise of a quarter of a century of active life when he was suddenly cut off by death. Soon after the Rev. S. C. Aiken became pastor he was received as a communicant of the Old Stone church and died in the Christian faith. He left liberal bequests to the American Board of Foreign Missions and to the Home Missionary Society, and also to several benevolent institutions.

Horace P. Weddell was educated in the public and private schools of Cleveland, including the school conducted by Franklin Backus. When a young man he entered the dry goods business with his father and after the father's death the care and management of his extensive private interests occupied much of the business life of Mr. Weddell. In 1865 he erected the addition to the Weddell House on Bank street. He has also occupied a prominent position among the leading citizens of Cleveland because of the extent and importance of his interests, and also by reason of his activity and support of progressive public measures. For fifty-two years his residence was on Euclid avenue in the home which his father erected in 1833, and on the expiration of that period he removed to Euclid Heights, where he has since resided. He well remembers the visit of Abraham Lincoln to Cleveland and while a guest of the Weddell House he helped entertain Mr. Lincoln. A life-long republican since the organization of the party, he has voted for nearly every one of its candidates for the presidency. He has lived to see Cleveland grow from a village of less than four hundred inhabitants to a city of its present proportions and at his advanced age, in full possession of his faculties, he readily recalls many incidents of the changes witnessed by him that have long since become matters of history to those of the present day.



George A. Fiske.

George A. Tisdale



GEORGE A. TISDALE lives in the memory of many friends whom he left behind as a man of public spirit and good business ability, thoroughly reliable and progressive at all times. He was born at Sacket Harbor at the foot of Lake Ontario in Jefferson county, New York, in 1821 and was the son of George L. Tisdale, who married Amelia Maria Graham, of Dutchess county, New York. The father died in 1838 while his son George was still in school in Cazenovia, New York. After an extended trip to the west George A. Tisdale came to Cleveland in April, 1852, and became secretary and treasurer of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, successfully carrying on business in that connection until 1871, when the great Chicago fire put the company out of existence. The Mercantile Insurance Company was then incorporated with substantially the same directorate and with Mr. Tisdale as secretary and manager. This position he held until a year or so before his death, when failing health made it necessary for him to retire from active life. For this reason the Mercantile Insurance Company decided to liquidate the business while Mr. Tisdale was still able to manage its affairs. Thus he had the satisfaction of seeing his life work brought to a successful close after nearly forty years of strict and unremitting attention to business. He may be called a pioneer in the insurance business of Cleveland. He was well known along the chain of lakes as a man who was thoroughly posted both in fire and marine lines. He was also considered an authority on insurance law. His attention was always devoted to insurance and in both lines of activity he manifested the keen discernment and close concentration which worked out to success.

Mr. Tisdale was one of the early members of the Board of Trade and was always deeply interested in projects for the welfare and upbuilding of his city. In politics he was a staunch republican and although not a politician used his influence for the leading candidates of the party and for the foremost republican principles. He was an active and helpful member of St. Paul's Episcopal church, served as one of its vestrymen for many years and at the time of his

death was senior warden of the church. His influence was always given on the side of right and justice. A man of good judgment, his advice was frequently solicited and in such cases freely given. He was a charitable man, ready to extend a helping hand to those in need when substantial assistance was worthily sought.


Mr. Tisdale married Miss Caroline M. Burt, of Sacket Harbor, New York, who, with two daughters, Mrs. James B. Savage and Caroline A., is still a resident of Cleveland. Mr. Tisdale lived for more than thirty years on Euclid avenue in what is now the business district of the city. He died at the age of seventy-two years. Thus a life of usefulness was closed, a life which contributed to the sum total of the world's improvement and progress.





M. A. Ciarlo

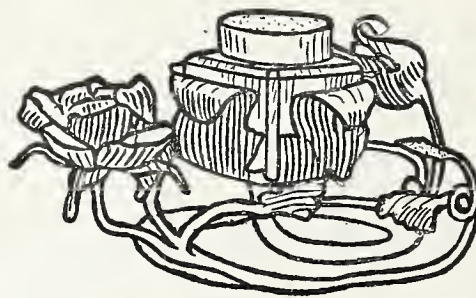
Michael A. Ciarlo

INCE an Italian made the discovery of the American continent the sons of sunny Italy and their descendants have proven important factors in various walks of life in the new world. It is true that other countries have sent a larger percentage of citizens to the United States, but as a class none have furnished more worthy representatives of substantial and progressive citizenship than has the land from which Columbus came more than four centuries ago. Michael A. Ciarlo, of Italian parentage, was born in Cincinnati, August 9, 1863. His father, Joseph J. Ciarlo, was born in Geneva, Italy, and on coming to this country settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was a man of superior education and opened a school for teaching foreign languages, but the time was not yet ripe for a profitable institution of that character in Cincinnati and he removed to Cleveland, where he turned his attention to commercial pursuits, opening and conducting a fruit store here. Later he went to Europe, where his death occurred. His widow still survives and makes her home with her two daughters in Cleveland. In the family were five children: Angelo, deceased; Joseph J.; Michael A., of this review; Julia E.; and Miss May Ciarlo, who pursued her education in the schools of Cleveland and in Cincinnati and is widely and popularly known in the social circles of the former city.

Michael A. Ciarlo pursued his education in Cincinnati and was eighteen years of age when the removal was made to Cleveland. In 1889 he established a hand laundry at No. 180 Prospect street, which he called the Public Hand Laundry. Under his careful guidance the business soon developed, its growth exceeding his expectations. In 1893, therefore, he purchased the land at the corner of Prospect and Fourteenth streets and erected the building in which the business is still carried on. It was through his efforts alone that the enterprise was built up from a small undertaking. At first a hand laundry, it was soon developed in accordance with modern ideas of business of that character, the latest improved machinery was installed and at the time of his death he was employing fifty people and was utilizing six wagons for collection and delivery. As

he prospered in his undertakings he made further investment in property, purchasing the property opposite on Prospect and East Fourteenth streets and also property on Euclid avenue and in other districts. From these investments he secured a good financial return and was very successful. Although he was never a robust man and in fact suffered considerably from ill health from his boyhood, he was yet very active, ambitious and energetic and deserved much credit for what he accomplished, for he started out in life empty-handed and worked his way upward until he was at the head of an extensive and profitable business.

Mr. Ciarlo belonged to the Catholic church, attending services at the cathedral. He was a most public-spirited citizen, always ready to do his part for the development of Cleveland and politically he was an earnest republican, giving stalwart allegiance to the party. In his disposition he was charitable, ever ready to aid a fellow traveler on the journey of life and his own early struggles developed in him keen sympathy for others who were attempting to make their way upward unaided. He died in Cleveland November 16, 1906, and thus closed a life of activity and of usefulness.





A. L. Parsons

N. S. Possons



THROUGH the development of his native powers N. S. Possons made himself a valuable factor in the world's work, achieving much more than local recognition in business, while he was also active in those other departments which go to make up the sum of early activities, including the social, religious, political and benevolent interests which are factors in the life of every well organized community. The birth of N. S. Possons occurred in Cohoes, New York, in 1844 and he comes of French and German lineage, his original American ancestors having come to the new world in the latter part of the seventeenth century. His grandfather, Wilhelmus Possons, was the first farmer in Schoharie county, New York, who utilized the system of renewing the soil by raising clover upon it, for the little nodules of that plant contain much nitrogen and thus furnish food for the crops. It is a practice now quite common among scientific agriculturists but Mr. Possons was a pioneer in the introduction of that method. He was always actuated by a spirit of progress and sought to improve upon every task which he undertook. He possessed considerable mechanical ingenuity and invented the first threshing machine, doing all the mechanical work himself and the machine was signally successful. Having arrived at years of maturity, he wedded Eliza Borst, an earnest and devout Christian, who died in early womanhood. Their son, William Fiero Possons, was a native of Schoharie county, New York, and in early life was apprenticed to learn the dyer's and fuller's trade, which he followed up to the time of the advent of woolen factories. He was a graduate of the Albany Normal School but much of his education was obtained after his marriage and by the assistance of his wife, a lady of superior scholarship. Greatly interested in educational work, he took up the profession, which he followed with marked success, employing advanced methods and imparting with notable clearness and readiness to others the knowledge that he had acquired. He was among the first to teach by the empirical system, recognizing the fact that the presentation of the object to the pupil could make more impression upon him than any

recital of bare facts. He was a prominent and helpful member of the Baptist church, in which he held the office of deacon and he was also active in community interests, his fellow townsmen calling him to several offices. He served as city clerk and also as school trustee for many years and was particularly active in his efforts to promote intellectual progress. He died in 1879 at the age of sixty-eight years, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Maria A. Zimmer, passed away April 22, 1886, at the age of seventy-one years. She, too, was a devoted Christian, long holding membership in the Baptist church, while her zeal and interest in its work constituted a forceful element in its upbuilding. She was a daughter of Jacob and Marie Zimmer, her father being a large landowner, whose estate comprised what was known as Zimmer Hill, in Schoharie county, New York. At the time of the Revolutionary war he espoused the cause of the colonists and fought for independence. He lived to enjoy for many years the fruits of liberty, reaching an advanced age.

N. S. Possons, whose name introduces this record, acquired his education in his native city, supplementing his early studies by an academic course. His natural aptitude for mechanics and his interest in mechanical lines led him to direct his efforts into other fields of activity and his studies were mostly in scientific branches bearing upon mechanics. In his youth he was regularly apprenticed to John Whitin & Sons, builders of cotton mill machinery at Holyoke, Massachusetts, and completed a full term of nine hundred days, during which time he became an expert workman. On leaving that firm he entered the celebrated Remington Armory, at Ilion, Herkimer county, New York, as a die sinker and model maker, there remaining until May, 1864, during which time he obtained comprehensive knowledge in regard to the manufacture of firearms. His understanding thereof led to his selection for the position of inspector of small arms under W. A. Thornton of the ordnance department and was ordered to Colt's Armory in Hartford, Connecticut. Later he was connected with similar establishments in other cities throughout the country. In December, 1865, he accepted a position in the Ceresian Cutlery Works at Syracuse, New York, and three years later removed to Auburn, New York, where he had the superintendency of the extensive works of Hayden & Litchworth, manufacturers of saddlery hardware.

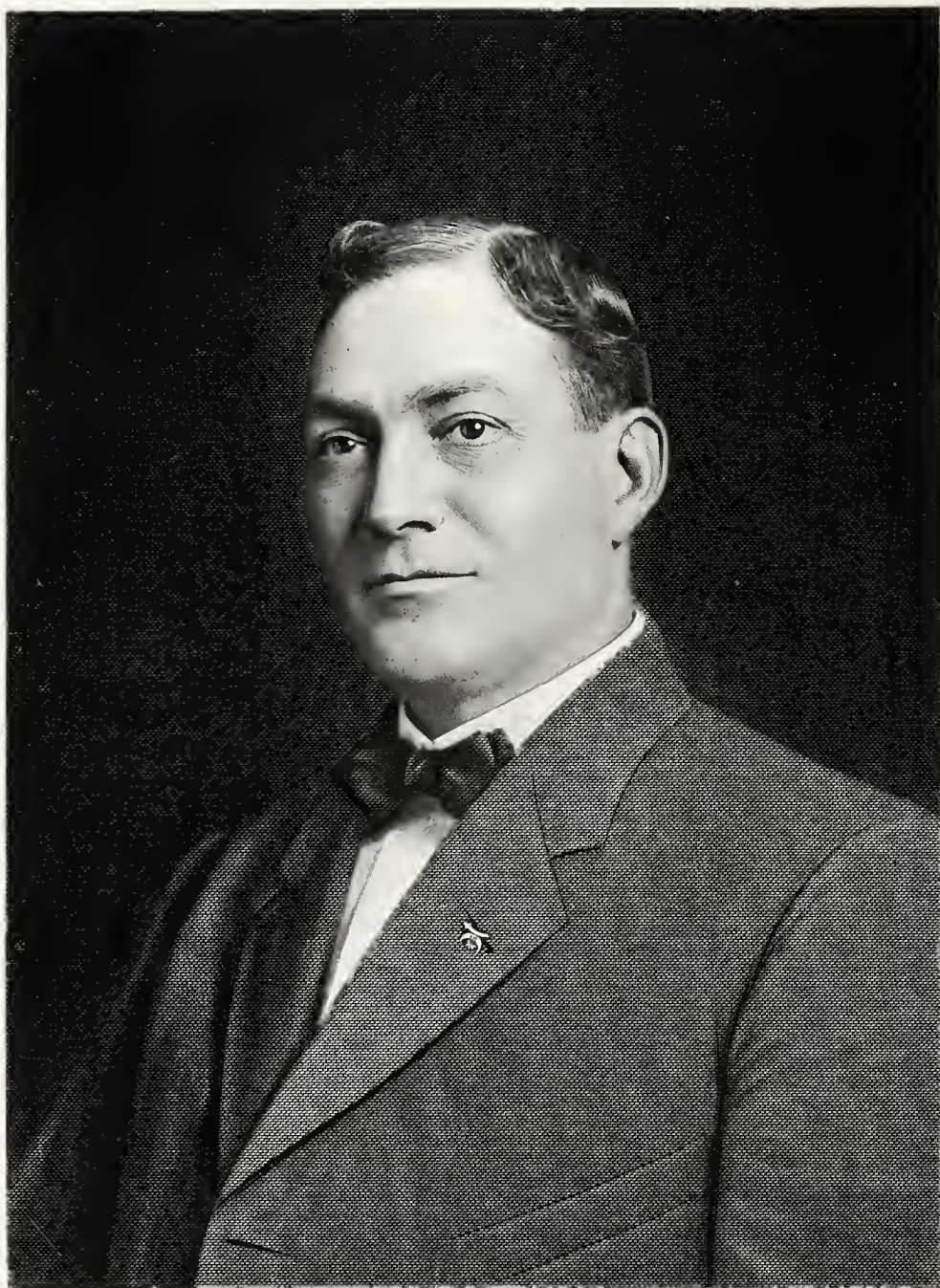
In 1879 Mr. Possons accepted a proffered position with the Telegraph Supply Company of Cleveland and, coming to this city, was in charge of their business, which was subsequently conducted under the name of the Brush Electric Company. He acted in that capacity until October, 1890, when he resigned to accept the posi-

tion of manager with the Belding Motor Company of Chicago. In 1891, however, he returned to Cleveland and established business on his own account, organizing the Universal Electric Company, of which he became president and general manager. This was immediately regarded as one of the important industrial concerns of the city, for under the capable guidance and business management of Mr. Possons it was at once established upon a paying basis and the scope of its operations were continually widened. The business became a leader in this line not only in Cleveland but in this part of the country, for Mr. Possons' broad, practical and scientific knowledge were supplemented by splendid powers of organization and executive ability. He had gained wide recognition both as a mechanical and electric engineer and was continually thinking out along new lines, with the result that he invented and patented several unique machines for the facile and speedy execution of work in lines of both electrical and mechanical engineering. As he prospered in his undertakings Mr. Possons extended his efforts to other lines, becoming one of the organizers and the president of the Equity Savings & Trust Company Bank of Cleveland, with which he was actively connected until his death.

In 1872 occurred the marriage of Mr. Possons and Miss Martha Adla Connor, a daughter of Joseph and Matilda (Steele) Connor, residents of Auburn, New York. Her father was a soldier of the late war, joining the Union army as a private of the Seventy-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, the regiment being attached to General Sheridan's forces. It was while at the front that he contracted disease which in later years terminated his life. His wife was a native of the north of Ireland, where her people were prominent in the affairs of the Irish government. She possessed many noble qualities and characteristics, which caused her death, which occurred in Cleveland in 1882, to be deeply regretted. Mr. and Mrs. Possons had no children of their own but reared three: Albert W. Connor, the youngest brother of Mrs. Possons and an expert machinist who learned his trade under Mr. Possons; and Maud Blanche and Hamilton Van Valkenburg, brother and sister, who were the children of the deceased sister of Mrs. Possons. To these children they gave every care and attention possible and the home life was ever a most happy one. Both Mr. and Mrs. Possons became members of the Presbyterian church of Cleveland, contributed generously to its support and were associated with its various activities. In that faith Mr. Possons passed away September 12, 1904. He was a most public-spirited citizen, his labors, influence and ideals making him a man of value in the public life of his adopted city. He held mem-

bership with and cooperated in the work of the Chamber of Commerce, belonged also to the Civil Engineers Association and to the Colonial Club. In his political views he was a republican, who ever kept informed on the questions and issues of the day, regarding it the duty as well as the privilege of the American citizen to support those principles which he deems most conducive to good government. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and in the different branches of the order he filled various chairs. In business life he displayed originality, enterprise, perseverance and determination; in all his social relations manifested a most kindly spirit and yet his best traits of character were reserved for his own home and fireside. A contemporary biographer has spoken of him as a man of distinguished ability and attainments, one who has accomplished much in the line of his profession and who has thereby contributed to its advancement and incidentally wrought for the good of his fellowmen.





L O Summers

David Otis Summers



DAVID OTIS SUMMERS is the president and treasurer of the D. O. Summers Cleaning Company, which is the leading establishment of its kind in Cleveland and one which was founded and developed to its present proportions by the man whose name it bears and who well deserves classification with the representative business men of the city. A native of Orange township, Ashland county, Ohio, he is a son of Daniel and Mary (Wherry) Summers. His paternal grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania and in 1817 settled in Ashland county, Ohio, spending his remaining days there upon a farm.

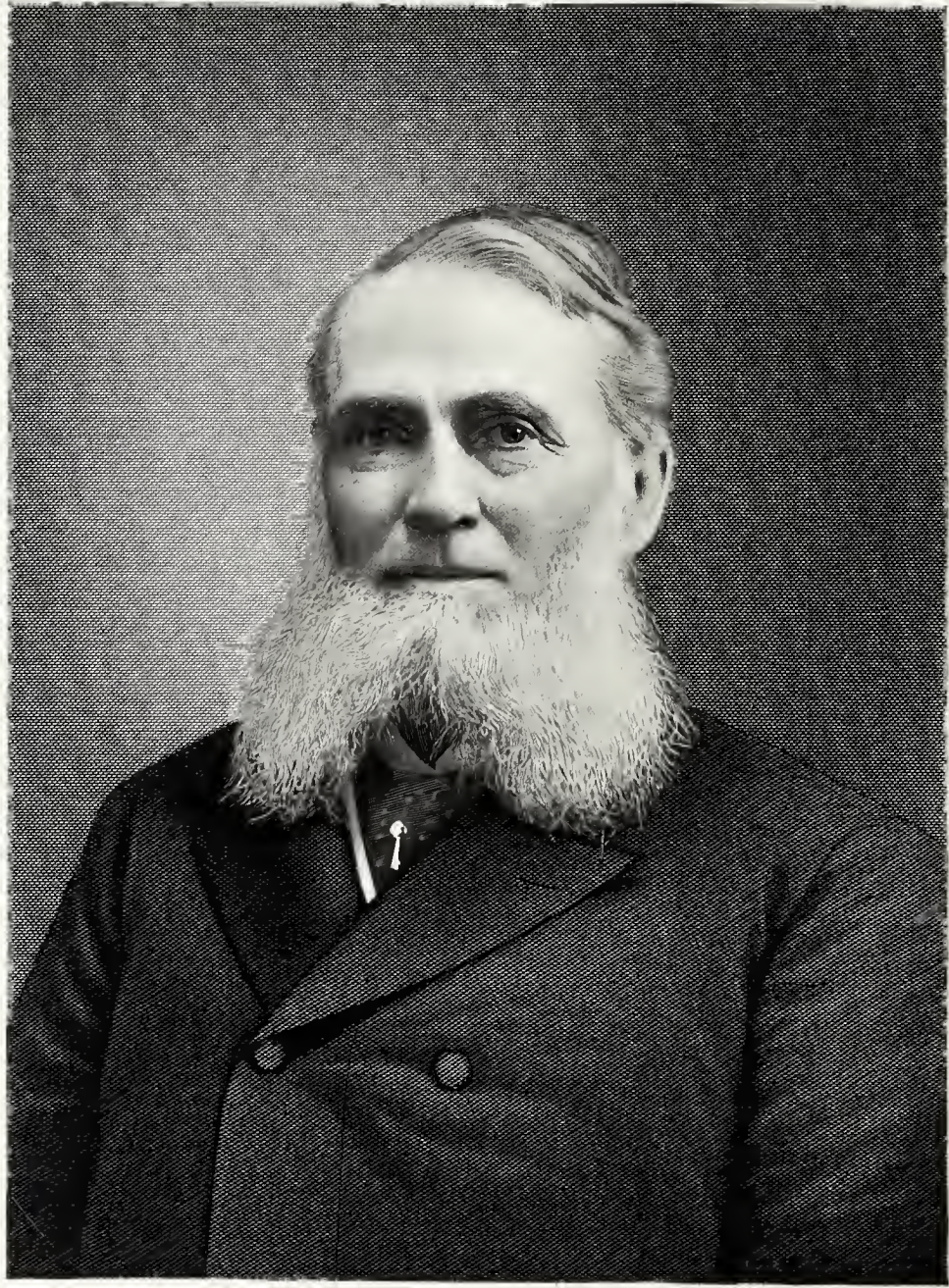
It was upon the old homestead farm in Ashland county that Daniel Summers was born and reared. In early life he began teaching school, while subsequently he engaged in farming at Charlotte, Michigan, where he resided for many years. Finally he removed to Cleveland, where the later years of his life were passed and where he lived until called to the home beyond. His widow is now a resident of California.

David Otis Summers started upon the journey of life on the 14th of June, 1860, and attended the public schools of Charlotte, Michigan. After coming to Cleveland he completed his education by attending the night school of the Spencerian Business College, during which time he worked during the day, being employed by Davidson & House, who conducted a lumber and planing mill. For two years while in their employ Mr. Summers was in charge of the mill and had a force of twenty men under him, although he was scarcely of age at the time. He remained with that concern until 1882, when he became associated with Sterling, Welch & Company as a mechanic, remaining with that firm until 1887, when he established a carpet-cleaning business. At that time there were four other similar establishments in the city. Mr. Summers borrowed the necessary capital and began business in an upstairs room on East Prospect street. Beside the carpet-cleaning business the concern also rented awnings for parties and weddings. The business enjoyed a steady growth and in 1896 the scope of the trade was extended by the establishment of a rug manufactory, which is today

an important part of the business. About this time Mr. Summers adopted the plan of cleaning carpets with compressed air, having the first establishment of the kind that used that process. The growth of the business has since been very rapid and its yearly income is now represented by many figures. Mr. Summers has advanced a number of ideas in connection with the application of compressed air which are in general use today. Since 1902 a department of dry cleaning and lace cleaning has been added and the quarters of the growing business have been enlarged from time to time, while in 1905 the present modern building was completed and occupied. The same year the business was incorporated as the D. O. Summers Cleaning Company, Mr. Summers becoming president and treasurer. He is also the vice president of the Big Lake Land & Lumber Company, an Ohio corporation, owning lands in Arkansas, and is a director of the Hough Bank & Trust Company.

Mr. Summers was married in Cleveland to Miss Josephine Kaighin, a native of New York city and a daughter of Phillip Kaighin. Their children are: Bessie O., the wife of John H. Marshall, of Cleveland, by whom she has one son, John Stanley; Otis Delos, who attended East high school and for one year was a student in Ohio Wesleyan University, while at the present time he is manager of a department and one of the directors of the D. O. Summers Company; Harry K., who has charge of the machinery and oversees all of the changes connected therewith for the D. O. Summers Cleaning Company; and Ruth.

Mr. Summers' Cleveland residence is on Harkness Road while his summer home is on Orange Hill at Chagrin Falls, Ohio. He is a member of the Hough Avenue Congregational church and at one time served for three years as chairman of the board of trustees. He was also a member of the building committee when the present house of worship was erected. Fraternally he is connected with Woodward Lodge, No. 508, A. F. & A. M.; Cleveland Chapter, R. A. M.; Cleveland Council, R. & S. M.; Holyrood Commandery, K. T.; and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Summers is recognized as a forceful, enterprising man, public opinion being united on the fact that he is one of the representative citizens of Cleveland, his activity and alertness being important elements in his success. While he made a humble start in the business world, he is now at the head of a profitable and continually growing enterprise, the cleaning establishment being a plant which represents a large investment and is a visible proof of marked business ability and energy. His record is an indication that success is ambition's answer.



Hebe Little

Hiram H. Little, M. D.



AMONG the men who in the last half of the nineteenth century utilized the opportunities offered in Cleveland for business progress and attained thereby notable success was Dr. Hiram H. Little. For many years he was one of the most extensive and successful operators in real estate in the Forest city and his activity contributed to general progress and improvement as well as to individual prosperity.

He was born near Morristown, Vermont, in 1816 and in both paternal and maternal lines represented old New England families, his parents, David and Lucy Little, being natives of Litchfield, Connecticut. The father, who made agriculture his life work but put aside personal and business considerations to aid his country by active service in the war of 1812, died in Vermont at the age of sixty-two years. He was a member of the Universalist church and high and honorable manhood won him the unqualified respect of all who knew him. Following his demise his widow removed to Cleveland, where her death occurred in 1875 when she was eighty-eight years of age. She, too, was an earnest Christian, holding membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Little, the sixth in a family of eleven children and the last surviving member of the father's household, was educated in the academy at Johnstown, Vermont, and prepared for a professional career in the Ohio Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1844. He then located for practice in McConnelsville, Ohio, and after following his profession there for twelve years with marked success came to Cleveland in 1856. Here he withdrew from his profession to concentrate his attention upon real-estate operations, recognizing the opportunity for profitable investment in that line. For years he continued as one of the most prominent and extensive real-estate dealers of the city and his word was regarded as authority concerning property interests or values here. His operations were of the most important character, bringing him into close connection with the development of Cleveland. In 1877 he be-

came a director of the Citizens Savings & Trust Company and remained as such during the remainder of his life.

Dr. Little was married in Ohio, to Miss H. M. Keyes, a daughter of Judge E. N. Keyes, of Vermont. Mrs. Little passed away in 1875. She was a member of the Episcopal church and a lady whose many traits of heart and mind endeared her to all who knew her. Harriet L., the only daughter of this marriage, died at the age of ten years. In 1876 Dr. Little was joined in wedlock to Miss Laura Bascom, of Canton, Ohio, and a daughter of W. T. and Emily (Murray) Bascom. There were two sons of this marriage, Hiram M., who died in May, 1900, just before his graduation from Cornell University in the class of 1900; and T. Bascom, who is represented elsewhere in this volume.

Dr. and Mrs. Little held membership in the Unitarian church, in which he served as a trustee, also contributing generously to its support. He was a broad thinker, logical reasoner and his reading and study were wide and comprehensive. He voted for the candidates of the republican party and was interested in the questions which are to the statesman and the man of affairs of vital import but he had no aspiration for office or sympathy with those who seek political preferment for personal gain without manifesting any regard for the duties and obligations of citizenship. In the days prior to the Civil war his hatred of oppression led him to conduct one of the stations of the famous underground railway. Well educated and well bred, he stood as a high type of American manhood and chivalry, being courteous, refined and popular. The Doctor built at what is now number 7615 Euclid avenue the residence which the family have since occupied but previous to that his home was at the Euclid avenue entrance to The Arcade.





Benajah Barker

Benajah Barker



ENAJAH BARKER, one of the well known citizens of Cleveland in his day and in his active life a leading contractor through the middle west, came from an old New England family. He was born July 10, 1805, in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, a son of Captain Peter and Ruth (Cook) Barker. The ancestors of Benajah Barker were among the early settlers of Rhode Island, this family being descended from one of three brothers who came to America with the Pilgrim fathers and later settled in different sections of New England and founded the branch in Rhode Island of which Benajah Barker is a descendant. Captain Peter Barker, the father of our subject, served faithfully in the war of the Revolution and in 1811 migrated from Portsmouth to the state of New York, where he died in 1850, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

When only twenty years of age Benajah Barker succeeded in securing a large contract for the construction of what was formerly known as the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal, connecting Easton, Pennsylvania, with tide water at Bristol. His cash capital at the beginning was but five hundred dollars saved from his daily earnings previously, and on this comparatively small sum he boldly started on the undertaking. By able management and shrewd financiering he completed the contract to the letter and cleared the handsome sum of seven thousand dollars, which seemed at that early day quite a fortune—in reality the equivalent of several times that sum in the present day. On his return home he was warmly congratulated by his friends and neighbors on his prosperous termination of the undertaking. In 1837 he was awarded a heavy contract in the construction of the Wabash canal by which he was a considerable gainer. In 1848 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he erected the gas works, and for some time held a majority of the stock. He organized the company and was elected president, a position he held for five years. In 1852-53 he was engaged in the construction of the gas works at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and in 1854-55 built the gas works at Adrian, Michigan. In 1858 he accom-

panied a colony from Boston to Iowa, where he purchased twelve thousand acres of land, which he disposed of in less than one month at a profit of no less than eighteen thousand dollars. The town of Nevinville is located on a portion of that tract of land. In Cleveland he was for a long time one of the directors of what was then the Forest City Bank.

Although Mr. Barker never resorted to the chicaneries and tricks of the politicians, yet he was ever decided in his views in favor of the abolition of slavery and by every means in his power sought to educate the people to his doctrine. Cherishing always a great love of liberty, he took pity on all those seeking freedom. He assisted many a poor slave in his efforts to reach the soil of Canada, paying their expenses incurred. In furtherance of his plans to crush the slave power he purchased the lot on which the Plymouth Congregational church was erected, giving his own individual check for four thousand dollars for the same, besides assisting in the erection of the building. When organized the church took a positive stand against slavery and it labored unceasingly for the cause of liberty, thus doing perhaps more for the advancement of the new party than any other institution in the state. He was also one of the originators and a stockholder in the paper then called the Democrat, which later became the Cleveland Leader and was instituted to advocate the opposition to slavery. He always bore an irreproachable character for honor and integrity and his sympathies in behalf of the suffering and needy were always manifested by his unbounded liberality. To many he extended a helping hand, more especially to feeble churches, and a number of such institutions received timely and substantial assistance from him. For several years previous to death he was retired from active business pursuits and enjoyed the fruits of a well spent life. His death occurred in September, 1881.

Mr. Barker was married in 1833 to Elizabeth, a daughter of James Vanderworker of Saratoga county, New York. The widow survived until March 29, 1900. She was a descendant of the first governor of New York. Mrs. Barker was considered a remarkable woman for her heroic qualities and her many substantial traits of character. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Barker were born eight children, only two of whom now survive: Frances E. Shipherd, widow of James Shipherd, and James W., both of Cleveland.



Elizabeth Vanderwerker Barker



Rosby E. H. Prangh.

Ernest W. Reaugh



RNEST W. REAUGH, the general manager of the Reaugh Construction Company, has since 1890 been associated with his father in the conduct of an extensive contracting and building business. His birth occurred in Pennsylvania on the 7th of January, 1870, his parents being Jacob A. and Susan (French) Reaugh, likewise natives of the Keystone state, who were born in the years 1845 and 1853 respectively. The first representatives of the family in this country came from Ireland about four generations ago. Jacob A. Reaugh, the father of our subject, spent the first fifteen years of his life on a farm and then went to Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1870 he embarked in business as a contractor of Jamestown, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1880, when he came to Cleveland and has since continued an active and prominent factor in industrial circles of this city. For the past nineteen years he has been associated with his son, Ernest W., conducting his business under the name of the Reaugh Construction Company.

Ernest W. Reaugh, who was a lad of ten years when he came to this city with his parents, pursued his education in the public schools and afterward took a course in the Spencerian Business College. On putting aside his text-books he entered the employ of the well known architect, George F. Hammond, and later was in the employ of his father and in 1890 was admitted to a partnership in the business. The company has its own planing mill and lumber yard, which are under the supervision of Jacob A. Reaugh, while Ernest W. Reaugh has charge of the contracting end of the business. They built a part of the main intercepting sewer and tunnel on Lakeside avenue and also a section of the tunnel at Gordon park, while among the many fine structures which stand as substantial monuments to their skill and enterprise are the following: the Hippodrome theater and office building; the Chamber of Commerce; Garfield, Schofield, Caxton, Reserve Trust, Bradley and Bailey buildings; W. M. Brown building; Higbee building; the foundations of the Rockefeller building; the May Company building; the factories of the

White Company and the Cleveland Motor Car Company; the Kuhlman car shops; the plants of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company and Dangler Stove Company; the offices of the Glidden Varnish Company; the Mayflower school; the St. Regis apartments; and the Empire and Keith theaters. The business has constantly grown in volume and importance and Mr. Reaugh of this review has gained enviable recognition among the successful and leading representatives of building interests in Cleveland. He is the first vice president of The Cleveland Builders' Supply Company, the vice president of the Pelton Apartment House Company and is financially interested in several other concerns of the city.

On the 1st of December, 1898, Mr. Reaugh was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Putman, of Michigan. He is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club and the Builders' Exchange, was the president of the Cleveland Building Code Commission and the chairman of the builders code committee of the Builders Exchange. Throughout his business career he has always faithfully executed the terms of a contract and met the obligations devolving upon him. He has thus established a reputation for undoubted integrity and his name is an honored one wherever he is known.





Arthur Allen

Luther Allen



LIKE the army, civic life is composed of the great rank and file—men whose labors are directed by others, whose duty it is to follow the orders given. Above these are those to whom greater ability or favoring circumstances have secured promotion, while at the head are the great generals of finance, commerce and manufacture—men who can grasp and comprehend in their broadest sense the economic and scientific problems and are capable of grouping and coordinating the varied and conflicting forces of business life.

The subject of this sketch may well be classed among this latter group, for he won for himself a prominent and influential position in manufacturing, financial and transportation circles, and, giving of his time freely and gladly, cooperated actively with other public-spirited citizens in many matters looking toward the betterment and upbuilding of the city of Cleveland.

No record of Luther Allen would be complete which did not mention in addition to the chronicle of his various activities the influence for good which a man of his absolute sincerity, integrity and responsive sympathy for all deserving people, charities and causes must have upon the community in which he lives. His consideration for and appreciation of others, many helpful acts, unfailing courtesy and affable personality brought him not only the respect but the affectionate esteem of his fellow citizens. Through his indomitable energy, his devotion to every duty and his active championship of men and measures aiming to further the best interests of Cleveland, he occupied an important place in the affairs of the city, both in its civic and business enterprises.

The life record of Mr. Allen covered a period of fifty-nine years, his birth having occurred on the 20th of July, 1846, in Gowanda, Cattaraugus county, New York, while he passed away in Cleveland, Ohio, September 23, 1905. His father, also Luther Allen, who was prominently identified with the settlement, growth and history of western New York and held many positions of trust and responsibility, died at Gowanda, New York, February 20, 1847.

His mother, who before her marriage was Lois Marshall Leland, died at Gowanda, New York, in 1852. Mr. Allen thus became an orphan at six years of age. The Allens came originally from England and settled in Connecticut four generations back. The Leland family, to which Luther Allen's mother belonged, came to America from England in 1624 and settled in Massachusetts.

Mr. Allen's boyhood was spent with relatives in Cleveland, Toledo and Milwaukee. His early education was secured in the public schools until at the age of seventeen he commenced his business career as a clerk in the freight office of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railway, now a division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. He studied telegraphy and became proficient in sending and receiving messages, and a year later was promoted to the position of cashier. In 1866, when twenty years of age, he was appointed station agent at Racine, Wisconsin, which place was at the time mentioned the largest "way" station on that road. A year later he was advanced to the position of coupon ticket clerk of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railway and went to Chicago to live. He held this position for two years and when the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway was organized in 1869 he was appointed traveling auditor of all the lines. In July, 1872, at the age of twenty-six, he resigned this position to accept that of auditor of the Northern Pacific Railroad, becoming its first auditor.

In July, 1874, when twenty-eight years of age he became accountant for the Society for Savings, of Cleveland, and in January, 1884, was elected secretary and treasurer of this large and prosperous financial institution. In September, 1886, he resigned this position to become secretary and treasurer of The Globe Iron Works Company, builders of steel steamships in Cleveland, which position he occupied until 1899, when the ship building plants on the Great Lakes were merged into The American Ship Building Company.

From this time until his death, Mr. Allen devoted his time to banking, manufacturing and interurban electric railways. At the time of his death Mr. Allen was president and treasurer of The Toledo & Western Railway Company; president of The Reserve Trust Company; president of The Adams Bag Company; president of The Inland Grocer Publishing Company; president of The Columbia Fire Clay Company, a member of the executive committee of The American Ship Building Company and a director in a number of other corporations.

With all his business responsibilities, Mr. Allen gave much time and thought to semi-public and civic affairs and charitable institutions. He was a life member of the Cleveland Chamber of Com-

merce and was always interested and active in its work. He was the second president of the chamber, serving from April, 1894, until April, 1895. During his term of office was begun, largely through his exertions and administrative ability, the accumulation of a fund for the erection of the building which is now the home of the chamber. The membership seat plan was adopted during his administration and there was much activity in river and harbor improvements, and numerous other matters of great importance, in all of which Mr. Allen took an active part and exerted large influence.

He was a republican in politics and while in no sense a politician, was elected a presidential elector from the twenty-first Ohio district in 1892 and 1896, voting direct for the presidential candidates. He was elected a member of the board of trustees of Huron Road Hospital in 1896 and served as first vice president from 1899 until his death.

In 1878 Mr. Allen became a member of the Cleveland Gatling Gun Battery, enlisting as private. He advanced through many offices to that of captain, which he held during 1892, resigning this office at the end of one year to become chairman of the battery's executive committee. He was a member of the Union and Country Clubs, but was thoroughly domestic in his tastes.

On the 25th of October, 1877, Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Julia Sanford Bingham, a daughter of Edward Bingham, one of Cleveland's most representative men and long identified with the hardware, street railroad and banking interests of the city. Mr. Allen is survived by his wife and three children, Edward Bingham Allen, Lois Augusta Allen and Kenneth Leland Allen.

During his long years of residence in Cleveland Mr. Allen remained one of its representative, worthy and honored citizens. He won enviable success in business and no man's history indicates more clearly the value and power of close application, of concentration, of earnest and honorable purpose and the wise utilization of opportunity.



Abel Fisk

Abel Fish

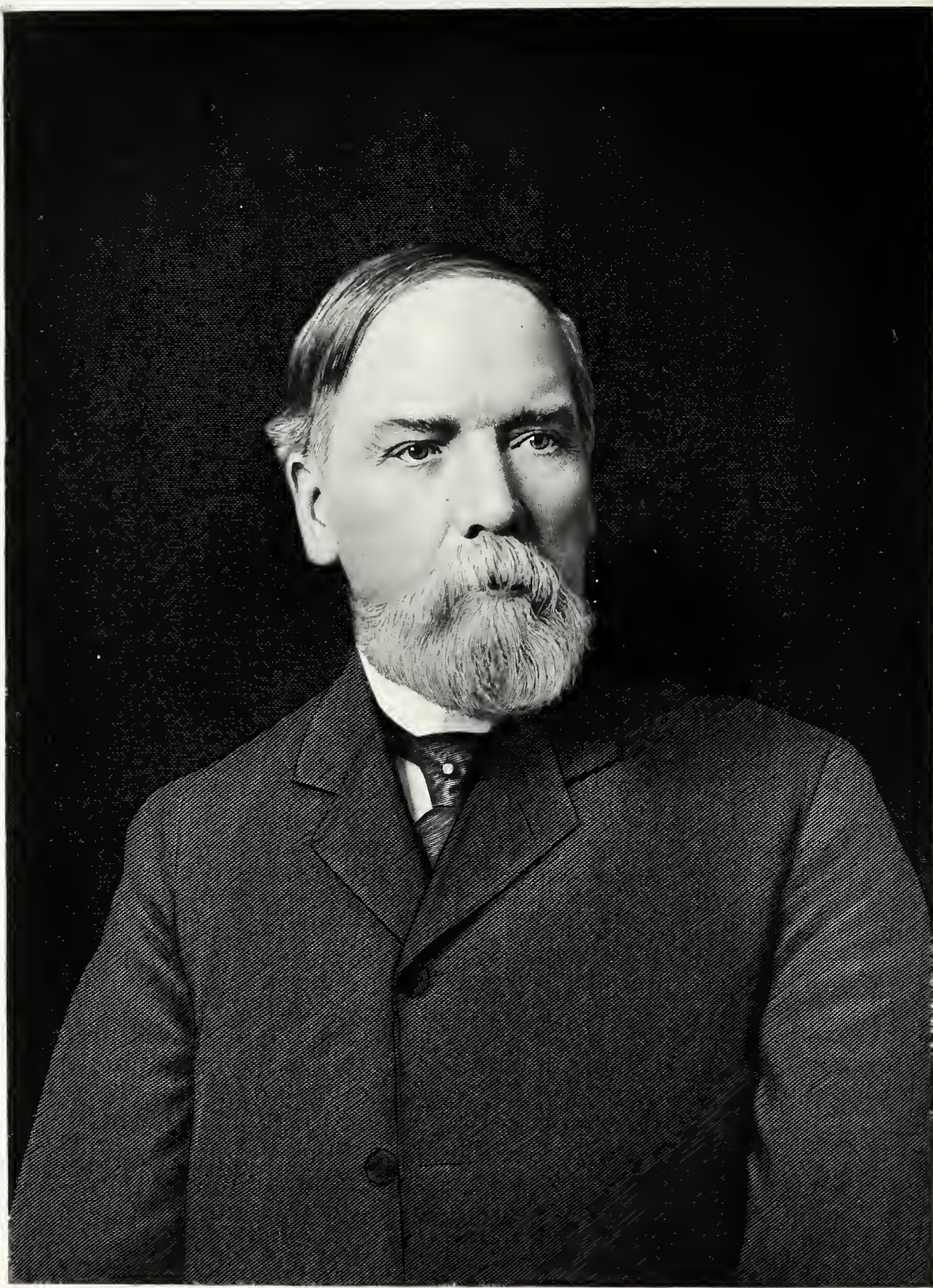


BEL FISH, living retired in Cleveland, his substantial income being derived from agricultural interests and real-estate investments, still resides on a part of the farm on which his birth occurred, February 8, 1832. The family homestead consisted then of a considerable tract of land in Brooklyn township, now a portion of the populous west side of Cleveland. The family has been distinctively American in both its lineal and collateral branches through many generations and at a more remote period was resident of England, the line being traced back, however, in this country to one John Fish, who was known to be living in Connecticut in 1654. George Fish, the grandfather of Abel Fish, was born in 1763 and in 1785 married Sarah Hinckley. He was a prominent landowner of Connecticut and there reared his family, which included Jonathan Fish, who in early manhood wedded Sarah B. Young. In 1817 this worthy couple traveled from New London, Connecticut, on horseback to Cleveland, settling on what is now the west side of the city. Jonathan Fish was a prosperous and well known farmer and squire for many years. At the time of the war of 1812 he was commissioned as a lieutenant in the American army and saw active service.

Abel Fish attended the district schools until the age of eighteen years, after which he spent one term in Merrill's Academy, located on Pearl street. He continued assisting his father on the farm until the death of the parent in 1870, when the farm was divided between him and his brother Jefferson. His entire life has been passed on the old homestead, for his present residence is on a part of the land that was included within the original farm property that his father secured more than nine decades ago. He conducted agricultural pursuits along the most progressive lines and continued to engage in farming until 1899, when he retired from active life. He has in his possession the first poll tax book that was ever issued in Brooklyn township, and also other evidences of pioneer life and experiences.

Mr. Fish enlisted in Company C, of the Brooklyn Light Artillery, under Captain Andrews, at the time of the Civil war. There were six companies all told in charge of Colonel Barnett, and their service covered three months in West Virginia, three months on Johnston's Island and three months on detached duty. Mr. Fish has always maintained pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in Brooklyn Post, G. A. R. He became an Odd Fellow in 1855 and his life has been an exemplification of the basic principles of that order. He is also a member of the Early Settlers Association and of the Methodist Episcopal church on Twenty-fifth street, in which he has served as steward and recording steward. His devotion to the church has been manifest in his hearty cooperation with movements for its growth and the extension of its influence and also by his generous financial support. His political allegiance has been given to the republican party since he cast his first presidential ballot for Fremont in 1856.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Fish was married December 30, 1858, to Miss Emeline M. Brainard, a daughter of Willard and Harriet (Young) Brainard. The Brainards are of an old pioneer family who came to Ohio from East Haddam, Connecticut, in the early '20s and settled on the west side of Cleveland. Mrs. Fish was born in Brooklyn township, January 9, 1836. Her brothers, George M. and Edward V. Brainard, were both in the Civil war, the latter being a member of the same company as Mr. Fish under Colonel Barnett, while George was in the regular service and remained at the front throughout the war. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Fish were: Jessie M., now the wife of G. A. Cook, a contractor; S. P. Fish, who is a market gardener; and Josephine, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Fish celebrated their golden wedding December 30, 1908. Both were born and reared in the locality where they still make their home. They now live on Jennings road and represent two of the oldest families of Cleveland—families that have taken an active and helpful part in the city's up-building and development as the years have gone by.



Garnett Jones

Gaius J. Jones, M. D.



R. JONES was born at Remsen, Oneida county, New York, February 27, 1843. His father, Jonathan, was of Welsh stock and by trade a mason and bricklayer, but he owned a farm most of the time, upon which his family was reared. His mother, Elizabeth Roberts, a woman possessing rare qualities of mind and heart, emigrated from Carnarvonshire, Wales, at the age of sixteen and after a brief stay in New York city removed to Remsen, where, at a later date, she was married to Jonathan Jones. Gaius was one of the children resulting from this union, and with the other children of the community attended the district school, which, as was then customary, was only in session for a few months each winter. Here he manifested a natural aptitude for learning and, completing the course of study at the age of thirteen, he was sent to a select school in the village of Remsen for one term, then to an academy at Prospect, a few miles distant, for two terms. When the academy course at Prospect had been completed, Gaius was a boy of sixteen. He had passed a very creditable examination before the school commissioner the year before, but was refused a teacher's appointment because of his youth. The following year, however, he was awarded a position, although still a year younger than required by law. At the age of eighteen ill health compelled him to abandon teaching, and after recovering he went to Utica in March, 1861, where he was engaged as a dry-goods clerk until Fort Sumter was fired upon when he immediately enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, being the first volunteer from his township. While encamped on the Potomac, in August, 1861, an epidemic of typhoid fever carried off a large number of the members of his regiment. Gaius suffered for five weeks from the fever but remained in the army until January 13, 1862, when, not having recovered sufficiently to perform any service, he was honorably discharged and returned to his home. He was so emaciated that his best friends could hardly recognize him, but under the careful nursing of his mother he regained considerable strength. He had considered medicine as a profession to some extent before

entering the army and on his discharge, not feeling capable of performing physical labor, he began to study with Dr. M. M. Gardner, of Holland Patent, New York. He attended lectures at the Homeopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, Ohio, and in March, 1865, commenced the practice of medicine at Liverpool, Medina county, Ohio. In July, 1866, he was married to Miss Emma Wilmot, an estimable young lady of Liverpool. The following year they removed to Holland Patent, where Dr. Jones assumed the practice of his preceptor, but finding matters unsatisfactory, they returned to Liverpool in 1867. In 1871 they removed to Grafton, Ohio, where the Doctor not only acquired much new practice but retained many of his former patrons at Liverpool, enjoying on the whole one of the most desirable practices in that vicinity. The following year, 1872, he was induced by those who saw his promising future to accept a position as lecturer on anatomy at his alma mater, the Homeopathic Hospital College. Here his great ability was early recognized and the following year he was given the full professorship of anatomy, which chair he filled with much credit until 1878. During two years of this time he also partially filled the chair of surgery. For two years after his appointment on the college faculty Dr. Jones remained at Grafton, but in 1874 he moved to Cleveland, where his rare judgment and exceptional ability soon won for him one of the most lucrative practices in the city. In 1878, although still a comparatively young practitioner, his high accomplishments as a teacher of medicine were again recognized, and he was promoted to the professorship of theory and practice of medicine. He has since taught in this department continuously and has won a wide reputation as an authority upon this subject. His thorough knowledge and experience, coupled with his peculiar faculty of getting at the truth, make him a most thorough and conscientious teacher, while his constant kindly interest in the welfare of his students and his desire to be of help to them in every possible way, make him one of the most amiable of teachers and one in whom the students place the utmost confidence. He is the author of a work on the Practice of Medicine, which is used as a leading text-book in his college.

As a practitioner Dr. Jones has had marvelous success. His good judgment, wide knowledge and unquestionable integrity have won for him the admiration and respect of all who know him. Quiet and reserved in his manner, he is slow to advance himself and all the honors that have been conferred upon him have come simply in recognition of his genuine ability and strength of character. He was dean of the Cleveland Medical College from 1890 to 1897, and

when it united with the University of Medicine and Surgery under the name of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College he was made vice dean, which office he continued to fill for two years and then was elected dean of the college. He continued to fill that position from 1899 until 1907, when he was elected president of the board of trustees, relinquishing his position as dean. On account of the labor and responsibility of the position he gave it up in 1909, still retaining his position as member of the board of trustees, and remaining at the head of the department of theory and practice. He is a member of the Cleveland Homeopathic Society and of the Ohio Homeopathic Medical Society, having been president of both of these societies. He has been a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy since 1873 and is now a member of the senate of seniors, board of trustees and of the committee on Medical Journal of that body. He has been a member of the medical staff of the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital since 1874, now being on the consulting staff. For some years he was surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, also chief surgeon for the relief association of the Lake Shore Division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and also for a time surgeon of the Erie Road at Cleveland. However he soon found that it was impossible to carry on his large general practice and do justice to his surgical work. So, urged by Professor A. O. Blair and J. C. Sanders to accept the college chair which they had respectively held, namely theory and practice, he complied with their wishes. Still, he pays considerable attention to accidental work, as formerly.

Dr. Jones is interested in various business enterprises where his executive ability has commanded the respect of his associates. Notable among these is the National Safe & Lock Company, of which he has been president almost since the organization of the company in 1887.

Dr. Jones and his wife have been blessed with five children, of whom the eldest and now the only son, Dr. Frank G. Jones, graduated from the Homeopathic Hospital College in 1888. He is now engaged in practice in Cleveland, occupying an office jointly with his father in the Caxton building. The second son, George W., after passing through high school, attended Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1892. He continued in the practice of law until 1898, and then, after attending four courses of lectures in the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, he began the practice of medicine with his father and continued to do so until he died very suddenly August 6, 1906. At the time of his death he was professor of anatomy in the college from which he graduated. The eldest

daughter was married in 1898 to Mr. George White, Jr., of Franklin, Pennsylvania. A few years later Mr. White died quite suddenly and after remaining a widow for three years she was married to C. O. Davis. They are now living in Detroit, Michigan. The second daughter, Nellie G., graduated at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, in 1898. She continued in the study and teaching of music until she was married to M. W. Lawrence, the manager of the Ohio Farmer and the Michigan Farmer, two of the leading agricultural papers of the country. They have two children and are now residing in Cleveland. Clara, the youngest, has also paid considerable attention to music, having attended the Lake Erie College at Painesville and the Conservatory of Music at Oberlin. She was married in June, 1909, and is now living at Chagrin Falls, near Cleveland.

Dr. Jones was formerly a member of Memorial Post, Cleveland, and is now a charter member of the Army and Navy Post. He was made a Master Mason in Litchfield Lodge, Medina county, Ohio, in 1868. He became a member of Oriental Commandery, Knights Templar, in Cleveland in 1878. In 1883 he joined the Scottish Rite Consistory of Cincinnati and was a charter member of Lake Erie Consistory of Cleveland in 1893. At the same time he is not an old man and there is strong evidence that he will continue not only to alleviate the sufferings of humanity for years to come, but also to inspire hundreds of students with a greater desire for truth and knowledge. His ceaseless activity and success is constantly furnishing scores of young men with an example that, if followed, will make it impossible for any of them to say—"I have lived in vain."



H. H. Tuttle

Harold Forest Pettee



AROLD FOREST PETTEE, secretary and treasurer of the Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company, which he assisted in founding in 1906, since which time he has occupied his present official position, was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1875. His father, Simon Erastus Pettee, a native of Foxboro, Massachusetts, was born on July 3, 1822, and died May 30, 1903. He was a son of Simon and Sophia (Forest) Pettee and a grandson of Harvey Pettee. Simon E. Pettee was prominent as a manufacturer and inventor and had much to do with the development of modern machinery for the manufacture of paper bags. He was the inventor of the first paper bag machine and organized the Union Paper Bag Company. By that company he was sent abroad in 1860 and spent five years in Europe in the interest of the business. He then disposed of his shares in the paper bag company and made extensive investments in slate quarries, but like hundreds of others lost his money during the widespread financial panic of 1873. In 1876 he came to Cleveland and turned his attention to the manufacture of hats in connection with his brother, J. G. Pettee, under the firm style of J. G. Pettee & Company, which later became Comey & Pettee. After his brother's death Simon E. Pettee sold his interest to Mr. Comey and the business is still carried on under the firm name of Comey & Johnson. He was then employed by the Cleveland Paper Bag Company with instructions to build a bag machine which would compete with his own machine that he had previously invented and which was being used by the Union Paper Bag Company. This he successfully accomplished. He was working on and had almost completed a machine for canceling envelopes when a stroke of paralysis obliged him to give up all work and on the 30th of May, 1903, he passed away. He married Fidelia Carpenter, who was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1833, a daughter of James and Lucena Carpenter and a granddaughter of the Rev. Josiah Thompson, of Boston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Pettee is still living in Cleveland.

After leaving the Central high school, in which he completed his education, Harold F. Pettee entered the employ of the Root-McBride Company as department salesman and so continued for eleven years, beginning as stock boy and winning various promotions through his diligence and trustworthiness. He entered the manufacturing field in 1905 in association with F. Van Buskirk and in 1906 he became one of the founders of the Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company, at which time he was elected secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Pettee is well known in club organizations which draw their membership from those interested in athletic and outdoor sports. He belongs to the Mayfield Country, the East End Tennis, the Cleveland Athletic, the Hermit and Cleveland Automobile Clubs. He is also a member of the Royal League and in his political views is a republican, but not so strongly partisan that he votes for republican candidates at municipal election where no political issue is before the people.

Mr. Pettee was married October 14, 1902, to Miss Ethel Winter, a daughter of Fred G. and Mary (Winter) Clark, of Cleveland, and they have one child, Virginia Forest. Mrs. Pettee is a graduate of the Miss Middleberger School and is interested in various charities.





James Pickands

Colonel James Pickands



NO compendium such as this volume defines in its essential limitations will serve to offer fit memorial to the life and accomplishments of Colonel James Pickands, whose close connection with the varied interests which have been important factors in the up-building of Cleveland made him one of its most prominent, honored and representative citizens. His name everywhere carried weight in financial and industrial circles and his business affairs were of a character that contributed to general progress as well as to individual success. He was very active in the development of the iron industry and was at the head of the firm of Pickands, Mather & Company, which was a very important element in the business activity of Cleveland. On the battlefields of the south Colonel James Pickands also won fame and honor and yet there have been few men who have taken to themselves so little credit for what they have accomplished or have borne their honors with more becoming modesty.

Colonel Pickands was one of Ohio's native sons, his birth having occurred in Akron, in 1839. His early life was there passed and when yet in his teens he came to Cleveland, where he was employed as clerk in a mercantile house. His promotions, owing to his great adaptability for business, were rapid and he was steadily forging to the front when the outbreak of the Civil war changed, for the time being, the course of his life. Business never engrossed him to the exclusion of public interests and duties and he was a close student of the questions and issues which preceded the outbreak of the Civil war. Feeling that Federal authority was on the side of the maintenance of the Union, when President Lincoln issued his first call for troops Mr. Pickands was active in organizing regiments of volunteers. Finally when the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry Regiment was formed in Cleveland in 1862, he was induced to accept a commission and rapid advancement led him to the rank of colonel. He made a most honorable record as a

brave and efficient officer, distinguishing himself in every capacity to which his service called him, but even his closest friends only knew of this from what they heard from his comrades in arms.

Following the close of hostilities between the north and the south, Colonel Pickands concluded to go to the Lake Superior mining region, which was just being opened up. There he established a hardware, coal and general merchandise business at Marquette, Michigan, under the firm name of James Pickands & Company, and from the beginning the enterprise proved profitable. He became one of the best known men in the iron ore business in his day and the development of that part of the Lake Superior iron ore mining region surrounding Marquette was due to a great degree to Colonel Pickands. He carried on business there until 1881, when he returned to Cleveland and in that year organized the firm of Pickands, Mather & Company, his associates in the enterprise being Samuel Mather and J. C. Morse. This firm controlled interests that constituted a large factor in the business prosperity of Cleveland, and in its control Colonel Pickands took a most prominent part, his initiative spirit, his keen discernment and his executive force constituting valuable elements in the successful management of the company's extensive affairs. He remained an active factor in the business circles of this city to the very last and not until a year prior to his death did his health suffer any impairment. Indeed, the day before his death he was at his office in the Western Reserve building and on the following day, while resting quietly at his residence, he passed away

"As one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him
And lies down to pleasant dreams."

Colonel Pickands' interests were varied and extensive. In addition to the presidency of the firm of Pickands, Mather & Company, he was president of the Western Reserve National Bank. He was also a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and one of the most interested and active workers of that body. He belonged to the Soldiers and Sailors Monument Commission and to the Army & Navy Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, also to the Loyal Legion and to the Union Club. All matters of civic virtue and civic pride elicited his interest and his cooperation was given to every movement which he believed would further the public good. While he worked toward high ideals he used practical methods and his labors were resultant factors in the city's growth and prosperity.

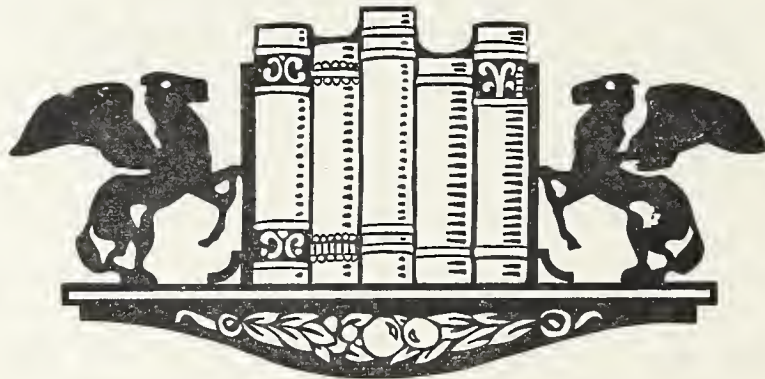
Colonel Pickands was twice married. His first wife and the mother of his children was Miss Caroline Outhwaite, a daughter of John Outhwaite, of Cleveland, prominent in connection with the

iron industry some years ago. Mrs. Pickands died in 1882, leaving three sons: Joseph O., of Cheboygan, Michigan; Henry S.; and Jay M., both of whom are mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Colonel Pickands was survived by his second wife, who was Seville Hanna, a sister of the late Hon. M. A. Hanna, of Cleveland.

The death of Colonel Pickands occurred July 14, 1896, and was the occasion of deep and uniform sorrow throughout Cleveland, and in fact wherever he was known. Nearly every vessel on the Great Lakes carried their colors at half mast in respect for Colonel Pickands. He had lived an industrious life, had contributed liberally to charity and was always known to suppress everything that would bring to him notoriety, and yet the character of his life and its worth was such that he became widely known personally and by reputation and all who knew aught of his career honored and respected him. He was one of Cleveland's most successful business men and enterprising citizens and an excellent estimate of him was given in the *Cleveland Leader*, which said editorially: "It is hard for Cleveland to fill such gaps in the ranks of her public-spirited citizens as that caused by the death of Colonel James Pickands. Although not a native of the Forest city, Colonel Pickands has proved during his residence in Cleveland his deep devotion to the best interests of the thriving metropolis of Ohio. He was always foremost in movements designed to increase the power and influence of this city and in every way he was a citizen of whom all might feel proud. Although few had heard it from his own lips, Colonel Pickands had won distinction in the Civil war as commander of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the title he bore having been conferred upon him for his bravery and zeal in defense of the Union. Hundreds of Cleveland people who had the pleasure of the acquaintance of that genial and public-spirited man must have learned with pain and surprise of his sudden taking off in the prime of life, and without any warning in the form of serious or apparently dangerous illness."

The life record of Colonel Pickands was indeed far-reaching in its influence and beneficial in its effects. There was nothing narrow nor contracted in his nature. He never measured anything by the inch rule of self but rather by the broad standard gauge of humanity. His business capacity and energy were such as to bring him into prominent relations with financial and industrial interests and, while he won notable success, he realized as few men have done the obligations and responsibilities of wealth. He never sought by precept to make the world better but his life was a living example of the power of honorable, forceful manhood, and he lives today in the


memory of his friends enshrined in the halo of a gracious presence and charming personality as well as with the record of successful accomplishment in connection with individual business interests and with the public service.





William Lawrence

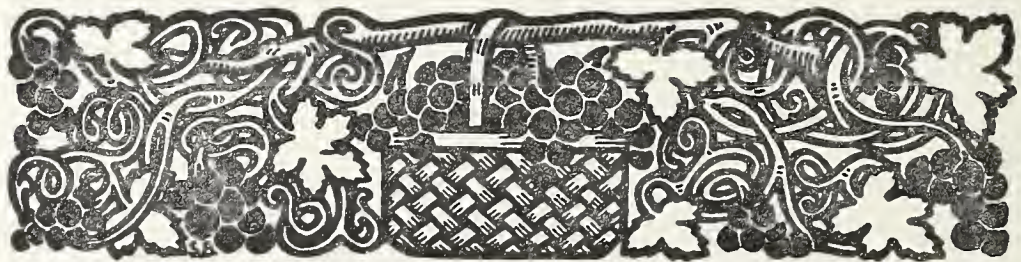
M. Lyman Lawrence

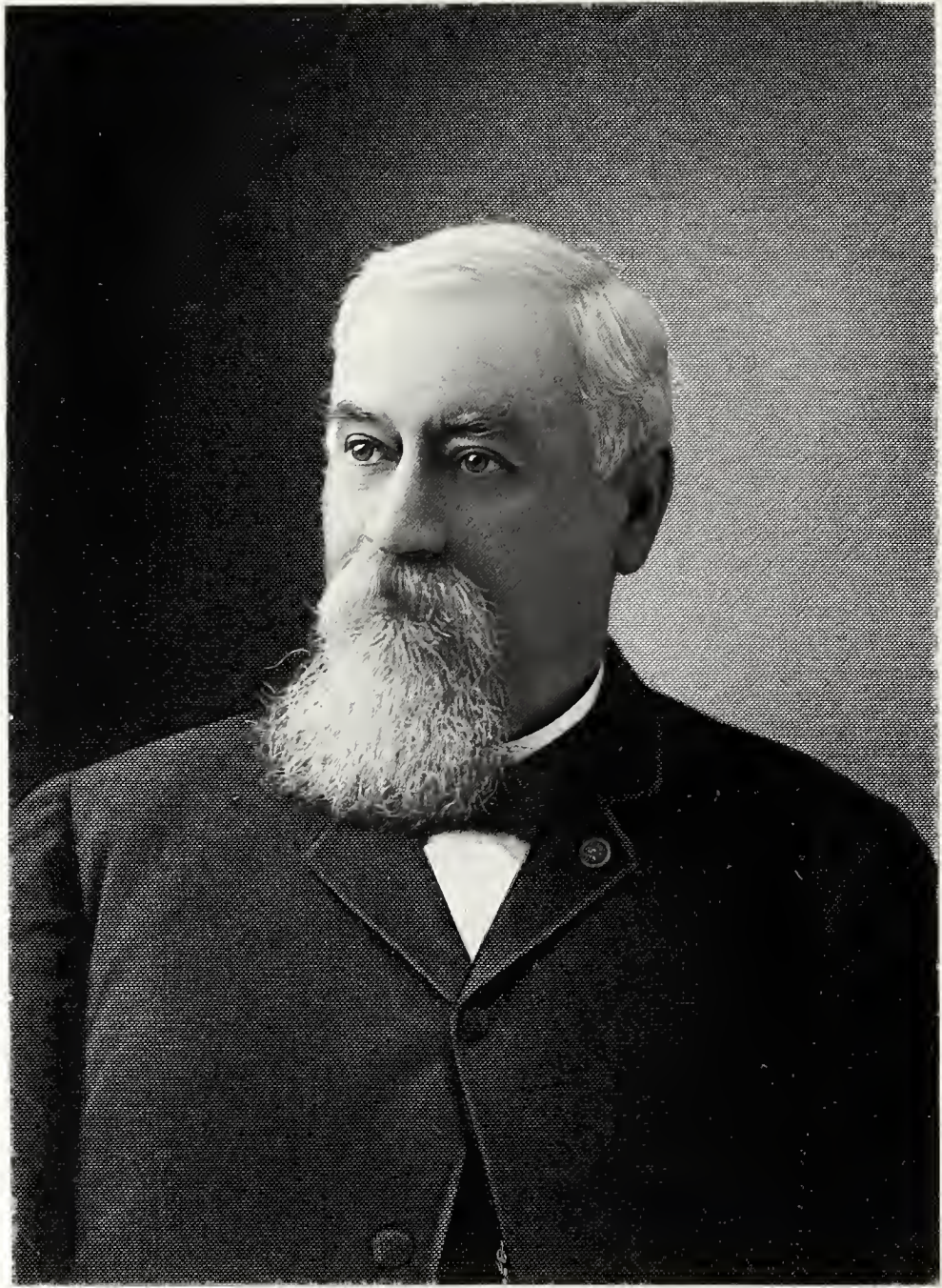
 LYMAN LAWRENCE is vice president of the Lawrence Publishing Company, publishers of the Ohio Farmer, recognized today as one of the leading agricultural papers in the entire country, with a circulation that makes the plant one of the leading enterprises of the city. Trained for the work in his youth, he has displayed an initiative spirit in the further development and extension of the business connected with the publication and circulation of the paper and today occupies a prominent place among Cleveland's representative and resourceful business men.

Mr. Lawrence was born in this city December 23, 1868, and in the acquirement of his education passed through the public and high school, while in 1885, when a youth of sixteen years, he went to Colorado for his health. Advised that outdoor life would be beneficial, he became cowboy and cowpuncher on the western plains and there remained until the outdoor exercise effected his restoration. In 1889 he abandoned the life of the plains, however, for in that year his father went to Colorado and organized two banks, the Peoples National and the Peoples Savings Bank, both of Denver. M. Lyman Lawrence then entered the bank and held all of the important positions from messenger to cashier. When he assumed the duties of the latter position he was the youngest bank official of Colorado. He allows no difficulty nor obstacle to thwart him in the work which he undertakes, and he soon proved himself capable of discharging duties that devolved upon him in the cashiership. The banks suspended in 1893 and Mr. Lawrence afterward returned to Cleveland, where he took an active part in the management of the Ohio Farmer, which his father had purchased during the youthful days of the son. From that time forward he has been actively connected with the publication of this leading agricultural journal and is now vice president of the Lawrence Publishing Company, which has an extensive plant and is conducting one of the important business enterprises of this character in the city. He is also the vice president of the Lawrence-Williams Company. In 1881 his father went to France, where he arranged for the sale of Gombault's Caustic

Balsam, a veterinary remedy. The Lawrence-Williams Company was then formed and the business is now capitalized for fifty thousand dollars. The remedy has had a ready sale and the business is now one of very large and profitable proportions. The company are sole agents in the United States and Canada and they employ a large force of assistants in introducing the drug on the market. The present officers of the company are: Mortimer J. Lawrence, president; M. Lyman Lawrence, vice president; L. L. Pope, secretary and Paul T. Lawrence, treasurer. The last named is also secretary and treasurer of the Lawrence Publishing Company.

On the 3d of August, 1891, Mr. Lawrence was married to Miss Olive M. Harp, of Denver, a daughter of W. R. Harp, president of the Union Coal & Coke Company. Their home is on Magnolia drive, at the corner of Juniper drive, and is the scene of many attractive social functions. Mr. Lawrence has been a Mason since 1892 and is a charter member of Brenton N. Babcock Lodge. He also belongs to Cleveland Lodge, No. 84, B. P. O. E., and holds membership in the Cleveland Auto Club, the Lakewood Yacht Club, the Hermit Club, the Cleveland Athletic Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is prominent in social as well as business circles and is one of the popular and esteemed residents of Cleveland, where with the exception of his western experience his entire life has been passed.





John Robinson M.D.

John Dickenson, M. D.

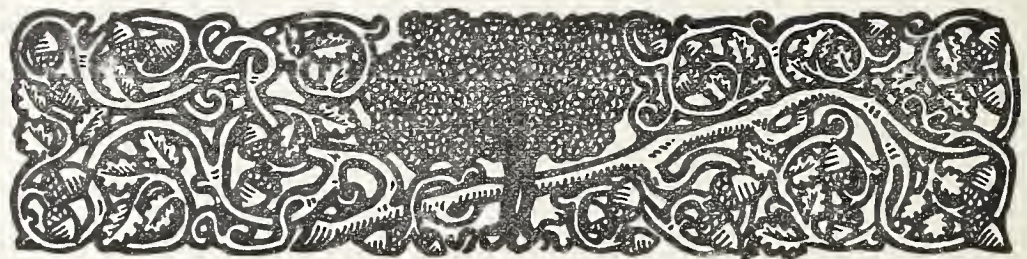


R. JOHN DICKENSON, now deceased, was for many years a distinguished representative of the medical profession in Cleveland, who with thorough understanding of the obligations resting upon him, performed all of his professional services in a most efficient manner, while his success was the indication of superior skill and ability. A native of Newcastle, England, he was born in 1835 and in 1845, at the age of ten years, came to America, locating in Cleveland, where he completed his education and after a review of the broad field of labor he determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work. To this end he pursued a course of study in the Western Reserve Medical College, from which he was graduated in due course of time. He then located in Cleveland, where he continued in the active practice of medicine until his death. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the call of his adopted country for aid in the preservation of the Union and served as assistant surgeon in the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and in March, 1865, was promoted to brigade surgeon of the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Regiment, with the rank of major. He remained in the army for four years. He also did other public service of an important character, acting as health officer of Cleveland for six years, also as president of the board of pension examiners for four years and as police surgeon for some time. For fifty-one years he continued in the active practice of medicine in Cleveland, enjoying a large patronage. In no calling does success depend more largely upon individual merit than in that to which he devoted his labors and he possessed all of the requisite qualities of the successful physician who must not only have a thorough understanding of the scientific principles underlying his work but must possess keen insight into temperament, the power of close and careful analysis and a ready sympathy.

Dr. Dickenson was widely and prominently known in the various medical societies to which he belonged, including the Cleveland Medical Society, the Cleveland Medical Library Association and the Ohio State Medical Society.

Dr. Dickenson was married in 1866 to Miss Louisa Keppler, a daughter of F. A. Keppler, who was a prominent wholesale merchant of Cleveland in his day. They became the parents of five children, of whom two are living: Gertrude Maud, who is at home with her mother at the family residence at No. 2189 East Seventy-ninth street; and Dr. John Dickenson, Jr., a successful practitioner of this city.

The father gave his political allegiance to the republican party and was thoroughly in sympathy with its principles but never an aspirant for office. He held membership with the Army & Navy Post and was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church. His life was at all times high and honorable in its motives and purposes and he commanded the full esteem of those whom he met socially as he did the high regard of those with whom he came in contact in professional relations. He passed away February 19, 1903, at the age of sixty-nine years, respected and honored by all who knew him, his life having been characterized by worthy labors in the service of his fellowmen.





Mortimer Lawrence

Mortimer James Lawrence



MORTIMER JAMES LAWRENCE, while practically retired, still retains the office of president of the Lawrence Publishing Company and the Lawrence-Williams Company of Cleveland, although he makes his home in Washington, D. C., occupying a magnificent residence at No. 2131 Wyoming avenue. His history, from the period of his earliest struggles with an adverse fate down through the years, has been marked by a steady progress that has eventually won him much substantial and merited success. He was born at Springfield, Erie county, Pennsylvania, just east of the Ohio line, December 8, 1843. His father, John Horatio Lawrence, was an Englishman, born of respectable parentage at Birmingham, England, the family being connected with mechanical pursuits there. When twenty-three years of age he came to the United States and settled at Lockport, New York, where he married Sarah Evans, the daughter of a Methodist minister. During the infancy of their son Mortimer they removed to Conneaut, Ohio, and when he was two years old to Copley, Summit county, making the journey by wagon and canal, for it was before the era of railroad building. Later two years were spent at Camden, Lorain county, and when Mortimer J. Lawrence was about six years of age the family removed to Wakeman, Huron county, Ohio, which remained his place of residence until he had almost reached the age of twenty-two years. When he was a youth of thirteen his parents separated. His father, who was a shoemaker by trade, left the mother without a cent of money and eight children, two older and five younger than Mortimer Lawrence. With the brave and unquenchable spirit that only a mother shows, she did carpet weaving and other work that she might support the family, while the three elder children, John, Ann and Mortimer, also sought employment. The last named worked for many days at ten cents a day and board, and well remembers with what pride he took home to his mother his first dollar—the earnings of ten days' hard work. With close economy the family managed to meet expenses and the children attended the public school for two or three months in a year, their financial condition becoming easier as the

other children grew and were able to provide at least in part for their own needs.

When Mortimer J. Lawrence was a youth of fifteen and his brother John seventeen, they began cultivating land on shares and soon had a work team and tools of their own. At the first call of President Lincoln for troops after the firing upon of Fort Sumter in April, 1861, Mr. Lawrence enlisted but was not accepted because of his youth. In August of the same year, however, he joined Company B, Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and was mustered in, although four months less than eighteen years of age. The company was organized at Milan, Erie county, and the regiment at Monroeville, Huron county. In December they went to Camp Dennison and in January, 1862, to Louisville, Kentucky, where about the 20th of that month, they were first paid and Mr. Lawrence for the first time saw the United States greenback and postal currency. In February, 1862, they started on a march through Kentucky to Nashville, Tennessee, and soon after marched across the latter state with General Buell's army to join General Grant at Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River, where they participated in a hotly contested battle. The Third Ohio Cavalry was in all the battles and skirmishes in the siege and capture of Corinth, Mississippi, and in many others during the long march back to Louisville. In the summer of 1862 the troops of that command took part in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, thence marched to Nashville, and were in many skirmishes and raids, and were also in the battle of Stone River and at Murfreesboro under General Rosecrans on the 31st of December, 1862, and on the 1st of January, 1863. Mr. Lawrence with his command participated in the march of Rosecrans' army to the Tennessee river in the spring of 1863, in the siege of Chattanooga, the battle of Chickamauga and afterward did some desperate fighting with the Confederate cavalry under Wheeler, relieving their communications so that supply trains could get through to save the Army of the Cumberland from starvation. But Joe Hooker with his corps came from the east and soon afterward General Grant took command, and then came Sherman with his corps from Vicksburg and the great battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge were fought, driving the Confederate army under Bragg from its strong position around Chattanooga and opening up the way for General Sherman's Atlanta campaign in the spring and summer of 1864, in all of which the Third Ohio Cavalry took active part, including the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahooche River and the slow, hard approach to Atlanta. Mr. Lawrence was with the regiment in the celebrated Kilpatrick raid around Atlanta, in which for five con-

secutive days and nights the command never unsaddled their horses nor lay down. There was never an hour in which they were not under fire and twice had to cut their way.

After the capture of Atlanta the Confederate general, Hood, started a flank movement around Sherman's right and Sherman at once planned and put in operation his march to the sea, leaving General Thomas to collect an army and give battle to Hood. The brigade of cavalry to which the Third Ohio belonged went with Thomas and participated in the decisive battle of Nashville in December, 1864, which was the last of the important battles of the west. The Third Ohio Cavalry formed a part of a division under General Wilson and followed the defeated army under Hood, capturing many thousands of prisoners, mostly without firing a gun. After camping for six weeks at Gravelly Spring, on the Tennessee river, in February, 1865, they started on the Wilson raid, going to Selma, Alabama, and captured the city, destroying the base of communication and arsenal stores after a desperate fight with General Joe Wheeler. Later they captured Montgomery, Alabama, burned three thousand bales of cotton, proceeded thence to Columbus, Georgia, and on to Andersonville, where they liberated eighteen hundred Union soldiers and captured Captain Wertz. At Macon, Georgia, they captured General Howell Cobb and about one thousand Confederate infantry, and there first learned of Lee's surrender at Appomattox, which had occurred six days before. Their joy, however, was turned to sorrow the next day by the news of the assassination of President Lincoln. Soon thereafter word came that Jefferson Davis with his family and quite a retinue were hastening across the country to the south, hoping to escape into Mexico. The Fourth Michigan and Third Ohio Regiments were ordered to undertake his capture. They marched about two hundred miles before striking the trail of Davis but found and surprised his camp just at daybreak one morning. They took their celebrated prisoner back to Macon, whence he was sent by rail to Washington. The Third Ohio Cavalry remained at Macon two months and then went to Nashville, where the men were honorably discharged in the latter part of August, 1865, returning thence to Columbus, where they were paid off and disbanded.

Mr. Lawrence arrived home September 3, 1865, after four years and eighteen days spent as a soldier. He was glad to return to civil life but has ever been justly proud of the splendid record of the Third Ohio Cavalry, which was never once regularly defeated. His company never fired a shot when he was not in the ranks and he was never in the hospital nor guardhouse nor under arrest. Three

of his comrades standing next to him were killed and his coat and haversack and hat were pierced by bullets and a ball slightly cut his upper lip before Atlanta, while a horse was killed from under him at Munfordville, Kentucky, but he was never wounded. Out of one hundred and four men mustered into the company at Milan, Ohio, in August, 1861, he was one of but sixteen who returned to Columbus in August, 1865.

On the succeeding day Mr. Lawrence, allowing himself no leisure, began plowing for fifteen acres of wheat on shares on land at Wakeman, and when this was completed devoted three months to hard farm labor—cutting and husking corn, digging potatoes, etc., and at the same time attending a select school three evenings each week. His soldier's pay had largely gone to his mother to aid in the support of her family, so that he had no financial resources. His education up to this time was very limited, for he had never studied grammar nor algebra, nor had he completed Ray's third part arithmetic. In January, 1866, he took up the study of bookkeeping and mathematics in Bryant & Stratton Commercial College at Oberlin, and was there graduated in May. He was then twenty-two years of age and he determined to seek business opportunities. On the 20th of May, 1866, he arrived in Cleveland an entire stranger. After tramping the streets two days and spending nearly every cent he had, he finally obtained a position in the dry goods store of Truscott & Ingham, at the corner of Pearl and Detroit street, at a salary of twelve dollars per month and board. He was to perform the menial labor of the store but before he had been there two months he was considered the best salesman in the house, was sent to bank with the deposits and to wholesale stores to order goods, while his salary was increased to forty-five dollars per month—a good sum in those days.

In July, 1866, Mr. Lawrence became acquainted with Helen Irene Mattison, a protege of his employer, W. H. Truscott, and they were married in the December following at the ages of twenty-three and twenty-one years respectively.

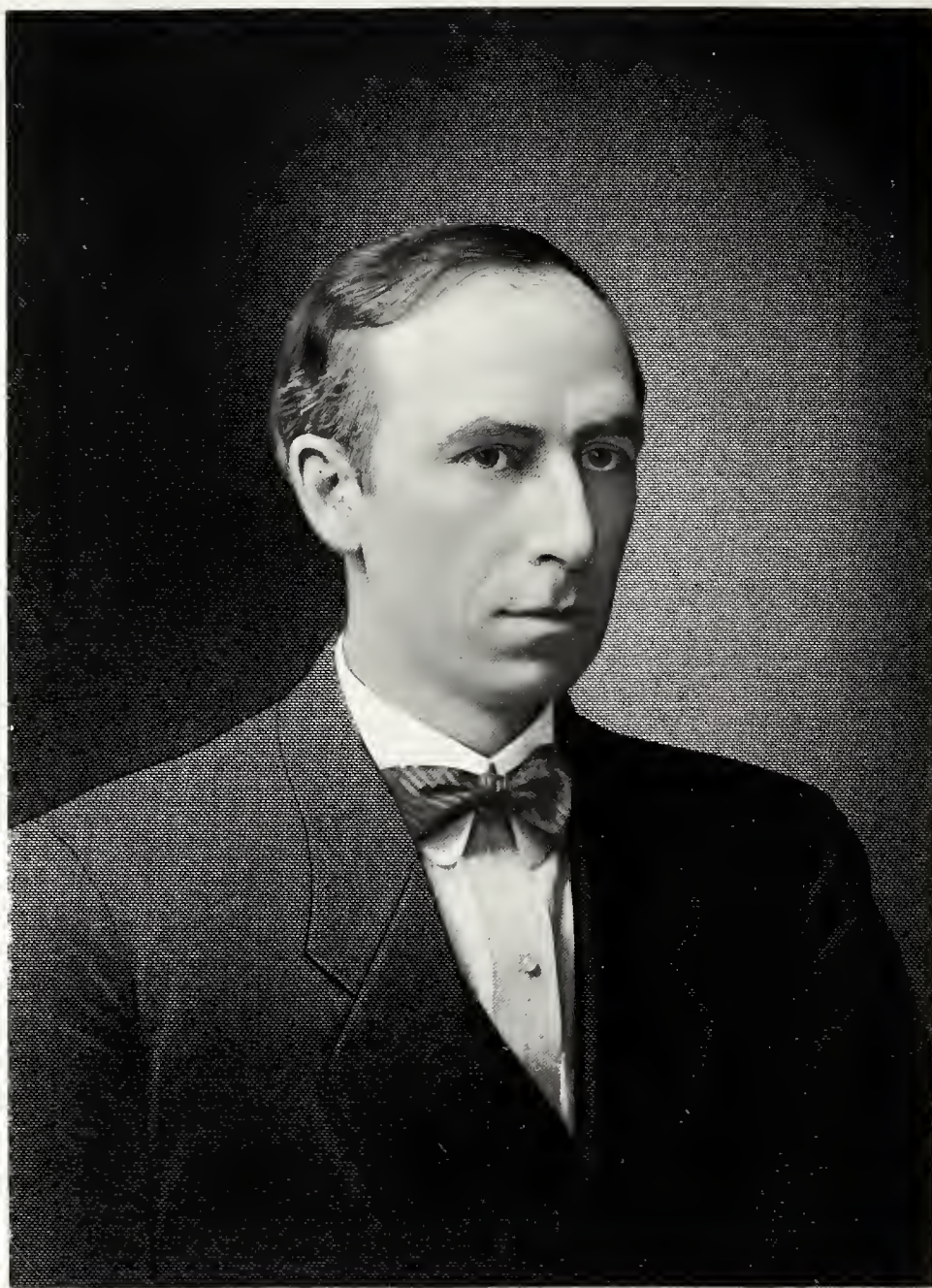
In February, 1867, seeing no future in the dry-goods store, Mr. Lawrence left his position there and sought and obtained a position as west side representative of the Cleveland Leader. In this position he was to take charge of all the delivery routes of all territory west of the hill on the east side and all on the west side, and to bring reports every day of anything in the way of news from the west side, for which he was to receive ten dollars a week and the profits of the routes. He carried one of the routes himself several months, starting at five o'clock every morning and delivering from one hundred

and fifty to two hundred papers, and returning home in time for a seven, or eight o'clock breakfast. In three months he had more than doubled the Leader's circulation in his territory. He did the collecting for all routes, going over each every two weeks. His profit was five cents per week on each subscriber and out of this he was to pay all carriers and stand all losses. He had to visit the west side police station at nine o'clock every night, also the fire station, and if there was any news, make note of it, write it out in the editorial rooms of the Leader, see the proof and then walk home after two o'clock in the morning to be up at five to carry his route. He had not been long with the Leader before he commenced soliciting advertisements, on all orders of which he was paid fifteen per cent. He also engaged to solicit orders for the annual city directory, which the Leader Company then published. He made fifty cents on each order and an additional ten cents for delivering and collecting. He continued this work until December 31, 1867, and found that his net earnings amounted to little over a hundred dollars a month. On January 2, 1868, he closed a contract with the Cleveland Herald, then the leading paper of the city, to solicit advertising, do collecting, write all paid reading notices and travel for weekly circulation. His first contract was on a combination commission and salary basis and at the end of the year he had earned twenty-eight hundred dollars. The firm then wanted to employ him on a straight salary, which they had previously declined to do. The negotiations resulted in their paying Mr. Lawrence a salary of eighteen hundred dollars for 1869 and thereafter twenty-one hundred dollars per year. He continued with the Herald until April 1, 1872, when he resigned to accept the general special agency for the Wilson Sewing Machine Company at a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars a year and all expenses. In that position he was required to visit the branch houses and general agencies all over the country, investigate their books and manner of doing business, with authority to change or add to any system or rules that he deemed could be improved. During that engagement, which covered eight months, he visited nearly every important city in the United States, including the Pacific coast cities, also went to Japan, China and Malay, traveling in eight months over forty thousand miles and taking his first ocean voyage.

While Mr. Lawrence was employed on the Cleveland Herald the office did the press work for the Ohio Farmer and he had to go to the office of that paper each week to collect the bill for press work. Thus he gained a knowledge of the paper and its affairs. He had been reared upon a farm and at this time had had five years' newspaper experience, so that he felt equipped to conduct such a

paper as the Ohio Farmer. He negotiated its purchase for ten thousand dollars, although it then had not over five thousand bona fide subscribers. Although it had been in existence for twenty-four years, it had never been a paying enterprise. Its founder, George Brown, had failed with thirty-six thousand dollars liability when it was eight years old. Others had been no more successful and on the 1st of December, 1872, Mr. Lawrence took over the paper, which was published under his name as editor and proprietor for the first time on January 2, 1873. To make the purchase he had to borrow nine thousand dollars at ten per cent interest. His friends urgently advised against this, but nevertheless, at the age of twenty-nine years, he became the owner of the Ohio Farmer, determined and ambitious to make it a success. During his first two years he employed but five people. He was then fortunate in securing M. E. Williams, assistant editor of a New York agricultural paper, to take charge of the editorial department of the Farmer, and he has since continued in that position, Mr. Lawrence attributing much of the success to his ability, sound judgment and industry. When he took possession the subscription price was two dollars per year. The paper sells for seventy-five cents per year and has a circulation of one hundred and thirty thousand. In all of his undertakings and connection with the paper Mr. Lawrence met with success, carefully forming and executing his plans and so directing his energies that the best possible results were obtained. He still retains the presidency of the company, although he is not now active in the management. In 1881 he went to France, where he arranged for the sale as sole agent in the United States and Canada of Gombault's Caustic Balsam, a veterinary remedy. The Lawrence-Williams Company was then formed and has since handled that commodity, with Mr. Lawrence as president and Lyman Lawrence as vice president.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence were born four sons: M. Lyman, mentioned elsewhere in this volume; George Stone, who was born March 23, 1871, and died October 6, 1872; Mortimer William, born June 12, 1873; and Paul Terry, born November 23, 1878. Mr. Lawrence now makes his home in Washington, the success of the Ohio Farmer rendering him financially independent, so that he is able to enjoy the comforts and the opportunities which only wealth can bring.



C. H. Quille

Charles W. Dille



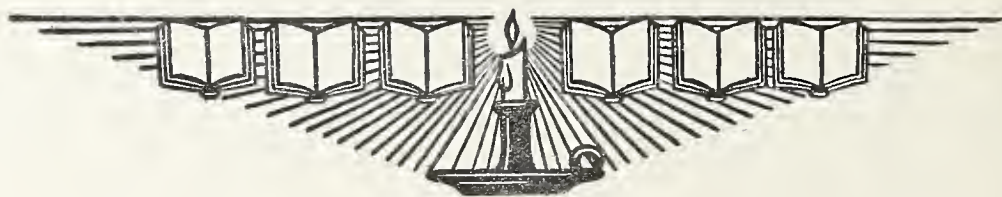
HARLES W. DILLE, a member of the Cleveland bar, specializing to some extent in negligence law, was born in Cuyahoga county in 1869, and with the exception of his college days has always remained a resident here. His father, W. W. Dille, also a native of this county, was for many years engaged in farming but for the past fourteen years has lived retired. He was a very skillful agriculturist of the old school and was very successful in his undertakings, bringing to bear upon his work keen intellectual force and clear discernment at a time when many regarded manual labor as the only necessary factor in farming. He represented one of the old families of this part of the state, the Dilles being among the first settlers in Euclid township, Cuyahoga county. The great-great-grandfather of Charles W. Dille came to this county from a point south of the Ohio river in 1798. His grandson, Eri M. Dille, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was up to the close of the Civil war, one of the leading stockmen of northern Ohio. W. W. Dille wedded Miss Mina T. Gilbert, a native of New York and a representative in both the paternal and maternal lines of old New England families.

Charles W. Dille was reared on the home farm in the suburbs of Cleveland and for a number of years before entering college he was engaged in railroad train service, subsequent to leaving the public schools. Desirous, however, of enjoying better educational advantages than he had hitherto received, early in the spring of 1895 Mr. Dille entered the Ohio Normal at Ada and afterward studied in the Ohio State University at Columbus, while through one semester he was a student in the University of Denver at Denver, Colorado, thus closing a college course covering four years. In the spring of 1900 he was admitted to the bar in Columbus and since that time has been continuously engaged in practice. For the past five or six years he has devoted about half of his time to law of negligence, while the remainder has been given to general practice, and he is well versed in the various departments of the profession. His prosecution of corporations on charges of negligence has established for

him a clientele not confined to Cleveland but extending throughout Ohio and the neighboring states.

Mr. Dille is a member of the Ohio State Bar Association. He also belongs to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, with which he has been connected since his youth. His long affiliation with labor organizations has placed upon him a great amount of responsibility in connection with legislation for the protection of labor. In politics he is a republican, although not strongly partisan. In the past year, however, he has given some attention to political questions and now feels that conditions are such as to demand the interest and activity of all American citizens who desire that municipal, state and national government shall be for the best interests of the people at large.

In October, 1901, Mr. Dille was married in Cleveland to Miss Nettie Luster, a daughter of Samuel Luster, one of the old settlers of the county. They have two children: Helen, seven years of age; and Elizabeth, a little maiden of two summers. Mr. Dille possesses the gift of determination necessary for success at the bar and is making gradual and substantial progress in professional lines.





J a Sanders

John A. Sanders



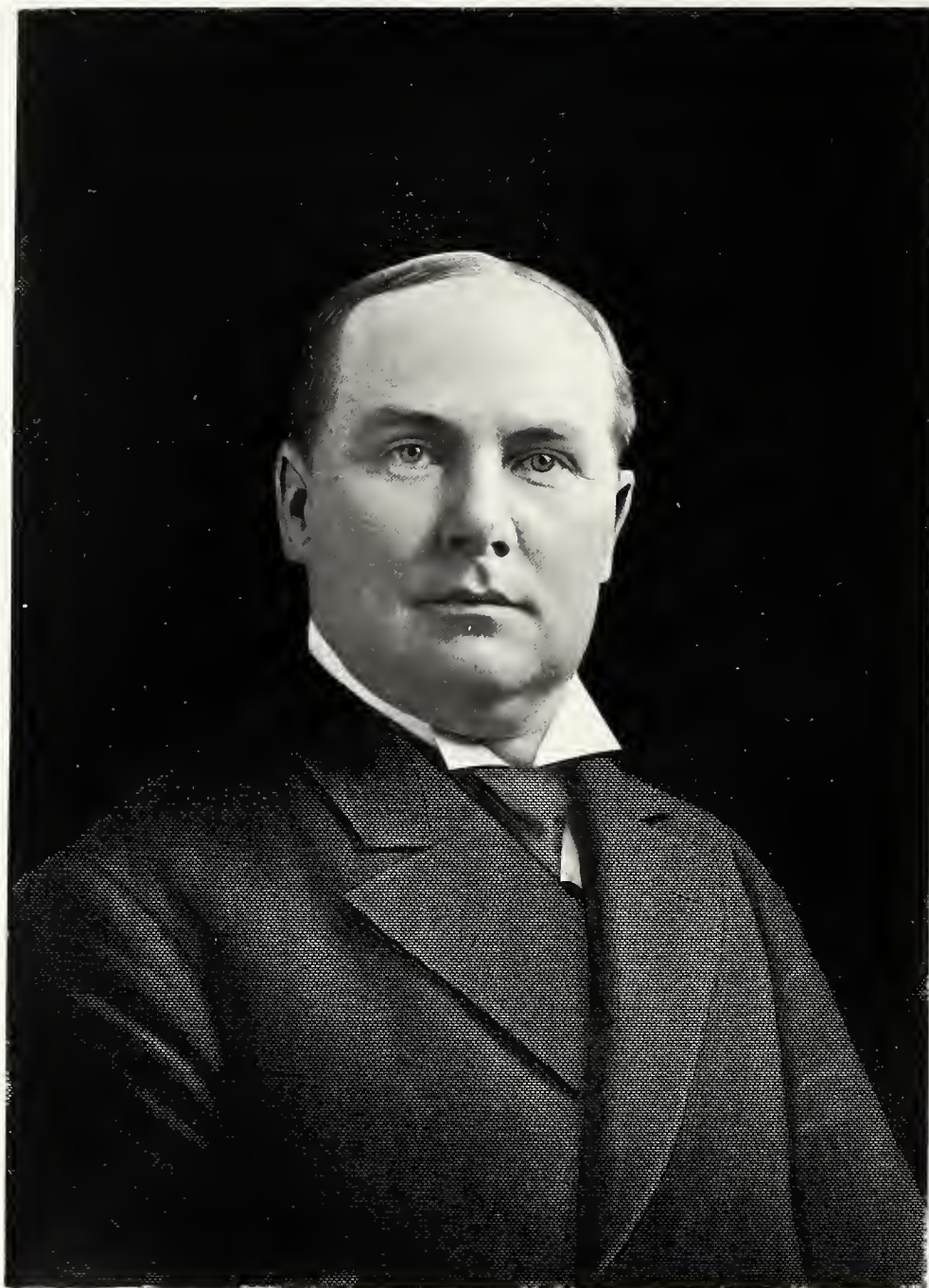
JOHN A. SANDERS, the well known and popular proprietor of the Sanders Stag Hotel of Cleveland, was born in New Jersey on the 17th of December, 1864, his parents being John H. and Helen (Farley) Sanders. The father, whose birth occurred in Newark, New Jersey, in 1843, was a moulder by trade and successfully followed that occupation until the time of his retirement from active life. His demise occurred in 1896. In 1863 he had wedded Miss Helen Farley, who was born in the year 1841. She was called to her final rest in June, 1908.

John A. Sanders obtained his education in the public schools of Detroit, where the family home was established in 1873, while three years later he came to Cleveland, Ohio. After leaving school he secured a position in a grocery store of Detroit and later worked in a store at Cleveland for a time. Subsequently he engaged in the conduct of a grocery establishment but after about three years severed his connection with mercantile interests and began learning the moulder's trade, with which he was actively identified for twelve years. For the past twenty years, however, he has been actively engaged in business as a hotel proprietor and for the past sixteen years has managed the Sanders Stag Hotel at No. 86 Public Square, also conducting a cafe and restaurant. In 1909 he secured a ninety-nine year lease on his present location—the Bank Cafe. In addition to his interests in this connection he is likewise one of the directors of the Standard Brewing Company, the Lake City Ice Company, the Southern Gold Mining Company and the Cooperative Liquor Company.

In 1895 Mr. Sanders was united in marriage to Miss Anna Dowd, a native of Avon, New York. They now have two children, Marian and John. Their city home is at 2196 East Forty-sixth street and they also have a beautiful country home at Noble Beach, where Mr. Sanders owns a splendidly improved estate of sixteen acres. He delights in motoring, shooting and fishing and is a member of the Cleveland Automobile Club. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of

Pythias and the Eagles. From the beginning of his hotel experiences he has made it his object to maintain the highest standards in hotel life until his name has become a synonym for the best possible service obtainable in public entertainment of this character.





Jay E Latimer

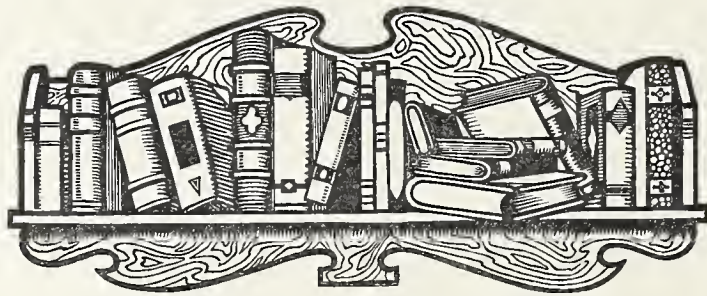
Jay E. Latimer

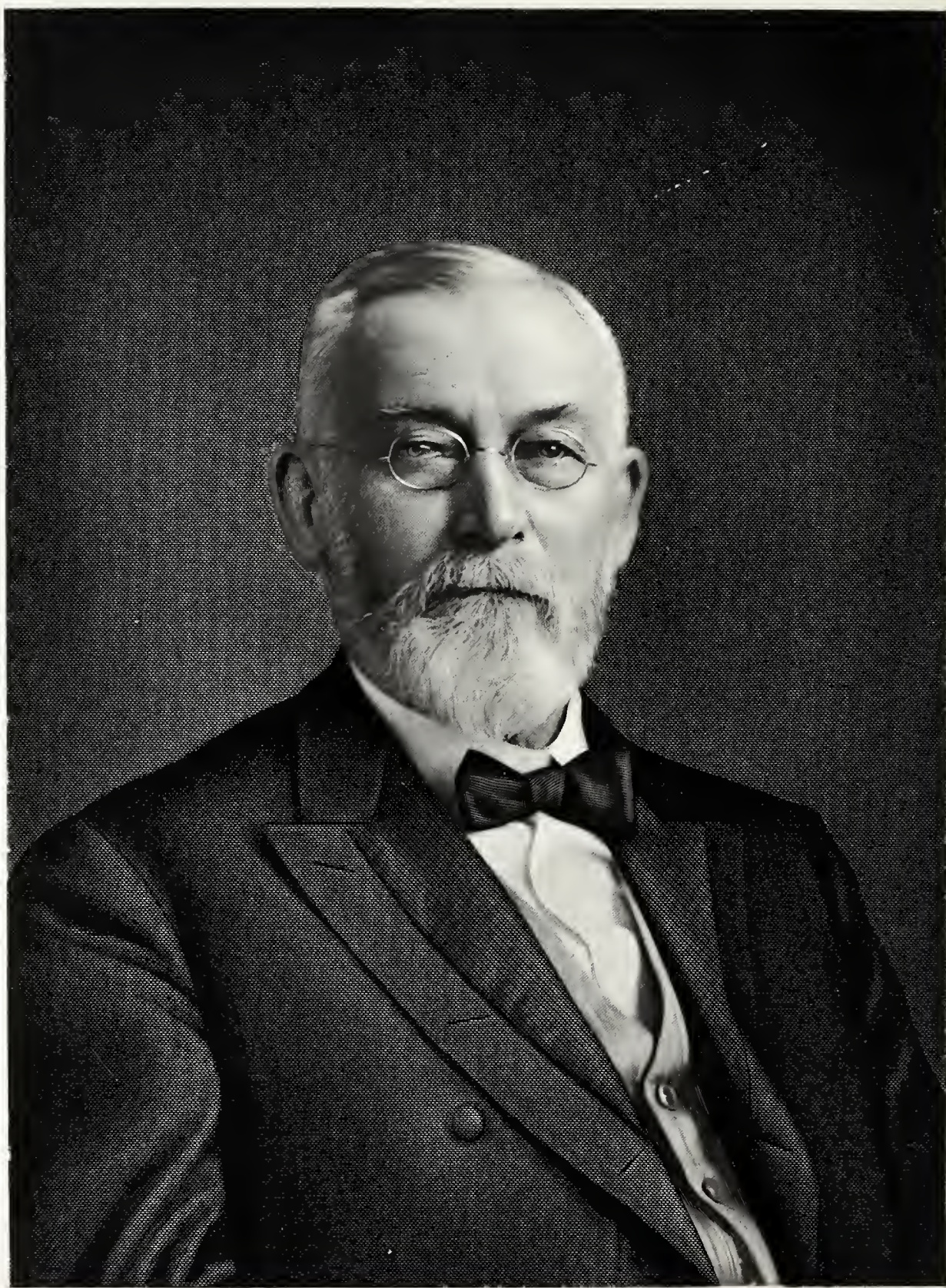


IN these days of rapid discovery, development and expansion along electrical lines an almost limitless field of business has been opened out, and many a substantial competency has been won by those whose foresight has enabled them to realize the value of the opportunities thus presented. Of this number is Jay E. Latimer, who was born in Cleveland in 1863. He is now identified with various corporate and business interests, figuring prominently in real-estate circles as well as in connection with the electric-light and power enterprise. He was reared in this city and after completing his education in the public schools turned his attention to the real-estate business, in which he formed a partnership in 1887 with W. M. Southern, under the firm style of Southern & Latimer. This association was maintained until 1892, when the junior partner sold out and became interested in electric railways. He became a pioneer in that field of operation in northern Ohio and was the promoter and builder of the Cleveland and Chagrin Falls electric line. In 1895 he promoted and built the Columbus, Delaware and Marion electric line, also the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula electric railway. His achievement in this field further extended to the development and construction of the Buffalo, Dunkirk & Western electric railway in 1902. In 1905 he became interested in electric lighting and power and is now president of the United Light & Power Company and president of the Commercial Electric Company, owning and controlling electric plants at Painesville, Fairport, Madison and Geneva, Ohio. He is also the vice president of the Terminal Land Company and president of the Fireproof Storage Company with warehouse at 5700 Euclid avenue. This is the first of the kind in this city and also the largest. Finding still further scope for his energies, Mr. Latimer became the promoter and organizer of the Cleveland Mausoleum Company, thus instituting new methods of putting away the dead through a public compartment system. The company is now engaged in the construction of its first building in Brooklyn Heights cemetery and has already received large engagements, so that the business promises to be a profitable

one. In numerous other corporations Mr. Latimer is a stockholder and director, for his business judgment is regarded as sound and reliable. He is preeminently a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence. His theories are ever of a practical character, and his carefully formulated plans are easily executed with results that prove their worth.

In 1889 Mr. Latimer was married to Miss Jennie C. Weidner, of this city, and they have three children: Ruth, a graduate of the Central high school; and Helen and Jay, who are students of the grammar school. Mr. Latimer belongs to the Cleveland Athletic Club, and also to the Gentlemen's Driving Club, associations which indicate the nature of his interests and recreation. He has a wide acquaintance in this city, where he has always lived, and the fact that many of his staunchest friends are those who have known him from his youth to the present is an indication that his life has ever been an honorable and upright one.





John E Darby.

John Eaton Darby, M. D.



FOR nearly a half century Dr. John Eaton Darby has been a most worthy and distinguished representative of the medical fraternity of Cleveland. Time tests the merit of all things and it has proven the ability of Dr. Darby in his chosen field of labor. His birth occurred at South Williamstown, Massachusetts, on the 20th of August, 1835. The family is of English origin and the first representative of the name in this country was the great-great-grandfather of our subject. The immediate ancestors of Dr. Darby settled in Boston, Massachusetts, and later removed to Springfield, that state, while subsequently the grandfather took up his abode in North Adams, Massachusetts, where he passed away. William Darby, the father of Dr. Darby, was a farmer by occupation and spent his entire life in the old Bay state, his demise there occurring about 1872, when he had attained the age of seventy-nine years and three months. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Electa Edwards, came of old Rhode Island Quaker stock. She passed away in 1884 at the age of eighty-six years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. William Darby were born four sons and three daughters who reached years of maturity but only two are now living, namely: John Eaton, of this review; and Frank, who follows merchandising at North Adams, Massachusetts.

John Eaton Darby remained on the home farm until fifteen years of age and attended the district schools in the acquirement of his primary education, while subsequently he pursued his studies at Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, and later in Graylock Seminary at South Williamstown. In 1854, when a young man of nineteen years, he entered Williams College, from which institution he was graduated in 1858, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In September of that year he came to Cleveland, Ohio, taking up the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Proctor Thayer, under whose preceptorship he read for three years. The fact that he had but a dollar and a half on arriving in this city made immediate employment a necessity and he therefore secured a position as teacher of Latin and Greek at the Cleveland Institute, where he taught for three years in order to defray the expenses of his medical course.

In the meantime he attended lectures at the Cleveland Medical College and was graduated therefrom in February, 1861, as valedictorian of his class. He next opened an office on Cleveland Heights, on the south side, where he practiced for a year and then enlisted in the Union army as acting assistant surgeon of the Eighty-fifth Ohio, a three months' regiment, being later appointed assistant surgeon. After being mustered out he was made assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for two years and was then appointed surgeon of the Eighty-fifth United States Colored Infantry. He was finally mustered out on the 30th of January, 1866, lacking but two weeks of completing a four years' term of military service.

After returning to Cleveland Dr. Darby resumed practice on St. Clair street, where he remained for a few years and then established an office on Superior street, near Alabama, there residing until 1888. In that year he took up his abode at No. 850 Doan street, and in 1907 removed to No. 1077 East One Hundred and Fifth street, where he has remained to the present time, enjoying a large and lucrative patronage as a practitioner of medicine and surgery. During the years 1861 and 1862 he acted as demonstrator of anatomy at the Cleveland Medical College. In 1867 he was appointed to the chair of materia medica, therapeutics and pharmacy in the medical department of the Western Reserve University, which he held until 1906 or for a period of thirty-nine years—the longest term of service in the history of Cleveland. He was connected with the Lakeside Hospital for twenty years after its inception, was surgeon for the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad for a period of twenty years and also acted in that capacity for the Otis Iron & Steel Company and the Cleveland Rolling Mills for several years. Dr. Darby has always taken a great interest in temperance work, has made a thorough study of the effects of alcohol upon the system and occasionally writes on the subject. He has always been a student of natural history, made a special study of ornithology conchology and has nearly a complete collection of the birds of this state, numbering almost a thousand specimens. He likewise has an extensive collection of shells, including two hundred different species of fresh water clam shells. For many years he has been a member of the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society and the Cleveland Academy of Medicine, and has frequently contributed books to the Cleveland Medical Library Association, though his name is not on its membership rolls.

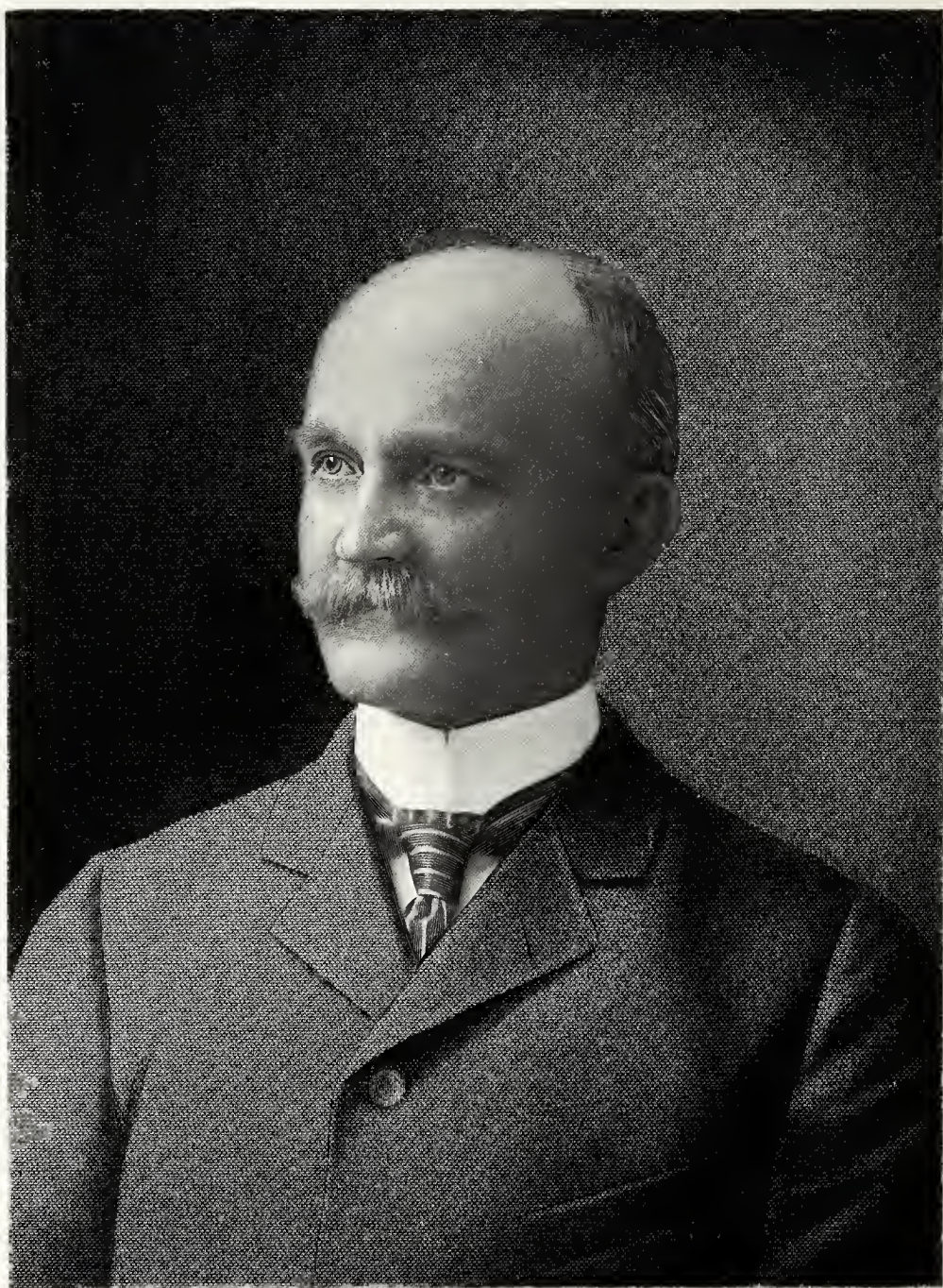
Dr. Darby has been twice married. In the year 1862, in Cleveland he wedded Miss Julia Frances Wright, who was called to her

final rest in 1867. Her father was William Wright, of Hudson, Ohio. She followed the profession of teaching prior to her marriage and was very active in the sanitary commission during the Civil war. On the 1st of May, 1872, Dr. Darby was again married, his second union being with Miss Emma Mabel Cox, a daughter of Charles A. and Julia Cox, of Cleveland, and she died June 2, 1888. The Doctor has two children, namely: John Charles, a practicing physician of Cleveland; and Maybelle Claire, a senior in the Women's College of Western Reserve University.

Dr. Darby is a Master Mason and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and various other fraternal orders, including the Delta Psi, a literary college fraternity. He is a man of large, athletic build and though now past the seventy-fourth milestone on life's journey, is as strong and active as ever. A profound scholar, he is nevertheless plain and unassuming in manner and his kindly, sympathetic nature has made him the loved family physician in many a household.







W. W. Whitaker

William W. Whitacre



LIFE of well directed activity brought to William W. Whitacre a substantial measure of success and also gained for him the respect and good will of his fellow townsmen, who saw in him those substantial elements which constitute the good citizen. He was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, January 23, 1851, and spent his last years in Cleveland, where he departed this life August 19, 1905. He represented one of the old colonial families founded in America in the eighteenth century, when representatives of the name located in Loudoun county, Virginia. There Caleb Whitacre, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in 1755, while John Whitacre, the grandfather, was born in 1778. Both continued to reside in Loudoun county, where they followed farming. Robert Whitacre, the father of our subject, was born December 3, 1806, and in Washington, D. C., in May, 1839, he married Miss Elizabeth W. Wood, who was born January 13, 1821. They removed from Virginia to New Lisbon, Ohio, at an early day and were farming people of that district. Mrs. Whitacre was a descendant of Francis Scott Key, the author of The Star Spangled Banner, and also a descendant of John Hoyt, who was born in 1610 and was the ancestor of those of the name who settled in America in the early part of the eighteenth century.

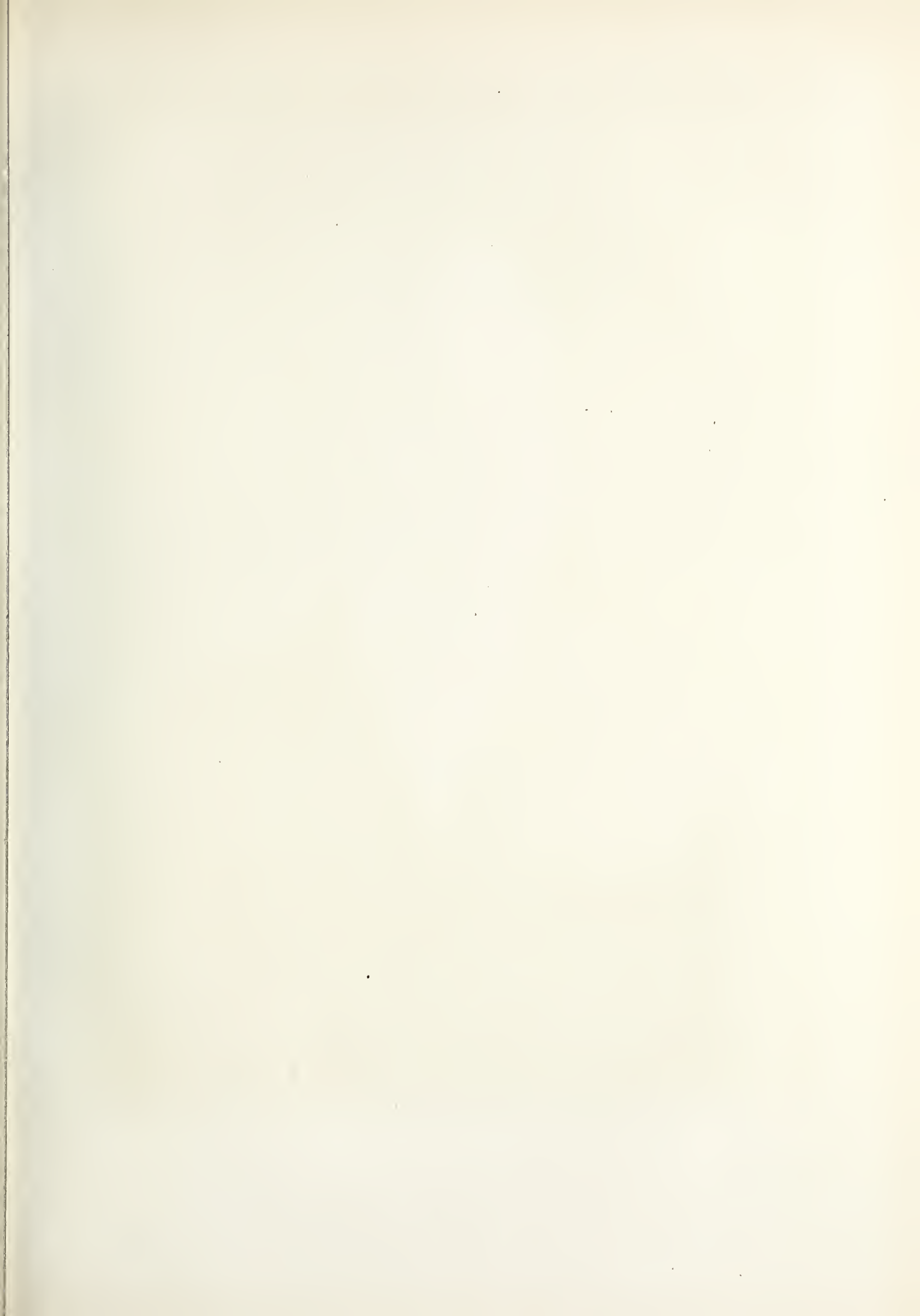
William W. Whitacre was educated in the schools of Lisbon, completing the high-school course by graduation, after which he attended Alliance Academy for a period of two years. This completed his literary course, after which he began preparation for the practice of medicine and spent one year as a student in a medical college in Chicago. That length of time, however, convinced him that he did not care to continue and in 1872 he came to Cleveland, where he secured a position in the freight office of the Lake Shore Railroad Company, there remaining until 1888. He then became freight agent for the Empire freight line and was also contract agent for that line, in which connection he traveled extensively and attended to a large volume of business. He was thus engaged up

to the time of his death, which occurred on the 19th of August, 1905.

On the 26th of November, 1879, Mr. Whitacre was married to Miss Helen Pennock, a daughter of Henry and Jane (Force) Pennock, of Virginia and New Jersey, who made the overland trip to Marlboro, Stark county, Ohio, with their parents, arriving in this state in pioneer times. Her maternal grandfather was Mahlon Force and her great-grandfather was Isaac Force, who served as a Minuteman in the Essex county, New Jersey, militia during the Revolutionary war. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Whitacre were born a son and daughter: William Henry, now of Cleveland; and Elizabeth J., who became the wife of John B. Wood, who is engaged in the real-estate and building business.

In his political views Mr. Whitacre was an earnest democrat for a considerable period but in later years became more independent and cast his ballot without regard for political affiliation. He was a self-made man, whose business success was attributable entirely to his own labors. He was good, kind, generous and loving, had a wide acquaintance and by all who knew him was held in the highest esteem. There is nothing in his life history to interest those in search of a sensational chapter, but to the student who has appreciation for real values there is much that may be carefully pondered and considered. He gained many friends and at his own fireside displayed the best traits of his character, for he was devoted to the welfare of his family.







Jacob Thobald Sr

Jacob Theobald, Sr.



ACOB THEOBALD, SR., whose ability, energy and enthusiasm have largely been responsible for the development of the flour industry of Cleveland, has won his present position in the business world through sound and conservative methods. He was born in this city in 1850 and is a son of Jacob Theobald, a native of Germany, who came to the United States about 1849 and located immediately in Cleveland. Having been a glazier in Germany, he soon found employment at his trade but died soon after his arrival here, about 1850. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Marie Pfeifer, was born in Germany in 1825 and came to America with her husband, dying in Cleveland in 1905.

Mr. Theobald of this review was educated in Cleveland and when a lad began working in a grocery store owned by relatives. Later he embarked in the grocery business for himself and continued in it for fifteen years, when he disposed of his interests and founded the Theobald Flour Company, which is one of the oldest flour jobbing concerns in the city. At first he was interested in the manufacturing of flour, but after ten years sold out and became connected with the Pillsbury people, being their Cleveland agent, for about twenty years. His territory spread until the company controls Cleveland and adjacent towns and the volume of trade is immense, the results being extremely gratifying.

In January, 1910, Mr. Theobald promoted the organization of the Cleveland Milling Company, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, of which company he was elected vice president, treasurer and a director. It has taken over the property of the Commercial Milling Company, operating the Herkel Mill, one of the largest producing mills in Ohio. In the future Mr. Theobald's activities will be confined to this new interest, the active management of the Jacob Theobald Flour Company reverting to his sons, Jacob, Jr., and Walter. This arrangement largely increases the company's importance in the commercial life of Cleveland, making them leaders in the flour industry of the city. Mr. Theobald is also interested in the Lorain Street Savings bank, of which he was an incorporator

and is now a director, and he is also connected with other concerns of importance. A republican, he has been active in party work and a recognized factor in local affairs. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Franklin Avenue Circle.

On October 15, 1872, Mr. Theobald married Louise Herbster, who was born in September, 1850, in Germany, but was brought to the United States when an infant. They have two children: Jacob T., vice president of his father's company, married Belle Hall; and Walter, secretary and treasurer of the above company, married Myrtle Weideman.

Mr. Theobald is a man who was optimistic enough to realize the great opportunities offered by the flour business and to profit by them. He has made his house a dominant one and has firmly established it with the trade. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and motoring is his chief recreation.








Alvan Ford

H. Clark Ford

T is a noticeable tendency of the age to recognize the interdependence of the individual and society at large, and the forceful man of the present day, he whose powers are of value as a factor in growth and progress, is not the man who confines his attention alone to business, even though he may be particularly successful in that field. His interests must reach out along broader lines and concern his obligations and duties to his fellowmen and the world at large. A splendid type of this spirit of the times is found in H. Clark Ford, well known to the citizens of Cleveland as a lawyer and a prominent banker, and also well known for his co-operation in movements of benefit in economic and sociological lines and in intellectual and moral progress.

Mr. Ford was born in Cleveland, August 25, 1853. The Fords are descended from an old New England family, the American progenitor being Andrew Ford, who arrived in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1650, and, having purchased large tracts of land, founded the town of Abington. H. Clark Ford is numbered among his descendants of the tenth generation. The family records have ever been distinguished for the honesty, industry and thrift of the representatives of the name. Horatio C. Ford, father of H. Clark Ford, was a farmer and school teacher who, leaving his native state of Massachusetts, came to Ohio in 1840 and settled in East Cleveland. He engaged in teaching in the city and vicinity during the years of his early manhood and until after the Civil war. He taught on the west side when there were only two schools west of the river, the other being conducted by his brother, the late Henry Ford, at one time city auditor. Neither of the schools at that time were graded. One of the old school buildings is still standing on Washington street, being now used as a blacksmith shop. During the Civil war Horatio C. Ford had charge of all the schools in Collamer, now East Cleveland. Following the close of hostilities between the north and the south he retired from active life and died in 1876, at the age of fifty-one years. At the time of his demise and

for many years previous he had been a member of the city council and had always been active in public affairs, using his official prerogative in support of many measures of substantial benefit to the city. He was likewise intensely and actively interested in church and educational affairs and was a trustee of Oberlin College at the time of his death. He was only fourteen years of age when he came to Ohio with his parents, his father having removed here for the purpose of raising silk worms, which venture proved a failure. The journey was made by wagon and they traveled over a large part of the middle west, going as far as Chicago in search of a good location. Finally the father decided on Cleveland as the coming metropolis and bought extensive tracts of farm land in East Cleveland which has since become some of the most valuable residence property of the city. From the age of fourteen until his demise Horatio C. Ford remained an honored and valued resident of Cleveland, his influence always being on the side of progress and improvement, while his efforts were substantial factors in the upbuilding of the community. He married Martha C. Cozad, a lady of French Huguenot descent. Her ancestors, on being driven from France by religious persecution, settled in New Jersey, while later representatives of the name became residents of western Pennsylvania and from that point came to Cleveland about 1805, in which year a purchase of one hundred acres was made, including the site of the present home of H. Clark Ford. Their land also included the site on which Adelbert College is located. For one hundred and four years the family has lived on this tract, where the birth of H. Clark Ford occurred and where he has always made his home. His mother still survives at the age of eighty-three years and is a wonderfully preserved woman, both physically and mentally. A lady of strong intellectuality, she has ever been of studious nature and habits and, pursuing the Chautauqua course, was graduated therefrom at the age of seventy-five years. Her family numbers two sons and three daughters: Mrs. Clara F. Gould, now of Indianapolis, Indiana; Mrs. Ella F. Brunner, of this city; H. Clark; and Mrs. Kate F. Whitman and Walter H. Ford, also of Cleveland.

After pursuing his early education in the public schools of East Cleveland, H. Clark Ford continued his studies in the old Central high school, where the Citizens building now stands. He was for one year a pupil in Oberlin College and for four years attended the University of Michigan, being graduated from the literary department with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1875. Turning his attention to the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in Cleveland in 1878 and at once entered upon active practice here. The follow-

ing year he became a member of the city council and served until 1885. Since that time he has devoted his attention and energies entirely to his law practice and other business interests. He practiced alone for many years, but in recent years the firm of Ford, Snyder & Henry was formed and so continued until the election of Judge F. A. Henry to the circuit bench in 1904. Soon afterward Judge D. H. Tilden resigned from the common pleas bench and became a member of the firm under the style of Ford, Snyder & Tilden. Their practice has been very largely corporation law. At the present time Mr. Ford is largely leaving the practice to his partners while he devotes much time to numerous business interests with which he has become associated. He organized the old East End Savings Bank Company in 1886, and in August, 1892, the Garfield Savings Bank Company. He was attorney for the former until it was absorbed by the Cleveland Trust Company and has been president of the latter since its organization. In 1895 he was one of the organizers of the Cleveland Trust Company and acted on its executive committee until the organization of the Western Reserve Trust Company, when he withdrew from official connection with the Cleveland Trust Company to assist in forming the Western Reserve Trust Company in June, 1900. At that date he was elected vice president and became a member of its executive committee. At the time of its consolidation with the Cleveland Trust Company, in 1905, he was one of the committee who arranged for the merger and since that time he has served on the executive board of the latter. Active, resourceful and energetic, he ever looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future, and his labors have resulted in benefit to the public as well as a source of individual success. He was one of the organizers of the company which erected the Williamson building, of which he has since been the president. This company owns the Williamson building, which is the largest office building in the city, the Otis block and the New Amsterdam apartments. The Williamson building contains sixteen floors, with four hundred and fifty-nine offices and store units. In the time of its erection the building broke all records. The building formerly occupying the site was vacated March 30, 1899, and the new Williamson building was opened and occupied the 1st of April, 1900. This has proven a successful business enterprise, having an excellent class of tenants, its offices always being well filled.

Mr. Ford has also been interested in railroads for many years, was president of the Eastern Ohio Traction Company for a number of years and chairman of the building committee. He is now a member of the board of directors and of the executive committee.

He has also been a member of the board and of the executive committee of the Wheeling Traction Company of Wheeling, West Virginia, since 1895—a company owning the traction lines of Wheeling and the connecting lines from Wellsville to Moundsville on the West Virginia side of the Ohio river and on the Ohio river side from Steubenville south through Martins Ferry, Bridgeport, Bellaire and other southern points. The company also owns two bridges across the Ohio river and the main traction lines of Wheeling and the surrounding territory. Mr. Ford now devotes most of his time to the interest of the Williamson Company, to banking and his traction investments, in all of which the general public has been a large indirect beneficiary.

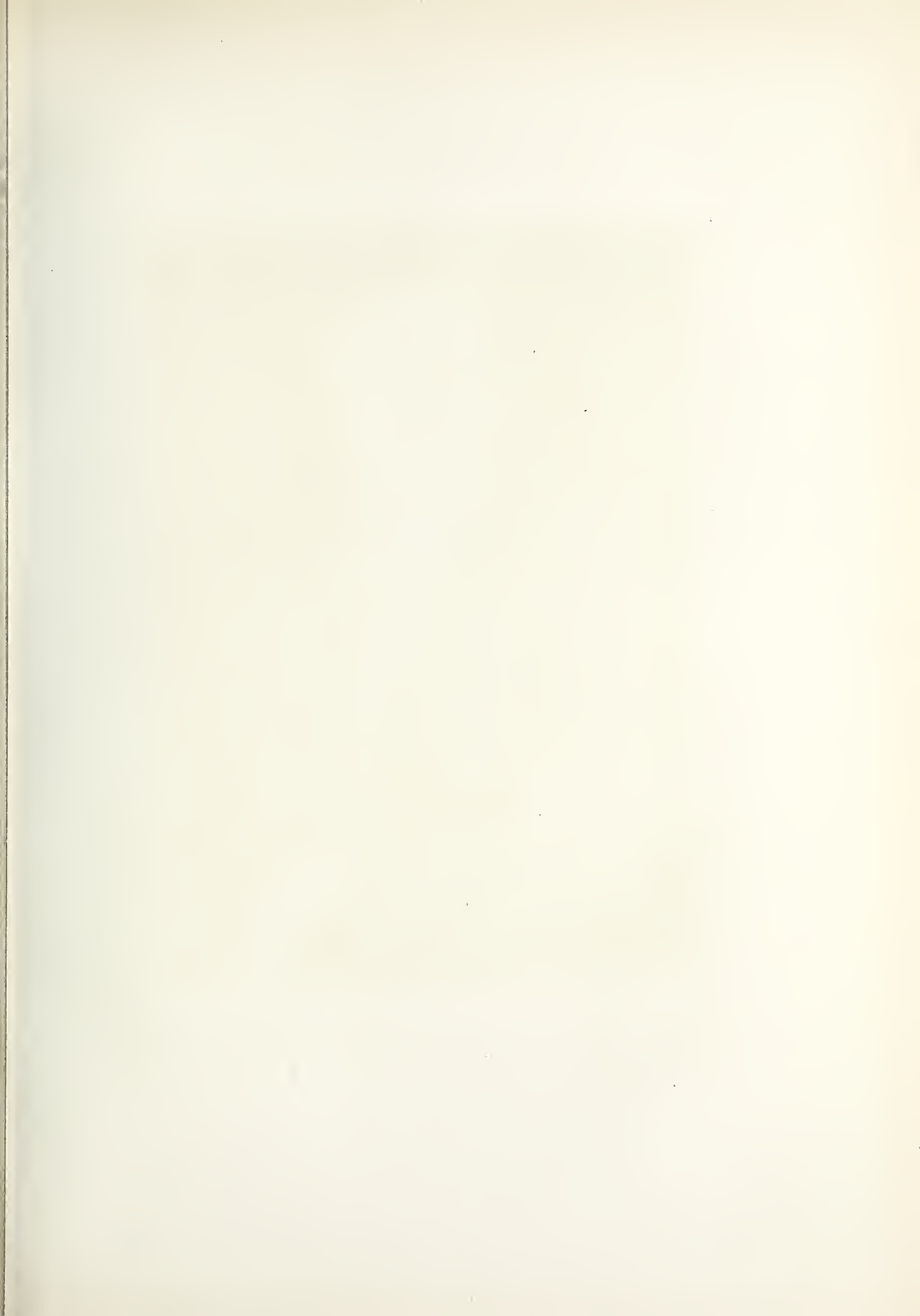
While his private interests and investments have made heavy demands upon his time and energies, Mr. Ford has never been neglectful of the duties of citizenship but on the contrary has given hearty cooperation in many movements for the promotion of the public welfare. For about twelve years he has acted as a member of the board of trustees of Oberlin College and also as chairman of its finance committee. He is likewise a member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and has for many years been a member of the board and chairman of the finance committee of the Congregational Board of Ministerial Relief. He has acted on the finance committee of the American Missionary Association, which has charge of a number of colleges in the south for the education of negroes, mountain whites and Indians, and since its organization in 1892 he has been the president of the Cleveland Congregational City Missionary Society, the purpose of which is the organization and sustaining of new church enterprises in the city. He has long held membership in the Euclid Avenue Congregational church, which was organized by his ancestors, his father and his grandfather being charter members.

On the 17th of March, 1877, in Cleveland, Mr. Ford was married to Miss Ida M. Thorp, a daughter of the late John H. Thorp, who for many years was largely interested in the early industries of Cleveland. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ford. Mildred F., a graduate of Smith College, of Massachusetts, is now the wife of Frank M. Cobb, of the Cleveland bar and one of the professors of the Western Reserve Law School. Horatio, who was graduated from Yale University with the class of 1904 and is now cashier at the Gordon and Glenville branches of the Garfield Bank, was married in April, 1908, to Ella, daughter of Thomas H. White, of the White Sewing Machine Company. Cyrus Clark is a freshman in Adelbert College. David Knight is a junior in the East

high school, and Baldwin Whitmarsh, eleven years of age, is attending Fairmount grammar school of Cleveland.

Mr. Ford is a valued member of the Union Club and he belongs to Zeta Psi, a college fraternity. Among the names that stand out prominently on the pages of Cleveland's history is that of H. Clark Ford, who has contributed in substantial measure to the upbuilding of his native city. While a lawyer by profession, he has also extended his efforts into various fields of activity and has displayed in his business career such fertility of resource, marked enterprise, and well defined plans, as to deserve classification with the captains of industry of Cleveland. Moreover, he is further entitled to distinction from the fact that he is a worthy scion of his race, having added luster to the untarnished record of a family that in the paternal line has figured in connection with the history of Cleveland for nearly three-fourths of a century.







Frederick L. Taft.

Frederick L. Taft



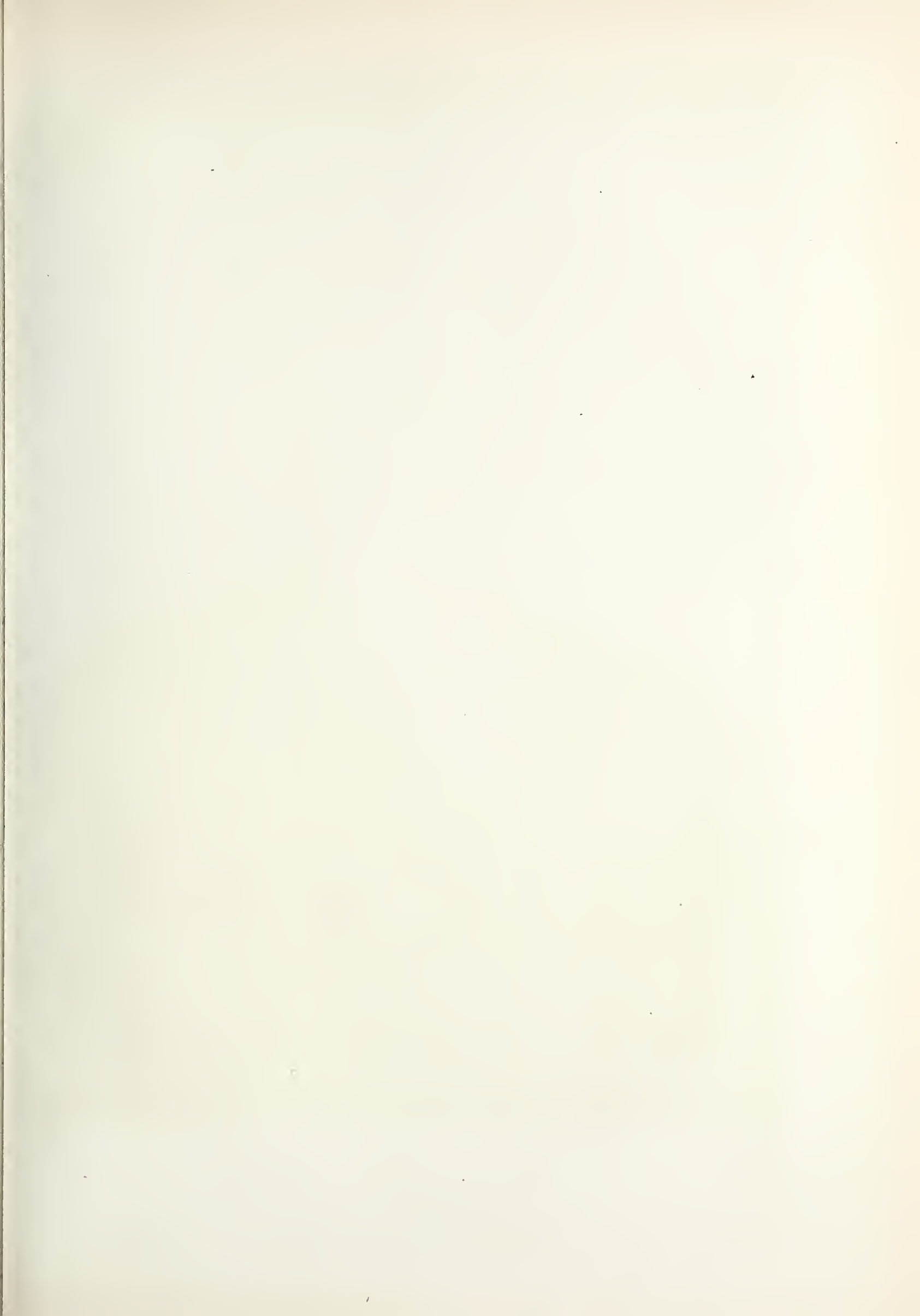
FREDERICK L. TAFT, recognized as one of the republican leaders of Cleveland as well as one of the representative members of the Ohio bar, practicing now as partner in the law firm of Smith, Taft & Arter, was born in Braceville, Trumbull county, Ohio, December 1, 1870. His parents were from New England and his father, Newton A. Taft, comes from the same ancestry as President Taft. His mother bore the maiden name of Laura A. Humphrey. A great uncle of Frederick L. Taft was Mathew Birchard, one of the early judges of the supreme court of Ohio and a leading lawyer of the northern section of this state.

Pursuing a public-school education Frederick L. Taft completed the high-school course at Newton Falls, Ohio, in 1886, and was graduated from Mount Union College in 1889. He afterward engaged in teaching for a brief period and later attended the Cincinnati Law School in preparation for the bar. He was admitted December 1, 1891, when twenty-one years of age and has since been closely associated with the practice of law, his thorough understanding of legal principles, his careful preparation of cases and his loyalty to the interests entrusted to him carrying him into important professional relations. In May, 1898, he was appointed assistant county solicitor and continued in this office until October 1, 1901, when he resigned to enter the general practice of law, being now a member of the well known firm of Smith, Taft & Arter. In 1906 Governor Harris appointed him to fill the vacancy on the bench of the common pleas court and he was afterward nominated by acclamation in the republican convention. He served with general satisfaction during the short time he was judge of that court but was defeated with the remainder of the ticket at the ensuing election although he ran several thousand votes ahead of the other judicial candidate. In 1896 he was chairman of the twenty-first congressional committee and of the republican city and county executive committees in 1897. In 1900 he was a member of the state central committee and on many occasions has been a delegate to city, county and state conventions, acting as chairman of the last two conventions

of the republican party in Cleveland. In 1908 he was a delegate to the republican national convention in Chicago and assisted in nominating President Taft.

On the 28th of October, 1901, Judge Taft was married to Miss Mary Alice Arter, a daughter of Frank A. Arter of Cleveland and a sister of his present law partner. They have a family of three sons and a daughter: Kingsley Arter, born July 19, 1903; Charles Newton, December 14, 1904; Frederick L., Jr., August 15, 1906; and Laura Emily, July 2, 1909. Mr. Taft is a trustee of Mount Union College, his alma mater, and is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a college fraternity and the Phi Delta Phi law fraternity. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and is an active representative of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the Columbus Club of Columbus, Ohio, and to the Union Club of Cleveland, while in strictly fraternal lines he is known as a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is active as a member of the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Sons of Veterans. He is thus associated with various organizations and movements which indicate the trend of the times in the effort of progressive citizens to promote the interests of humanitarianism and of general progress.








W. P. Murray

William Parmelee Murray

 WILLIAM PARMELEE MURRAY, a member of the firm of Pickands, Mather & Company and a leading and well known man of extensive business affairs, is a descendant of one of the old, prominent, and well known families of the Western Reserve. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction and his ancestors on both sides were early settlers of the eastern section of Pennsylvania. John Murray, the grandfather of William P. Murray, was the founder of the family in Ohio, traveling to this state from the eastern part of Pennsylvania, making the journey with an ox team. He settled near Concord, Lake county, establishing his home in the wilderness. At that time money was very scarce in the new country and the farmers wishing to obtain money for exchange instead of skins, etc., which were used as current funds, sent a drove of cattle to the eastern market in Philadelphia and vicinity. John Murray was quick to note the possibilities of that line of business and he continued to buy cattle, drive them to Chester and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania, and there dispose of them to the farmers for fattening purposes. This he continued for a number of years and established thereby a successful business. Eventually he entered the field of banking, organizing the First National, now the Painesville National Bank. He had almost unlimited credit with the banks of Cleveland and with all with whom he transacted business.

Robert Murray II (the number being used to designate him because an uncle had the same name) was the father of William Parmelee Murray. With some of his brothers he succeeded to the business of driving cattle to the eastern markets and carried it on very successfully until the introduction of railroads rendered it unprofitable. He was one of the heaviest dealers in that line in the Western Reserve and carried a great deal of cash in his saddle bags while traveling from place to place. Like his father, he had almost unlimited credit. During the days of the Civil war he did an immense business in driving cattle over the Allegheny mountains to be used as beef in the eastern markets. For some time he was connected with the bank of Painesville, with which various members

of the family have been associated since its organization. From 1845 until his death, which occurred when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-two years, he resided at Mentor and his old homestead property there is still in possession of his son William. The wife of Robert Murray was Sophronia Parmelee, a member of one of the pioneer families of the Western Reserve.

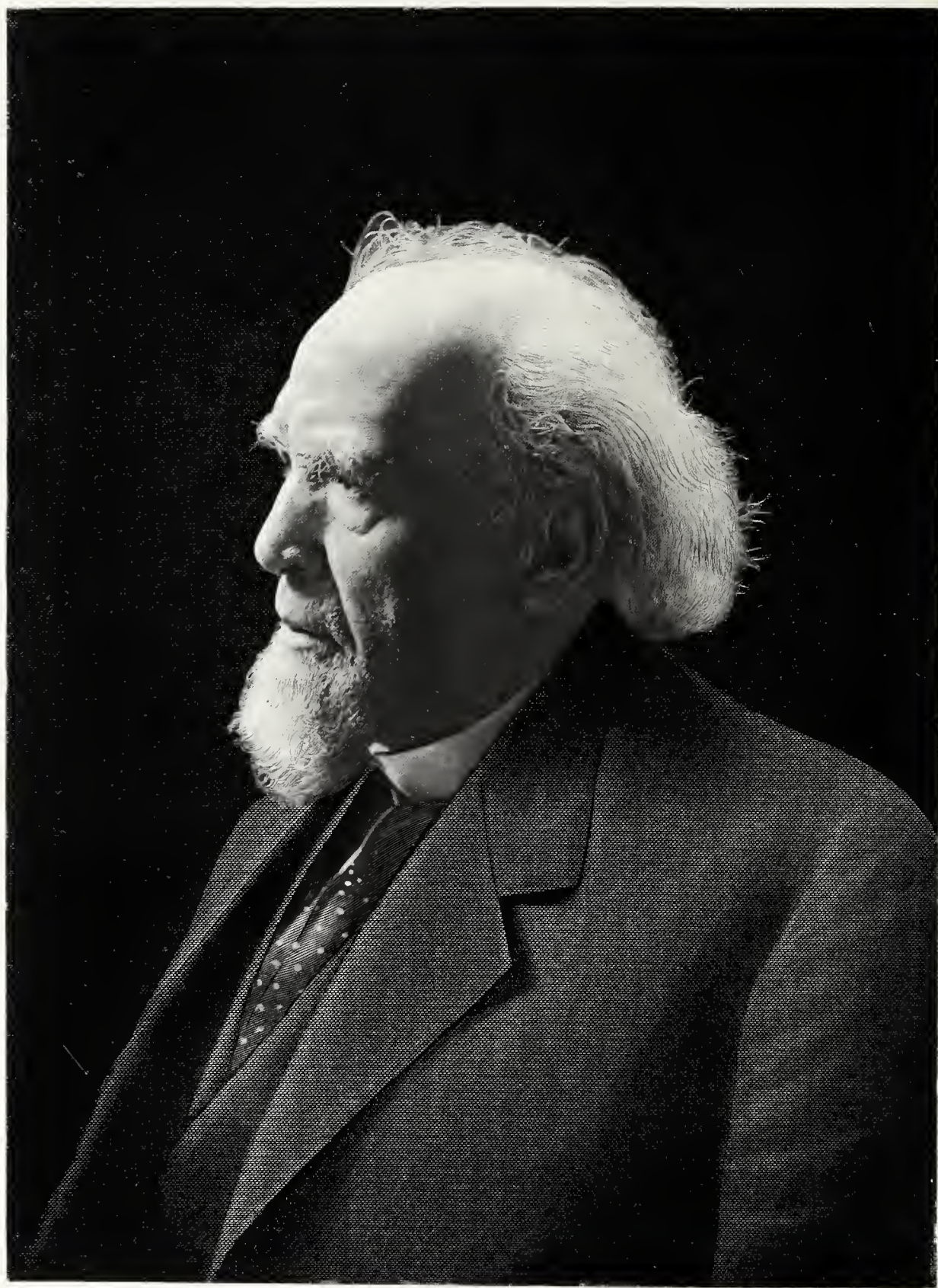
William P. Murray was born at Mentor, Ohio, July 12, 1854, and obtained his education in the schools of his native village, being graduated from the high school at the early age of fourteen years. Leaving his home, he came to Cleveland on horseback, after which he started upon his business career here as an office boy with the banking firm of E. B. Hale & Company. Eventually he became a clerk and remained with that concern for about three years, or until 1873. In that year he became connected with the Merchants National Bank, continuing in that institution until April 1, 1881, at which time he withdrew from the banking business to become a factor in the iron ore and coal trade of this district. He went with the Cleveland Furnace Company, engaged in the manufacture of pig iron at Steubenville, Ohio, where he remained for two years, and in 1883 he became connected with the Tod-Stambaugh Company as traveling representative, selling pig iron. He remained with that house until 1888, when he established the coal department with Pickands, Mather & Company, which has since grown to immense proportions, making extensive shipments throughout the north and northwest. Mr. Murray is a man of initiative spirit who sees and utilizes opportunities that others pass by heedlessly and his energy is brooked by no obstacles that can be overcome by persistent and determined purpose and effort. In addition to his connection with Pickands, Mather & Company he is a director of the Huron Barge Company, the Inter-Lake Company and the Ashtabula Steamship Company.

On the 3d of October, 1877, Mr. Murray was married in Medina, New York, to Miss Jeannie C. Castle, a daughter of Reuben S. Castle, a venerable and highly respected citizen of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have two children, Helen and Margaret. Politically Mr. Murray is a republican but has steadfastly refused to accept public office which has been proffered him, feeling that one accepting a public trust should devote his best time and efforts to it and the pressure of his own business would not permit him to give attention to public matters as he would desire. He is a member of Tyrian Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Holyrood Commandery, K. T., and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership with the Union, Euclid, Roadside, Century and Tavern

Clubs, with the Hermits and the Cleveland Athletic Club, of which he is now the president; is also a member of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburg and the Ellicott Square and Buffalo Clubs of Buffalo, New York. In his business career his ability to coordinate forces has been one of the strong points in his success; he believes in the spirit of unity and seeks that harmony which is found where many are working toward a single end and accomplishing results that could not be obtained through divided interests.







L. E. Holden

Liberty E. Holden



IN his tastes a man of letters, in his study a statesman without being a politician, Liberty E. Holden has devoted his life to business interests, managing affairs of great breadth and yet throughout the years he has been keenly interested in education, literature, in scientific investigation and in the great questions which the country faces. A combination of qualities such as Mr. Holden possesses is somewhat rare for it is seldom that the successful business man possesses the literary tastes and studious habits which have always been numbered among his characteristics.

Mr. Holden was born in Raymond, Cumberland county, Maine, June 20, 1834, and is descended from Puritan ancestry. His maternal line is traced back directly to John and Priscilla Alden and Isaac Stern, who was of the party that accompanied Governor Winthrop to Boston in May, 1630. The Holden family, of English origin, was established in Massachusetts in 1634 by Richard and Justinian Holden. Physical and mental strength were inherent in his ancestors. His youthful days were passed in New England in a period when the Revolutionary soldiers were living and memories of the Revolution were recited at the fireside thus teaching patriotism.

From early boyhood, manifesting a studious nature and special aptitude in his studies, he eagerly availed himself of every opportunity for intellectual progress. Although the duties of the home farm claimed much of his time and attention he eagerly read every book that he could buy or borrow and moreover had the faculty of assimilating the works which he perused. He had such advancement in intellectual lines that when but sixteen years of age, he was qualified for and became a teacher in the public schools and at eighteen years taught select schools in the neighboring village. At twenty years of age he taught district schools in Massachusetts and at twenty-one was prepared for college. His labors enabled him to pay a year's tuition in college but he decided to spend that year in teaching and during the period he taught select schools at Denmark and at Lovell, and the high school at Bridgeton Center, Maine. He was, by this means, enabled to pay for a two years' college course

at Waterville College, Maine. He ranked as one of the best students in his class and was elected class poet.

When he had completed his sophomore year he decided to continue his college work in the University of Michigan. Thus he allied himself with the west. He had determined to make his home in that part of the country, believing that its opportunities were superior to those of the older and more thickly settled east. Presenting a certificate of standing from the Waterville College in the fall of 1856, he was at once admitted to the University of Michigan. He completed the last two years of his college life and also taught one of the Union schools of Ann Arbor in 1857. After his graduation in 1858 and upon the recommendation of the University faculty, he was given the professorship of rhetoric and English literature in Kalamazoo College, Michigan. Three years were passed there most happily for he found literary work entirely congenial to his tastes.

In August, 1860, Mr. Holden married Miss Delia E. Bulkley, of Kalamazoo, and the following year he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Tiffin, Ohio, where he remained about two years. During his residence in Kalamazoo and in Tiffin he studied law, and in order to complete his law studies, he came to Cleveland in 1862 and entered the office of Judge J. P. Bishop, who directed his reading until his admission to the bar in 1863. He thought at that time to devote his entire life to law practice but a well developed business sense led him to recognize the excellent opportunities for real-estate investments, as Cleveland was then entering upon an era of rapid and substantial growth. Accordingly Mr. Holden made purchases of property and his judgment in this direction was soon confirmed. He was one of the first to see the advantages of East Cleveland and to realize its importance as a location for homes of the business men of Cleveland. Removing to that district he became closely associated with its interests and not only dealt largely in real estate and in that manner contributed to the growth and development of the city, but also was connected with many movements to meet the specific needs of a growing modern city. He was among the first to advocate the introduction of water and gas and the general improvement of the streets and was a stalwart champion of public education, acting for nine years as a member of the board of education, serving throughout that entire time, with the exception of one year, as president of the board.

Under his administration the schools were classified, the high school building was erected, competent teachers were employed and the schools of the village were placed upon a most substantial basis.

He was also the prime mover in the annexation of East Cleveland to the city of Cleveland.

While thus active in public affairs, Mr. Holden was also managing important business concerns, extending his efforts into various fields of endeavor while substantial results attest his efforts. In 1873 Mr. Holden became interested in iron mines in the Lake Superior region and was manager of the Pittsburg and Lake Angeline in 1873-4. His executive force and capable control made this one of the productive mines in that locality. His investments also extended to mining property near Salt Lake City, Utah, which he purchased in 1874. Thoroughness has always been one of his marked characteristics and in entering the field of mining investment and operation he determined to understand the subject and to this end gave close study to metallurgy, mining and geology. Added to his scientific knowledge was his keen business discernment, resulting in the developing of a group of mines known as the Old Telegraph. He built large furnaces, concentrating and leaching works, and became one of the largest operators in that section of the country. It was through his mining operations in Utah that he attained the greater part of his wealth, although his mining interests in Lake Superior and his real-estate investments in Cleveland were also sources of substantial profit. His comprehensive knowledge of practical and scientific mining made him the logical delegate of the Utah Mine Protective Association when it became necessary to send some one to Washington in 1882 to represent their interests before congress. His clear and cogent presentation of the situation, his comprehensive knowledge of the business, its conditions and its possibilities brought the matter so forcibly before the national legislators that the mining interests of the west were saved from ruin which would have inevitably followed the reduction of the tariff as then proposed. In 1885, serving as delegate to the National Bi-metallic Association in Washington, he was made chairman of its executive committee. His extensive business interests in Utah have necessitated him spending much time there since 1874. Always interested in the subject of education, he became president of the Salt Lake Academy, which was organized in his home and established by himself and friends, its work proving a most potent element for reformation in that country.

Since 1862, however, Mr. Holden has regarded Cleveland as his home and aside from his real-estate interests here, he is connected with substantial business affairs of the city. He owns the Cleveland Plain Dealer by owning the stock of the Plain Dealer Publishing Company. In his position as president of the company, he has done

not a little to make it the leading democratic paper of the state and one of the best journals of America. Mr. Holden is also well known as the builder and owner of the Hollenden Hotel, one of the highest types of hotel construction and equipment in the United States. The name of this hostelry is the name of his father's family as it stood in the old Saxon times and in the record of estates made by William the conqueror in Domesday book.

In other movements pertaining to the welfare of the city, Mr. Holden is deeply interested and his continued interest in his early profession and the work that has been accomplished thereby is manifested in his services as trustee of Adelbert College and the Western Reserve University. He is a member of the Unitarian church and is liberal in his support of charity, education and religion. He does not believe in that indiscriminate giving which fosters vagrancy and idleness, but helping self-reliance and self-support in the making of a progressive and valuable citizenship.

As evidence of Mr. Holden's civic life, we attach a list herewith of the offices he holds.

Liberty Emery Holden, owner and publisher of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, was born in Raymond, Maine, June 20, 1833, a son of Liberty Holden and Sally (Cox) Holden. He was graduated from the University of Michigan as A. B. in 1858 and A. M. in 1861. He was admitted to the bar in 1862, moved to East Cleveland in 1866; was manager of the Pittsburg and Lake Angeline mines, 1872; interested in silver mines in Utah from 1876 to 1893; is now proprietor of the Hollenden Hotel and president of the Hollenden Hotel Company, the Plain Dealer Publishing Company, Maple Leaf Land Company, Hub Transfer & Storage Company; and director of the First National Bank of Cleveland, Cleveland Transfer & Carriage Company, Western Reserve Insurance Company, Haskins Realty Company and Lennox Realty Company. Mr. Holden is vice president of the Western Reserve Historical Society, trustee of Western Reserve University, Adelbert College and Lake View Cemetery Association; chairman of the building committee of the Cleveland Museum of Art; member of the National Municipal League, Municipal Association of Cleveland, and American Institute of Mining Engineers; he is a member of the Rowfant, University, Union and Country Clubs of Cleveland, the Alta Club of Salt Lake City, and the University Club of New York. He is mayor of Bratenahl village, Ohio. Mr. Holden was married in Kalamazoo, Michigan, August 14, 1860, to Delia E. Bulkley. Residence: Loch Hame, Lake Shore Boulevard, Bratenahl, Ohio. Office address, Room 2, Plain Dealer Building, Cleveland, Ohio.



W. D. Penes

W. Dominick Benes



DOMINICK BENES, whose many designs of Cleveland's prominent buildings place him in a conspicuous position before the public as one of the city's leading architects, was born in Prague, Bohemia, June 14, 1857. Far back in the ancestral history appears the name of Benes in connection with the profession of architecture, for Russell Sturgiss in his dictionary of architecture gives the name of Benedict Benes, who was architect to the king of Bohemia and erected many important buildings of Prague, where he died in 1537. Joseph M. Benes, the father of W. D. Benes, was one of the first citizens that Bohemia furnished to Cleveland. He was born in Prague, Bohemia, in 1826, and came to this country with his brother, John V. Benes, an architect, in 1866. He first located in Chicago, where he remained for about a year, and afterward came to Cleveland. He had previously learned the cutter's trade in connection with merchant tailoring and in this city associated himself with Carson & Company, tailors. Subsequently he established a tailoring business at Euclid and Willson avenue, where he conducted an extensive and profitable enterprise. He was widely read on historical and political topics and was foremost among those who supported the early educational movements among his countrymen. His wife bore the maiden name of Josephine Nowak. His family consisted of five sons and two daughters: Carl D., W. Dominick, Anthony J., G. Dale, George D., Rose and Josephine.

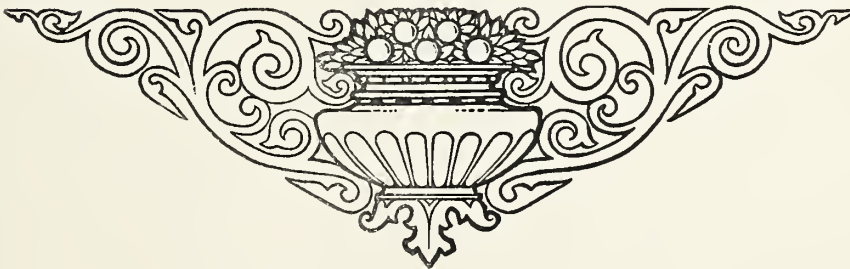
W. Dominick Benes began his education in the schools of Prague, was afterward a student in the public schools of Cleveland and later in the high school at Oberlin, Ohio. In 1872, however, he put aside the text-books which he was using at Oberlin to study and work with his uncle, J. V. Benes, an architect of Chicago. Upon his return to Cleveland seven months later he entered into a three years' contract with A. Mitermiller to study architecture and thus his time passed from 1873 until 1876. The following twenty years were spent in the office of Coburn & Barnum, architects, and for two years he was a member of the firm of Coburn, Barnum & Benes.

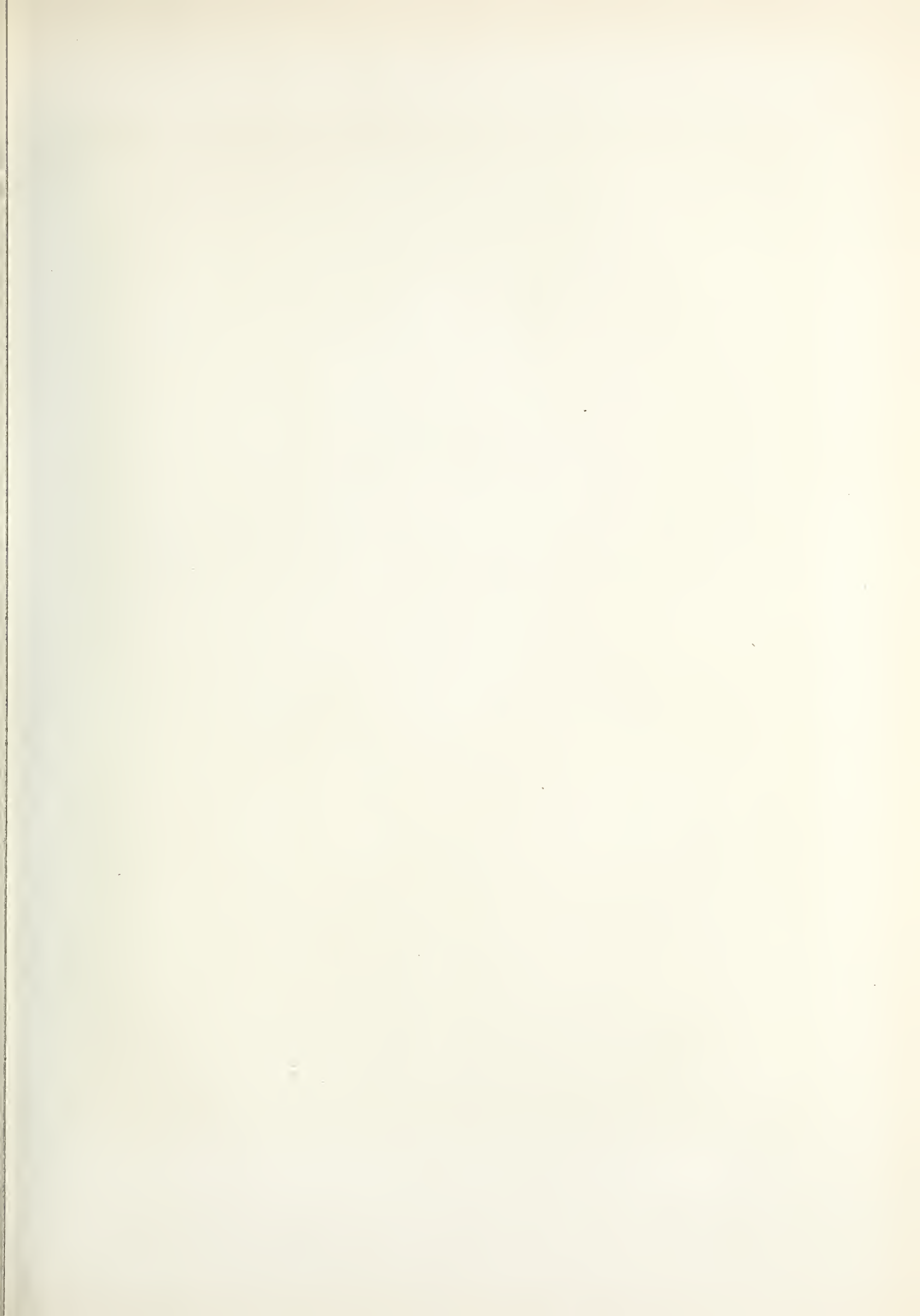
Later he spent a year in a partnership relation which was maintained under the name of Coburn, Barnum, Benes & Hubbell, and since the 5th of May, 1897, he has been practicing his profession under the firm name of Hubbell & Benes. His study has been given more especially to designs and among the commissions which he worked on while with the above firms were those for the plans of the Olney art gallery, the Historical Society building, the Goodrich House, the Wade Memorial, the Citizens building, the Centennial arch, the Cleveland School of Art, the East End Baptist church at Euclid and Logan streets, the West Side market house and many fine residences. At present he is engaged upon the design for the Cleveland Museum of Art, which is to be built in Wade park. The Centennial arch, for which he made the designs, was seventy feet high, one hundred feet wide and twenty feet thick. The ornamentations were elaborate and beautiful. There were six plaster cast groups on pedestals, one on each side and one on each end. Those in front consisted of winged figures, seven feet high, holding aloft vases of flowers. Around the front of the arch proper ran a band of decorative work, while in the center or keystone was a large American eagle with outstretched wings. The frieze set forth an ornamentation in which cupids, shields and garlands played the leading part. On top of the arch a balustrade with flags of all nations formed the crowning decoration. At night it appeared in all its glory, light from nine hundred electric lamps shining forth, brilliantly illuminating the public square. Possessing good business ability, comprehensive knowledge of scientific principles and splendid appreciation for all that is artistic in light, form and coloring, Mr. Benes well deserves to be classed with the leading architects of Cleveland.

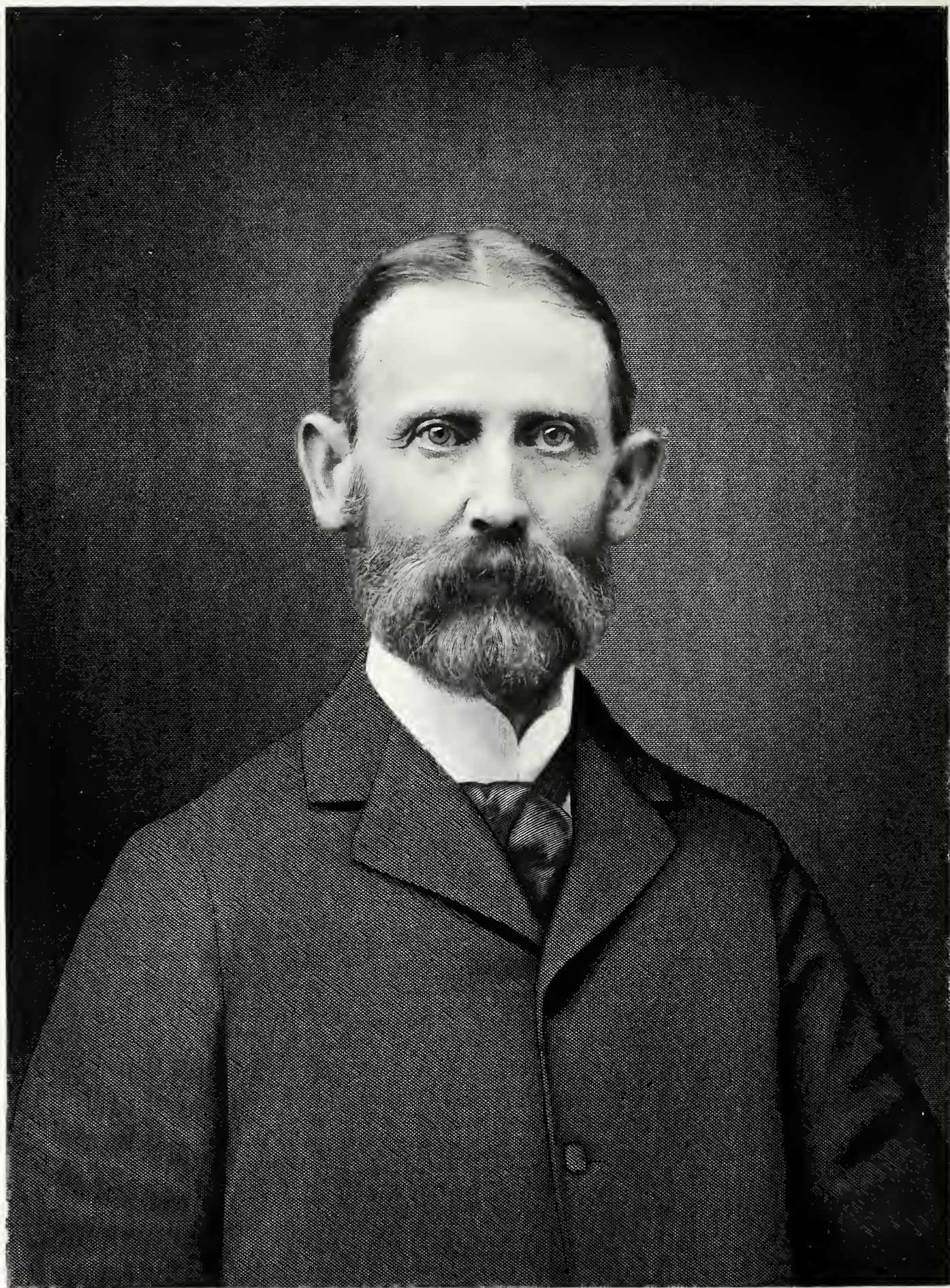
On the 9th of March, 1881, in this city, Mr. Benes was married to Miss Matilda F. Nowak. Her parents were among the pioneer Bohemian residents of Cleveland and her father, Frank Nowak, erected the first meeting house for the various Bohemian societies. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Benes have been born four children: Grace, Clara, Matilda and Jerome Howard. The last named was married April 15, 1908, in Lakewood, Ohio, to Miss Alice R. Maile.

Mr. Benes was a member of the Bohemian Turners Society, a local athletic association, and was teacher therein for several years. He was also a member of the first Cleveland Athletic Club and the Young Men's Christian Association Business Men's Club. He was formerly a member of the Century Club and now belongs to the Clifton Club and the Lakewood Yacht Club. Interested in the public schools, he served as a member of the board of education of West Cleveland from 1885 until 1887 and he has done active work

for municipal progress as a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce since November 20, 1901. Along more specifically scientific lines he is connected with the American Institute of Architects, which has its headquarters in Washington, D. C., and is now president and past president of the local chapter of that organization. He is also a charter member and at one time was president of the Cleveland Architectural Club. He has held to high ideals in his profession, working ever along lines of progress, recognizing the fact that his advancement must depend upon the increase of his skill as well as upon the ability to carefully and systematically manage his business interests.







Alfred S. Field.

Alfred Stone Field



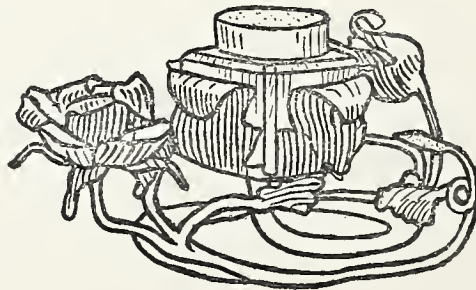
ALFRED STONE FIELD, a gentleman of quiet demeanor but of strong character who left the impress of his individuality upon all with whom he came in contact, was well known in the business circles of Cleveland as an expert accountant. His birth occurred in Ohio's capital city January 8, 1842, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Stone) Field, the latter a native of Worthington, Massachusetts, and the former of New Berlin, New York. When about nineteen years of age the father removed westward to Columbus, Ohio, and became a pioneer lumberman of that city. He made visits to Cleveland when it required five days to make the trip by stage and he would spend weeks here, buying and loading lumber on the canal to be shipped to Columbus. For a long period he continued in the lumber trade but at the age of sixty years put aside business cares and retired to private life. He was intensely public spirited in his devotion to the general good and cooperated in many movements which were of material benefit to the city. His political allegiance was given to the republican party. He was a warm personal friend of Horace Greeley and throughout his life was a subscriber to the New York Tribune. In antebellum days when the country was greatly aroused over the slavery question he belonged to the underground railway organization and assisted many negroes on their way to freedom in the north. His religious faith was that of the Universalist church and he died in Columbus at the very advanced age of ninety-two years. He was connected with the Marshall Field family of Chicago and was also a relative of Cyrus W. Field, who laid the Atlantic cable and belonged to one of the oldest and most prominent American families. His brother, Syllas N. Field, was a leading politician of Columbus.

Alfred S. Field in his youthful days manifested special aptitude in his studies and when but fourteen years of age was graduated from the high school of Columbus. He afterward completed his education at Oxford and on putting aside his text-books became associated in business with his brother. He continued in active connection with

the lumber trade for a number of years and was in partnership with his brother S. N. Field and also with R. B. Adams, who had been associated with his father. In this undertaking he met with success, his sound judgment and his enterprise proving factors in the substantial progress which he made along commercial lines. He continued in the lumber business until 1876, when he removed to Cleveland, becoming an expert accountant of this city. He was thus identified with its business interests up to the time of his demise.

In 1864 Mr. Field was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Schofield, a sister of Captain Levi Schofield and a member of one of the old pioneer families of Cleveland. She is now prominent in the social circles of the city and belongs to the East End Conversational Club and to the Western Reserve Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. By her marriage she has become the mother of one daughter, Grace, now Mrs. George Dana Adams, who has one child, Margaret.

The death of Mr. Field occurred December 9, 1899, when he was but fifty-seven years of age and was the occasion of deep and widespread regret among his many friends. In politics he was a staunch and stalwart republican who worked faithfully for his party because he believed that its platform contained the best elements of good government. He was a very honorable and upright man, of quiet, genial deportment, of keen intellectual force, of sterling character and of refined tastes. He thus won his friends among the most cultured people of the city and his closest companions were those who had highest appreciation for the qualities which are most ennobling in life.





Henry W. Weideman.

Henry W. Weideman



It is only a matter of time until a man who is equipped to be a leader in any line, attains to success. There are many substantial men in Cleveland who have risen steadily and gained and retained the full confidence of their associates until their years of endeavor are rewarded with elevation to power. The chief executive of the Weideman Flour Company, Henry W. Weideman, is a man whose energy, enthusiasm and capability have resulted in the upbuilding of a large enterprise and the consequent betterment of the many dependent upon his success for their livelihood. He was born in Cleveland, in October, 1855, a son of John C. and Laura Weideman.

His father was a stalwart German, whose honesty, sincerity, energy and frugality brought him success and esteem. Coming to the United States when young with his parents, he located in Medina county, Ohio, but after a few years he removed to Cleveland, where he readily grasped the opportunities offered. His birth occurred in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1829, and he was only fourteen years old when he located in Cleveland. He was first employed in the wholesale grocery house of W. J. Gordon Company. From 1848 to 1850 he lived in New York state but in the latter year returned to Cleveland, where in 1861 he embarked in the liquor business under the firm name of Weideman Company, but in the fall of 1863 sold his interest in that enterprise. The following year he founded the liquor house of Weideman & Tiedemann, with H. Tiedemann as the junior partner, and in 1868 O. G. Kent was taken into the firm, and his name added to its title. In 1871 when Mr. Tiedemann retired, the firm was reorganized and C. T. Hasbrock was taken into it, the name becoming Weideman, Kent & Company. A stock company was formed in 1885 as The Weideman Company, with Mr. Weideman as president. This firm has the largest wholesale liquor and grocery establishment in the state and stands today as a monument to the zeal, industry and executive ability of John C. Weideman, for it was his brain that was behind it, that brought about its present stability and importance. Mr. Weideman possessed those sterling

traits of character that make his countrymen succeed everywhere, and his history but emphasizes that fact that nothing is impossible to the man willing to work and to save.

John C. Weideman was twice married. In 1853 he married Laura Muntz, of Liverpool, Ohio, by whom he had three children, but our subject is the only one now surviving. Her death occurred in 1877, when she was forty-two years old, and in 1879 he married Louisa Dieboldt. He died in 1900, and in his demise the city lost one of its most valuable and progressive citizens.

Henry W. Weideman has inherited many of his father's attributes, including his business ability. After passing through the Cleveland schools, he attended Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio, and coming home, was associated with his father in the grocery business until the latter's death, serving a part of the time as secretary of the company. At that time he retired from active participation in the company but still remains on its official board.

Out of this company founded by his father, grew the Weideman Flour Company, which was incorporated in April, 1909, with Mr. Weideman as president. He erected the building occupied by the company, it being designed to meet its special requirements. The territory covered by the concern includes Ohio and the surrounding states and the company does a jobbing business exclusively, carrying a general line of flour. In addition to his other interests Mr. Weideman is a director of the O'Donohue Coffee Company of Cleveland. In all of his connections he exhibits the same business integrity that made his father so trusted, and the name stands for much in Cleveland and the state.

Mr. Weideman married, May 23, 1878, Dorothy Burke, who was born in Cleveland, and they have four children: Carl J., associated with his father in business; Pearl, who married William E. Kurz; Myrtle, who married Walter Theobald; and Laura, at home.

Liberal in his political views, Mr. Weideman believes in voting for the best man for office in local affairs. He is a Mason, having attained to the Knights Templar degree, and is also a Shriner. He is a typical representative of the good old school of reliable business men, where honesty was everything and integrity was held sacred. Because of this he holds the respect of those who know him for his thorough manhood, dignity of character and singleness of purpose. Much of his leisure time is devoted to motoring and travel.



Andrew F. Quinn

Andrew Squire



ANDREW SQUIRE, one of the eminent members of the Ohio bar, has in his practice made a specialty of corporation law, a department of the legal science which is growing more and more complex as the result of the rapid growth and development of business and the establishment of new lines of commercial and industrial activity. Specialization in practice is largely the outgrowth of conditions of the last century, and the eminent lawyers are they who, well grounded in the fundamental principles, have concentrated their energies upon the mastery of a particular line, gaining therein a degree of proficiency that could not be attained if time and effort were given to various branches of practice. Mr. Squire is well known in his professional relations as the senior partner of the firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, of Cleveland, and finds in the work of the courts of Ohio's metropolis scope for his energy and his ability in the field of labor which he has chosen as his life work, having an extensive clientage of a most important character.

A native of Mantua, Portage county, Ohio, Andrew Squire was born October 21, 1850, and comes in both the paternal and maternal lines of New England ancestry. His parents were Dr. Andrew Jackson and Martha (Wilmot) Squire, the former a physician who was born in Ohio in 1815. As a pupil in the public schools of his native town Andrew Squire continued his studies to the age of eleven years, after which he entered the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute at Hiram, Ohio. His parents removing to that place in 1863, he continued in school there until the winter of 1866-7, when he entered upon a course of medical lectures in Cleveland. However, while pursuing his studies in that direction his interests became awakened in the law and he determined to prepare for that branch of professional service, giving his leisure hours to the mastery of Blackstone's Commentaries and Bouvier's Institutes. Following his graduation from Hiram in June, 1872, he came to Cleveland and entered regularly upon the study of law in October of that year in the office of Cadwell & Marvin. His thorough reading and the

capability which he displayed in the mastery of legal principles secured his admission to the bar on the 3d of December, 1873, after passing the required examination before the supreme court at Columbus.

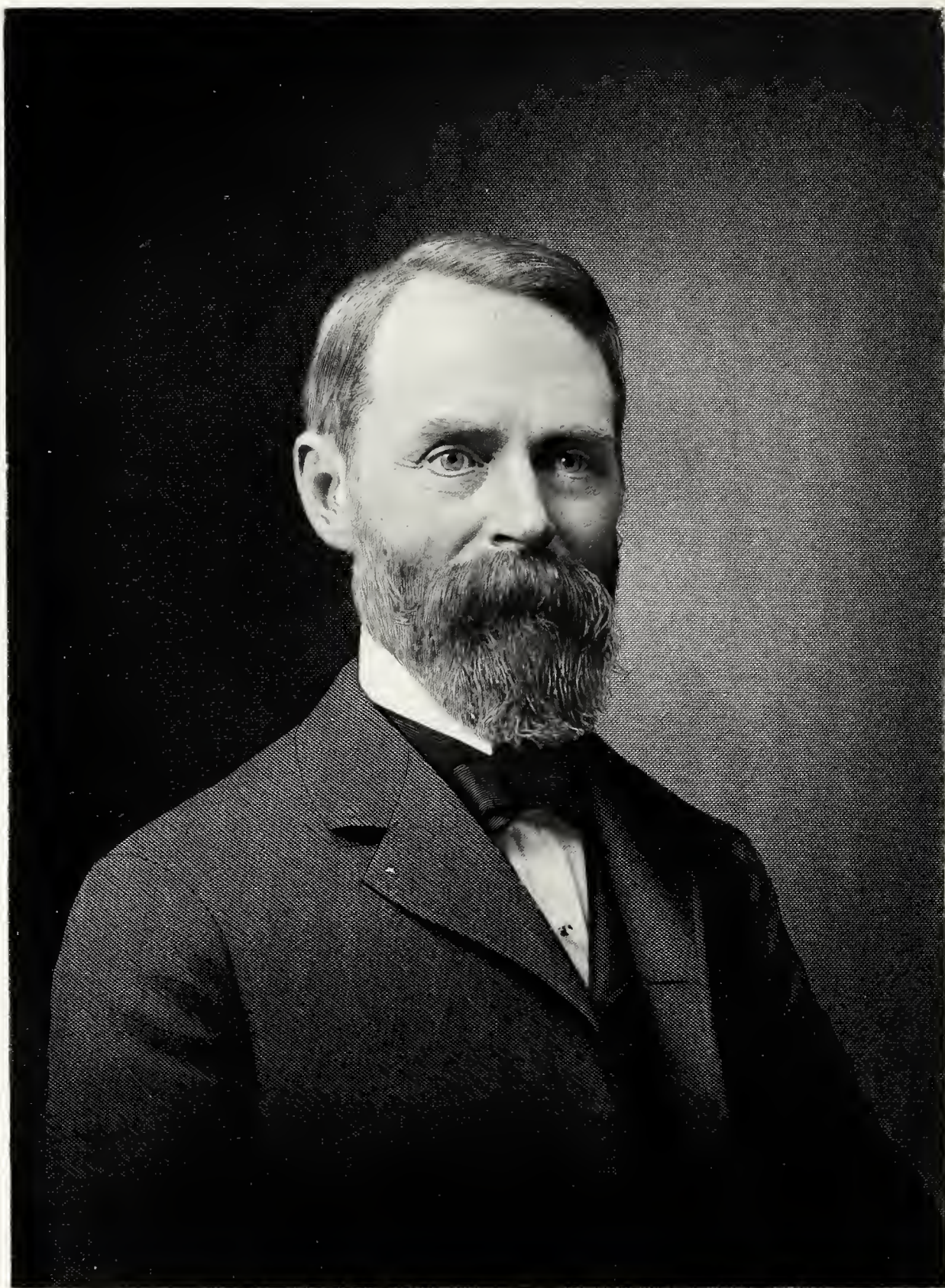
Mr. Squire at once located for practice in Cleveland and upon the election of his former preceptor, Mr. Cadwell, to the common pleas bench he was admitted to a partnership by Mr. Marvin, the relation between them being maintained until January 1, 1878. In the meantime Lieutenant Governor Alphonso Hart came to Cleveland and was admitted to the firm in 1875 under the style of Marvin, Hart & Squire, which relation was continued until Mr. Squire withdrew three years later to form a partnership with Mr. Estep. In the spring of 1882 the firm was further strengthened by the addition of Judge Dickey under the firm name of Estep, Dickey & Squire. On the 1st of January, 1890, however, Mr. Squire severed his connection with that firm and joined Judge William B. Sanders and James H. Dempsey in the existing firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey. His position at the bar almost from the beginning of his practice has been a prominent one, for his work as an advocate and counsel has been characterized by all the salient qualities of the successful practitioner who prepares his cases with thoroughness and care and is well fortified by knowledge of law and precedent for the presentation of his causes before court and jury. Mr. Squire is a clear thinker, a logical reasoner and strong in argument and is well versed in those branches of the law to which he has given special attention. In recent years he has more and more largely concentrated his energies upon corporation law and is now the legal representative for some of the most prominent business concerns of the city, to whom his sage counsel, based upon comprehensive understanding of legal principles, proves a valuable asset in the conduct of their business. It is proverbial that law partnerships are of comparatively brief duration, but on the 1st of January, 1910, that of Mr. Squire as senior partner had existed for twenty years. He has become financially interested and also has voice in the management of the Bank of Commerce National Association; is likewise a director of the Citizens Savings & Trust Company, the Cleveland Stone Company and other corporations; a trustee of the Garfield Memorial Association and various other associations.

Unlike many men the importance of whose business or professional interests place them above the majority of their fellows, Mr. Squire takes deep interest in the political situation of the country, recognizing his duty of citizenship in this regard and standing staunchly in support of the principles which he regards as vital ele-

ments in good government. He is a stalwart republican and in 1896 was a delegate to the St. Louis convention which nominated William McKinley for the presidency. He received the highest honors of Masonry when the thirty-third degree was conferred upon him, and he is prominent in club circles of the city, belonging to the University and Union Clubs of Cleveland and the University and New York Clubs of New York city. He is also a member of the Country Club of Cleveland and was elected to its presidency in 1909. In strictly professional relations he is connected with the American Bar Association and the International Bar Association. His activities are varied, touching the general interests of society, and his example and efforts are forceful factors toward the betterment of all conditions which bear upon the social, professional and intellectual life of the city.







J. L. Riddle

John Quinby Riddle



THE laws of cause and effect hold in no field more closely than in business life, where progress and prosperity are the incontrovertible proofs of close application, determination and energy. It is true that fortunes have been made where the business policy pursued has not been an honorable one, but the stigma of public disapproval ultimately follows and in the great majority of cases such a course eventually occasions downfall. With a record that will bear close investigation and scrutiny, John Quinby Riddle stands today in the ranks of Cleveland's prominent merchants and financiers, his voice proving a valuable factor in the control of various successful enterprises. The family is of Norman origin, the name being originally Ryedale. The direct ancestor of our subject went to England at the time of the Norman invasion under William the Conqueror, and was granted lands in Roxburyshire, Scotland, a part of which are still owned by the family. The first American ancestor was John Riddle, the grandfather of John Q. Riddle, who on crossing the Atlantic in 1797, established his home in Philadelphia, where he was one of the superintendents of the city's first system of waterworks. He married Miss Jane Steele, of English origin, and subsequently removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where James S. Riddle, the father of our subject, was born. James Riddle married Matilda Siddons, of Philadelphia, and about 1830 his father and he became residents of Holmes county, Ohio, where the subject of this article was born. They afterward removed to Fulton county, being among the earliest settlers in the northwestern part of the state. James Riddle devoted his life to farming and stock raising in his business relations, while in other ways his activity constituted a valuable element in the public life and progress of the community. The family was prominently connected with the development of this section of Ohio, taking an active part in shaping not only the business and material development but also the political, social and moral interests of the community.

John Quinby Riddle, educated in the district schools of Fulton county, Ohio, and in Oak Grove Academy, afterward engaged in

teaching school for two years and then entered the insurance field at Wauseon, Ohio. Subsequently he turned his attention to the hardware business and banking, and became one of the leading citizens there, prominently identified with the progress and upbuilding of the town. Seeking a broader field of labor, he came to Cleveland in 1884 and joined the firm of Lockwood Taylor & Company in the conduct of an extensive wholesale hardware enterprise, which was later incorporated as The Lockwood Taylor Hardware Company. He was elected to the position of vice president in 1889 and has filled that position continuously since. This is one of the largest wholesale hardware houses of the city, widely known to the trade throughout this and other states, its development being attributable to the adoption of business methods which are alike fair to the seller and the purchaser and which conform to the highest standard of commercial ethics. The labors of Mr. Riddle have accomplished important and far reaching results, contributing in no small degree to the expansion and material growth of the enterprise with which he has long been associated.

Mr. Riddle also served as assignee of the Baackes Wire Nail Company and was warmly congratulated by Judge Henry C. White, of the probate court, for the able manner in which he handled the affairs of the company, operating the plant for three years and finally closing out the business to the American Steel & Wire Company to the decided advantage of the interested parties, one half million dollars being realized. Judge White wrote as follows: "On reviewing the record of your service in the execution of your trust as assignee in this insolvent estate, I cannot refrain from addressing you this congratulatory letter. The affairs of the Baackes Wire Nail Company were in such complicated and bad condition as to require at least two conditions to conserve the interest of all concerned.

1st, The vigilant and constant wise care of the trustee in charge, and

2d, The time and patience to be extended by the court and the creditors and others interested to enable the trustee to utilize the plant.

Your management in the conducting of the business of the manufacturing establishment was so careful and conservative that the results of operating the business proved to be very advantageous to the estate. It was only by constant, close and careful supervision that the favorable results were achieved. After closing up the business there remained contingent liabilities which justified the somewhat lengthy litigation in the final adjustment of matters in the estate.

The result of the execution of your trust is more favorable than in any insolvent estate that has ever been conducted in the probate court of this county.

You have satisfied the demands of creditors and have returned to the stockholders a very large portion of the value of their stock.

Had the affairs of this corporation fallen into the hands of some attorney or other person unfamiliar with its constitution and purposes, and who would have hastily disposed of the estate and speedily liquidated the whole concern, a great loss and sacrifice would have been made, both to creditors and stockholders.

Your services have been invaluable to the interests of all concerned and the amount of compensation which you will receive will not be at all commensurate to the value of the services and the time, labor and responsibility employed in the execution of your trust.

You are certainly to be most cordially congratulated for the efficient and successful manner in which this estate has been administered."

In addition to his other interests Mr. Riddle was one of the organizers and first directors of the Colonial National Bank, which was afterward merged with the Union National Bank, and he was also one of the directors of the East End Bank, which amalgamated with the Cleveland Trust Company. He is still a director in the Union Savings & Loan Company and director of the Continental Sugar Company. He is also vice president of the Milwaukee Steamship Company, one of its finest vessels and one of the largest of the Great Lakes being the J. Q. Riddle, named in his honor.

Mr. Riddle was married to Miss Mary Teeple, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Sayers) Teeple, of Lenawee county, Michigan. Their children are two in number. The daughter, Ida R., was educated at Glendale College and studied languages and music abroad. She married Charles H. Pennington, a son of B. L. Pennington, and they have one son, Gordon Riddle Pennington, who was born in Cleveland in 1891 and is now attending the Case School of Applied Science. Arthur V., who is the secretary and treasurer of the Hardie Manufacturing Company, of Hudson, Michigan, and Portland, Oregon, is a Harvard man and a member of the Harvard Club, of New York.

Mr. Riddle is a man of public spirit whose cooperation has proven a valuable factor in various projects for the general good. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and gives his political allegiance to the republican party where national questions are involved, but his local ballot is cast independent of party ties in the interests of a businesslike, honest and progressive administration

of municipal affairs. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Euclid Avenue Disciples church and he is serving as president of its board of trustees. Fraternally Mr. Riddle is connected with the higher orders in Masonry, being a member of Oriental Commandery, K. T., and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. His membership relations in more strictly social lines are with the Colonial and the Cleveland Athletic Clubs and the Rowfant Club of which he was one of the earliest members and a Fellow. His leisure hours are pleasantly spent in bowling and driving. Fond of literature, his library contains a fine collection of standard and rare volumes. His success in life may be attributed to his close application and his determination to do well anything that he attempts. Judicious investments has also played an important part in his success and as he has prospered he has made liberal contributions to charity, recognizing and fully meeting his obligations as a citizen, not from any sense of duty but by reason of his sincere and genuine interest in his fellowmen.





W. H. Babcock

Perry H. Babcock



NO man was more respected or more enjoyed the confidence of the people and none more deserves such respect and confidence than did Perry H. Babcock. He stood as a high type of American manhood and citizenship, for his sturdy integrity and honesty of principle led him to despise all unworthy or questionable means to secure success in any undertaking or for any purpose to promote his own advancement in any direction. For many years he occupied a prominent position in business circles as senior member of the wholesale grocery house of Babcock, Hurd & Company.

He was born at Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio, January 23, 1816. His parents were Allen and Mary (Collins) Babcock, members of old New England families. He was descended in the eighth generation from James Babcock, who was born in England in 1612 and landed in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in July, 1621. He was admitted an "inhabitant" of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1642 and in 1853 became a freeman. The line of descent is traced down through John Babcock, a son of James. He wedded Mary Lawton and their son George married Elizabeth Hall and resided at South Kingstown, Rhode Island. David, son of George, lived at South Kingstown and Westerly, Rhode Island, and married Dorcas Brown. Their son, Jonathan Babcock, of Westerly, Rhode Island, married Susanna Perry, a representative of the old Rhode Island family to which Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry also belonged. Perry Babcock, son of Jonathan Babcock, married Cynthia Hickox and their son Almon Babcock, born in Granville, Massachusetts, November 9, 1788, became the father of Perry H. Babcock. Leaving Granville, Massachusetts, in 1810, he removed to Charlestown, Portage county, Ohio, where he acted as agent for his father, one of the members of the Charlestown Land Company. He was an active and enterprising man and a prominent and influential factor in the development of the Western Reserve. He served under General Wadsworth in the war of 1812 and afterward settled in Ravenna, where he built the first brick house in the village. He then

opened a hotel which became a favorite stopping-place on the stage route between Cleveland and Pittsburg and he conducted a blacksmith's shop and carried on farming, making his home in that locality until his death in 1850. He was married in 1814 to Miss Mary Collins, the only daughter of Robert Johnson Collins, of Rootstown, portage county, Ohio. In the maternal line she was descended from the old and well known family of Wadsworth, of Hartford, Connecticut, and of Charter Oak fame.

The history of Perry H. Babcock constitutes an important chapter in the commercial records of Cleveland. After completing a common-school education in his boyhood days, he learned the blacksmith's trade in his father's shop in Ravenna and in 1839, while working at his trade he met with an accident. During the enforced idleness which followed he accepted an invitation to make a trip to Cincinnati as the guest of the owners of a flat boat. During this trip Mr. Babcock was impressed with the possibilities of the profits that might be gained in the forwarding and commission business and determined at no distant day to put his ideas into practice. This proved that often seemingly trivial incidents constitute turning points in life for a casual trip taken merely to while away the time was the means of shaping Mr. Babcock's entire after life. Deflected from his purpose of devoting his life to the blacksmith's trade, he made his initial step in the commercial world and, ever proceeding forward, reached a place among the most successful merchants of his adopted city. While in Cincinnati he was employed as a clerk in a wholesale grocery house, there continuing until 1841, when he returned to Ravenna. The following year he hired a boat and brought a load of coal from the Briar Hill mines, now Youngstown, owned by Tod & Stambaugh, the senior partner of the firm being David Tod, who was afterward governor of Ohio. This was the first load of coal ever taken from those mines to Ravenna for previous to that time Ravenna had used coal taken from the Tallmadge mines in Summit county. Mr. Babcock remained at Ravenna until 1845 and during the shipping season of that year was in Pittsburg, forwarding goods through to the lakes in company with the firm of Hubby & Hughes, of Cleveland. The following year, 1846, Mr. Babcock removed to Aurora, Ohio, where he engaged in business with Hurd & Sons, the senior partner being his father-in-law. The firm was engaged in general merchandising, handling lines of goods in demand in those days. Mr. Babcock's work was entirely on the outside for he attended to the purchases while Mr. Hurd had charge of the sales. The firm continued at Aurora until 1853 when a removal was made to Cleveland in order to secure a broader field

for operation. Later Joseph S. Williams, a brother-in-law of Mr. Babcock was admitted as a partner of the firm which then became Babcock, Hurd & Williams but later Messrs. Babcock and Hurd purchased the interest of Mr. Williams and the firm style of Babcock & Hurd was assumed. About 1865 C. A. Woodward and George H. Babcock, the latter a son of Perry H. Babcock, became members of the firm and the style became Babcock, Hurd & Company, under which name the business is still conducted, Perry H. Babcock remaining as the head of the house until his death, which occurred April 15, 1897, his remains being interred in Lakeview cemetery. He was an active, energetic and forceful man up to the time of his demise and his record was at all times most honorable and creditable.

Few of Cleveland's citizens met with greater success or attained a more prominent position in mercantile circles than Mr. Babcock, for over a half century he was closely identified with the business interests of Cleveland and northern Ohio. What he attempted he accomplished and his plans were carefully formulated. He quickly utilized the opportunities that are to be found on every hand, his diligence and enterprise bringing him into important relations with commercial and financial interests. He did not confine his attention entirely to the management of the store for his sound judgment and keen discernment were sought in other directions. In 1874 he became a director of the National City Bank and 1876 until his death was also the vice president of that institution.

In 1843 Mr. Babcock was united in marriage to Miss Maria Hurd, a daughter of Hopson Hurd, Sr., of Aurora, Ohio. Mrs. Babcock passed away in 1882, leaving two sons, George H. and Charles. In 1884 Mr. Babcock was again married, his second union being with Caroline Baldwin, of Hudson, Ohio, who survives him and still resides in that town.

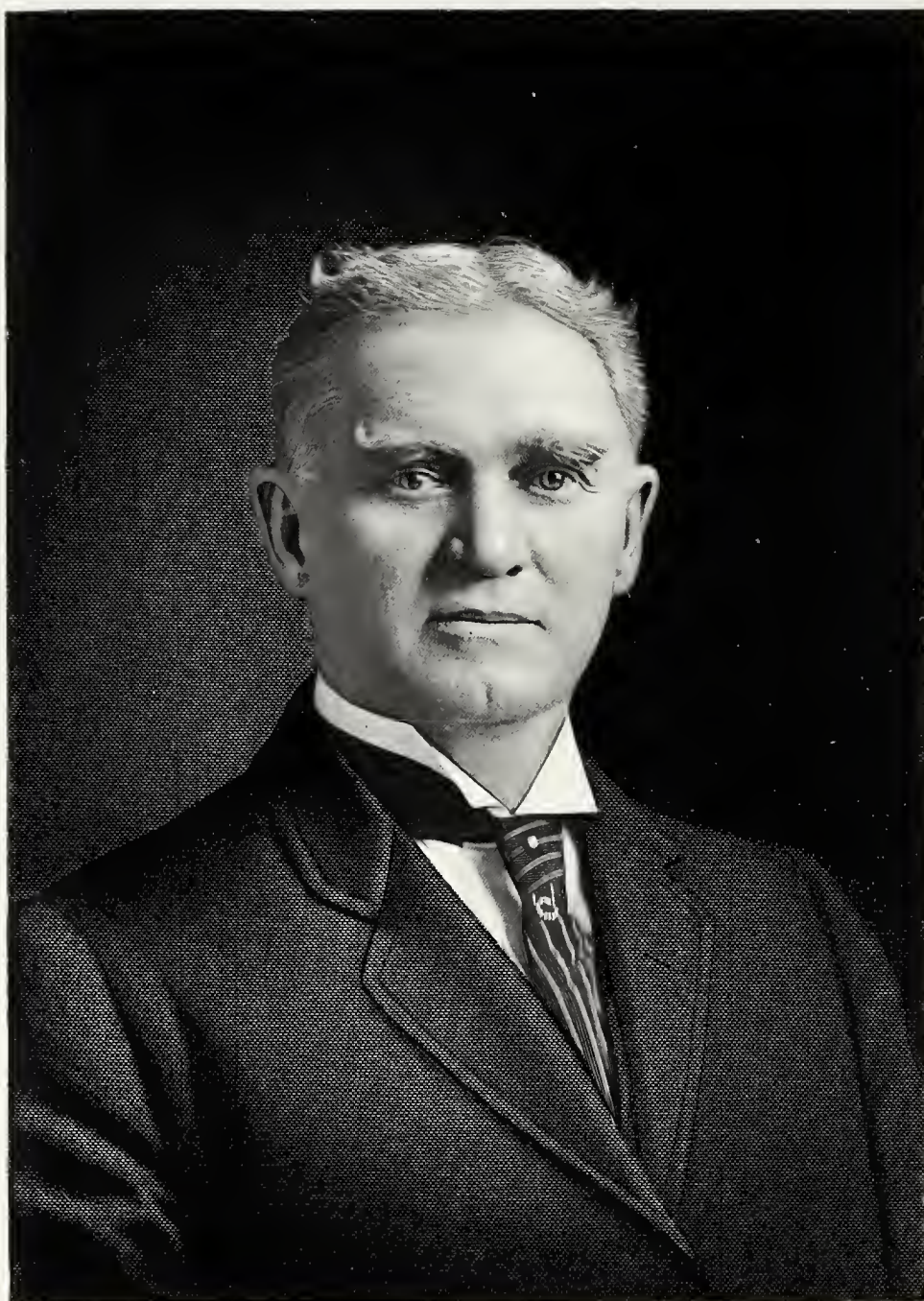
In his fraternal relations Perry H. Babcock was a Mason and in his life exemplified the beneficent spirit of the craft. His salient characteristics were such as commend him to the confidence, good will and trust of all who knew him. His interests were broad and varied and never self-centered and his activities reached out to many fields of labor which are essential elements in the world's progress. He took a deep interest in the Western Reserve Historical Society, of which he was a life member. In all of his business associations and in his private life he commanded the respect of all who knew him. He was singularly modest and while he never spoke boastfully of his own accomplishments the world recognizes the fact that his force of character, his enterprise and his honorable business

methods constitute the chief features in the success which he achieved and the honor which was accorded him.

It will be interesting in this connection to note something of the family which Mr. Babcock left. His elder son, George H. Babcock, was educated in the public schools and in 1865 became a member of the firm of Babcock, Hurd & Company, so continuing until his death in 1883. He was a Knight Templar Mason and a young man of sterling worth whose death was regarded as a distinct loss in the community. Charles Babcock, the younger son, was born January 28, 1853, in Aurora, Ohio, and was educated in the common schools and in Cornell University. He, too, made his initial step in the business world in connection with the firm of Babcock, Hurd & Company and after three years' association therewith, as an employe, he was admitted to a partnership in 1876. He also succeeded his father as a director in the National City Bank and is likewise a director of the Union Steel Screw Company, of the Bankers Surety Company, the McLean Arms & Ordnance Company and is interested in a number of other corporations. Mr. Babcock is interested in the promotion and building of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway. He is a worthy successor of an honored father, showing the same adaptability to prevailing conditions and the same keen discernment of intricate problems that characterized Perry H. Babcock.

Charles Babcock was married in Bridgeport, Ohio, to Miss Kate S. Holloway of that place and unto them have been born four children: Virginia M., now the wife of Niles B. Hasbrouck, of Cleveland; Lila P., the wife of Edwin H. James, of Cleveland; Harry H., who died in childhood; and Georgia K., who is the wife of Joseph W. Sutphen, of Cleveland.

Charles Babcock is widely known through his social relations as well as in business connections. He belongs to the Union, Euclid, Country and Colonial Clubs, being one of the charter members and organizers of the last named. He also belongs to the Ohio Society of New York and the Winona Point Shooting Club.



H. A. Collier

Harry J. Collier



WHILE engaged in business as a general contractor, Harry J. Collier has gained distinction in the field of railway and bridge building and in other difficult work demanding superior ability and thorough understanding of mechanics and scientific principles. His record has been characterized by an orderly progression that has resulted from the wise and intelligent use of every opportunity. He was born March 4, 1847, in Avoca, Steuben county, New York, and is a son of Joel R. and Keziah (MacWhorter) Collier. The father was in early life a sailor and became captain of a vessel on the Hudson river, but devoted the later years of his life to farming and for some time lived in Illinois. Both he and his wife have now passed away.

Harry J. Collier began his education in the schools of New York and was twelve years of age at the time of the removal of the family to Illinois, where he continued his studies. The periods of vacation were devoted to the work of the fields and he was his father's assistant and associate in farming operations until about seventeen years of age when, aroused by the call of the country for military aid, he abandoned the plow and joined the Union Army as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His youth had precluded his previous enlistment but he joined the army in 1864 and was mustered out in Chicago just prior to the close of the war.

When the country no longer needed his aid Mr. Collier returned to the home farm whereon he continued for two years, but feeling that his opportunities were limited in agricultural life he turned his attention to other pursuits. Beginning work at the carpenter's trade, he followed it for a brief period in Illinois and then went to Michigan, spending three years at carpentering in Benton Harbor and St. Joe. Ere he left that state he began contracting on his own account. Later he worked at carpentering in Missouri until 1889 when he went to Tennessee and also to Kentucky and to different points in the south, being engaged on railroad contract work and

bridge construction until 1893. In that year he returned to Indiana, having been awarded the contract for construction of the belt line at Bedford. While thus engaged he made his headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky, until 1895, and then went to the West Indies, where he erected buildings for the Jamaica Railroad. He spent fourteen months in that tropical country, after which he returned to New York city and for two years was engaged on building construction in the eastern metropolis. He afterward spent a year in railroad work in Richmond, Virginia, and subsequently was in Chicago until 1902. He then went to Pittsburg, having been awarded the contract for the building of the Wabash terminal, which included the construction of sixty thousand yards of masonry. Coming to Cleveland he built the masonry of the Newburg & South Shore Railroad and later in Indianapolis constructed the masonry and bridge work in the Indianapolis Southern Railway. At the same time he was engaged on bridge work for the Illinois, Iowa & Minnesota Railroad between Rockford and De Kalb, Illinois, and also on the bridge work between Lorain and Berea, Ohio, on the Lake Erie & Pittsburg Railway Company. Other evidence of his skill is found in the Cincinnati terminal building, which is constructed of concrete. He erected the Herbivora building at the zoological gardens of that city and did much work for the Big Four Railroad Company on the St. Louis division, erecting the concrete bridge at Marshall, Illinois, containing thirteen thousand yards.

In August, 1906, Mr. Collier returned to Cleveland for the execution of a contract for work on the Lake Erie & Pittsburg Railway Company, now a part of the Lake Shore Railway, building thirty-seven thousand yards of masonry. He also did the masonry work on the bridge at Asheville, North Carolina, and is now engaged on bridge work at Spartanburg, South Carolina. He began some large masonry contracts at Winston Salem, North Carolina, in August, 1909, in which twelve thousand yards were involved. He has ever made a specialty of railroad and bridge work and in the execution of important contracts has been called to all sections of the country. In 1909 he constructed and completed the largest wooden bridge in Cleveland, at East Sixty-fifth and Kingsbury Run, as an evidence of local work. The foregoing record will indicate much of the extent of his business and the superior ability which he displays. He has made steady advancement in his chosen field of labor and among the representatives of the field in which he has put forth his efforts he is recognized as a most skilled and efficient contractor. Mr. Collier is secretary, treasurer and director in the Cleveland Material Company, wholesale dealers in builders' and

contractors' materials. He was one of the charter members of the American Society of Engineering Contractors.


On the 18th of January, 1872, Mr. Collier was married to Miss Alice Jay, a native of Illinois, and unto them have been born two children: Mrs. Van R. Norred, of Chattanooga, Tennessee; and H. J. Collier, Jr., who married Myrtle Barber, of Cleveland, and is associated with his father in business. Mr. Collier is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Grand Army of the Republic. His life has been an extremely busy one and knowledge which he has displayed in accomplishing various tasks and the ability with which he has adapted himself to the demands of the situation, constitute salient forces in the success which he has achieved and which places him in a prominent position among Cleveland's leading contractors.





R. E. McKusick

Robert Erastus McKisson

 ROBERT ERASTUS MCKISSON, whose name is written large on the pages of Cleveland's history through the practical reforms and needed improvements which he instituted while serving as mayor, is now giving his time and attention strictly to the practice of the law and is regarded as one of the eminent representatives of the bar of this city. His birth occurred January 30, 1863, in Northfield, Summit county, Ohio, his parents being Martin Van Buren and Finette Adeline (Eldridge) McKisson. The father was a farmer in early life and was afterward identified with the commission business in Cleveland, in which place his death occurred October 8, 1891.

Robert Erastus McKisson acquired his early education in the public schools of Cleveland and later removed with the family to Lagrange, Ohio, where he attended the high school. He afterward became a student in Oberlin College, and all of the expenses connected with his collegiate course were paid by himself, as during his boyhood and youth he continuously provided for his own support in various lines of labor, meeting with success in everything he undertook. His first occupation was that of messenger boy in Cleveland and later he became assistant in the law office of Webster & Angell, where he received originally a salary of but five dollars per week, which sum was increased, however, as he demonstrated the value of his services. At the age of nineteen years he engaged in teaching, following that profession in several places in Ohio through the winter seasons, while in the summer months he was employed in various capacities.

On the 1st of April, 1887, when he was twenty-four years of age, he returned to Cleveland and, practically unknown, entered the business circles of this city, securing employment in the office of Theodore E. Burton, now senator. It was after this that he was assistant in the law office of Webster & Angell. While thus engaged he devoted every leisure moment to the study of the law and in 1889 was admitted to practice in the state and in 1891 to the federal

courts. He practiced alone for a brief period but in October of that year was admitted to partnership relations by his former preceptors, the firm of Webster, Angell & McKisson being then organized. This was unmistakable proof of the recognition of his ability on the part of those who had previously directed his reading. The partnership continued until May 1, 1895.

In the meantime Mr. McKisson has been called to public office. On the 3d of April, 1894, he was elected a member of the city council and on the 5th of April, 1895, he was chosen mayor of Cleveland, his administration of the affairs of the office being of such a practical and progressive nature that he was recalled for a second term. His reelection was of a most complimentary character inasmuch as he is the only republican mayor who has served for two consecutive terms. Thus it will be seen that although he came to Cleveland practically penniless and unknown in 1887 eight years served to bring him into the most prominent position within the gift of his fellow citizens. He had come to be recognized as a leader and one worthy of a large following. His views in the policy which he enunciated were clearly defined and that he held to his election promises during his first term is proven in the fact that he was again chosen for the mayoralty. He sought for retrenchment in needless expenditure, yet did not favor a conservative policy that would hamper progressiveness. During his administration he was instrumental in securing the adoption of various measures for the good of the city and in preventing the issuance of franchises of doubtful value, like those which the street railway companies attempted to secure. He also established and constructed the new water tunnel system and the greater part of the intercepting sewer system. He increased the park area from one hundred and twenty-three acres to fourteen hundred acres and also appointed the present commission for the building of the new city hall, for which he left in gas funds over six hundred thousand dollars. He was the first mayor in the United States to flush the city streets and in many other ways promoted the city's benefit, improvement and adornment. Of the many tangible evidences given of his devotion to the public welfare none are more worthy of comment than the fact that it was Mr. McKisson who made all the river and harbor improvements at Cleveland and also made all the contracts for the making of the new land which the railroad company claimed but which now belongs to the city and is valued at three millions. He was also instrumental in having the first five miles of the river straightened and deepened so as to improve the steamer traffic and thereby augmenting the trade of the city. He was the most progressive mayor Cleve-

land has ever had and made more improvements in every way than any other executive officer before him.

Mr. McKisson was at one time active in the Tippecanoe Club, drew up its charter and served as its vice president. He has now, however, resigned from all clubs and political organizations and devotes his entire time to his law practice and other private interests. After his return to the private practice of law he was for a time associated with J. P. Dowley and W. H. Boyd, but was afterward again alone. In January, 1905, he entered into his present partnership relations as a member of the firm of McKisson & Minshall. They have a large law practice, connecting them with much important litigation, and Mr. McKisson is widely regarded as a learned and able lawyer.

On the 16th of January, 1901, Mr. McKisson was married to Miss Mamie Marie Langenau, a daughter of William C. Langenau, a prominent business man of Cleveland. He is a Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-second degree and also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to the Knight Templar fraternity and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Vitally alive to the interests and questions of the day, he feels that he has given to this city that service which is his duty as a public-spirited citizen but now is confining his attention to private interests along professional lines for which natural talents and acquired ability have so well fitted him.





Thos Jopling

Thomas Jopling



ON the honor roll of Cleveland appears the name of Thomas Jopling. In his life splendid business ability and broad humanitarianism were well balanced features. He was one of those whose activity and enterprise were elements in pushing forward the wheels of progress but never were his attention and activities so self-centered that participation in movements for the public good found no place in his life. On the contrary organized charity received his ready assistance and his generous aid was given in hundreds of individual cases. His sympathy was quick and his heart and hand made ready response, nor was he lacking in that strength of purpose and firm resolve which are so essential in the business life.

He was born in Northumberland county, England, January 10, 1841. The death of his father, occasioned by an accident, left a family of seven young children without provision for their support but they were adopted by relatives and Thomas Jopling became a member of the family of his mother's brother, Thomas Halliday, a man of unusually fine character, who conducted an extensive and profitable business in connection with the coal and iron industries. He provided Thomas Jopling with opportunities for acquiring a good practical English education and then took him into his own office that he might receive there the business training necessary for the active affairs of life. After two years Mr. Halliday obtained for his nephew another position where he would have opportunities for acquiring a broad and varied experience and he entered the Sheepbridge Iron Works, then managed by the late William Fowler, M. P., a brother of Sir John Fowler, an eminent English civil engineer, who built the London underground railway. For four years Mr. Jopling continued in the office of the Sheepbridge Iron Works and his training and experience there constituted a splendid foundation upon which to build future success.

In the meantime he was looking over the business world and, believing that the United States offered excellent advantages, he resolved to come to the new world and sailed for this land in 1864.

Interested in agricultural pursuits, he purchased a small farm near Enon Valley in Pennsylvania, but as he had no practical knowledge concerning the work of tilling the fields it required but a brief experience for him to become convinced that farming was not his vocation. It was well that he early came to a realization of this fact else Cleveland might have been denied the assistance and stimulus which he gave to her business circles. The future held in store for him larger opportunities than were offered in agricultural lines and his intelligent appreciation of advantages and chances was one of his strong and salient characteristics. On leaving the farm he secured a situation in the office of Freeman Butts, a coal operator in Pennsylvania, who was once a resident of Cleveland. In this connection Mr. Jopling bent every energy toward the mastery of the duties that devolved upon him and to the acquirement of knowledge that would serve him well in business circles. With a nature that could not be content with mediocrity and with laudable ambition which awakened in him the desire to one day engage in business on his own account, he put forth every effort to obtain the capital necessary to this end. As the result of his industry and careful expenditure he was at length enabled to join William A. Robinson of Cleveland in a partnership and they opened a coal mine near Palestine, Ohio.

While thus engaged Mr. Jopling formed the acquaintance of C. A. Otis, founder and proprietor of the Otis Iron Works of Cleveland. Mr. Otis, notable as a judge of men, quickly recognized Mr. Jopling's fine business talents and capabilities and made him a proposition to come to Cleveland and take charge of his office. The offer was accepted and Cleveland gained a citizen whose worth was widely acknowledged, his abilities carrying him into business relations, while his unswerving integrity and genial kindliness gained him the honor, respect and sincere affection of those with whom he came in contact.

Entering upon his duties in Cleveland, Mr. Jopling had charge of the office of the Otis Iron Works until they were sold, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Otis in the building of the Otis Steel & Iron Works, which were put into operation about 1874 with Mr. Jopling as financial manager. Later he was influential in successfully negotiating and completing the sale of this large concern to an English syndicate. He retained an interest in the works, however, and was one of the managing directors of the new company—a position which he held at the time of his death. A man of resourceful ability, quickly recognizing opportunities and coordinating forces into a harmonious whole, his worth and work made him a

valued factor in the industrial development of Cleveland, upon which the prosperity of the city has so largely rested. He became one of the founders and the president of the American Wire Works, also one of the city's mammoth and important manufacturing enterprises. He was likewise the vice president of the East End Savings Bank and a director in the Citizens Savings & Loan Association, now the Citizens Savings & Trust Company. He was also largely interested in the Mutual and Orient lines of lake boats, likewise in the Cleveland street railways and various other enterprises in this and other cities. His wonderfully clear and direct business insight, his sound and experienced judgment as well as his well known disposition to render aid and lend his influence to all worthy purposes, caused him to be frequently called upon for advice and assistance and also became the means by which he acquired various interests in many corporations and companies.

In 1864 Mr. Jopling was united in marriage to Miss Mary Clayton, a daughter of John Clayton, one of the prominent coal operators and highly respected citizens of the ancient town of Chesterfield, England. Mrs. Jopling was born at Stone Middleton, which place is known as the Switzerland of England because of its beautiful scenery. Three children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Jopling, two sons and a daughter. Reginald F., the eldest, born October 27, 1866, was graduated from the Central high school of Cleveland with the class of 1885. He then entered the Columbia School of Mines in New York and was graduated with the class of 1889 with the degree of E. M. He afterward became identified with the Otis Steel Company and the American Wire Company—with the former as a chemist and the latter as president and general manager until the corporations were sold to the United States Steel Company. Since that time Mr. Jopling has been engaged as a consulting engineer. He is one of the organizers and a director and secretary of the Meridian Publishing Company, which publishes the Cleveland News. He is one of the organizers and the president of the Ingersoll Amusement Company, owning Luna Park, and an organizer and director of the Tavistock Building Company. He belongs to the Union and University Clubs and is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church. He married Anna Mitchell, of Cleveland, and they have three children: Catharine Heller, Thomas and Anita. Thomas Halliday, the second son, a man of excellent ability, has on account of ill health been compelled to relinquish business connections. He married Florence M. Dixon and with their son, Thomas Reginald, they reside at Willoughby. Florence M., the daughter, is the wife of Francisco Escobar, a Spanish South Ameri-

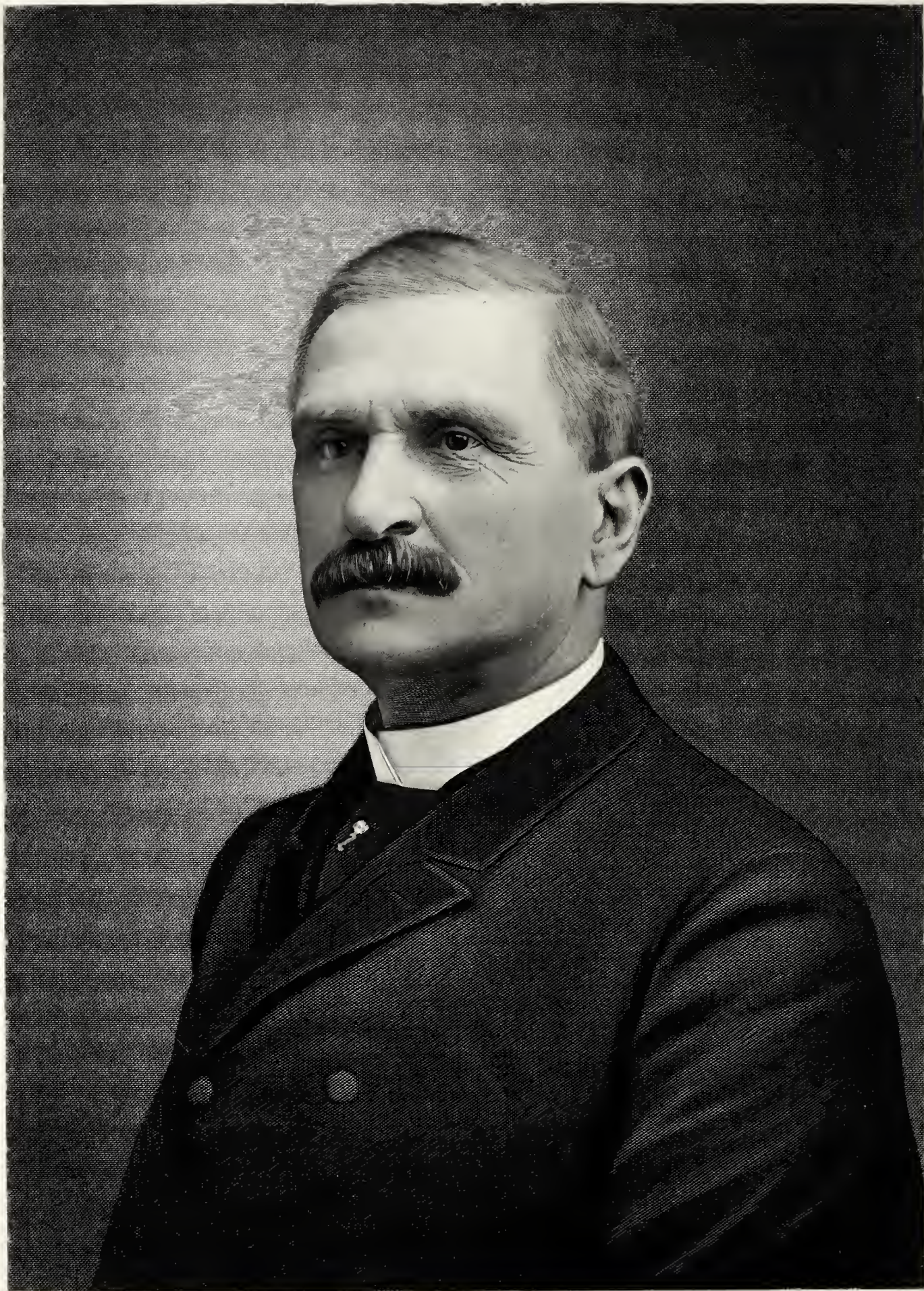
can, and they reside in New York. They have three children: Mary Mercides, Francisco Ennis and Florence Leonora.

For some years prior to his death, Mr. Jopling had in mind the development of an estate patterned after the English country homes and with that idea in view he purchased several hundred acres of land at Willoughby but death claimed him before he had opportunity to begin the work of development there. The family carried out his plans, however, and Willoughby Hall is now one of the most beautiful places in this section of the state and is the family homestead.

The death of Mr. Jopling occurred February 18, 1894, his remains being interred in Lakeview cemetery. While he was a very successful man in his business ventures and established and promoted enterprises which grew to large proportions and became among the most important sources of revenue for Cleveland—in that the prosperity of every city depends upon its business interests—it was not alone what he accomplished by reason of his initiative and executive ability that gained him a high place in the regard of his fellowmen. Many other traits of his character were equally pronounced and of equal value. He possessed a broad spirit of humanitarianism and no man ever more fully realized the obligations and responsibilities of wealth. He gave generous and ready assistance to all movements looking toward the upbuilding of the city and the enlargement of her industrial and commercial importance, his patriotic devotion to her welfare being manifest in many tangible ways but above and beyond this he possessed an eminently sympathetic and charitable nature, responding readily to every appeal that was made to him for the aid of the poor and needy and the discouraged and distressed. His benefactions were many and he made no distinctions in creeds or beliefs in his charity. He gave freely not from any sense of duty but from sincere interest in his fellowmen, and his charity was of a most quiet and unostentatious nature, many of his acts of kindness being known not even to the members of his family until after his death. While he did not formally unite with any religious organization after coming to America he followed the teachings of his youth and the spirit of Christianity found embodiment in much that he did. In manner he was most genial, courteous and kindly, enjoying life and its opportunities, his friends and their companionship. He was a valued member of the Union, Roadside and Country Clubs and delighted in meeting the members of those organizations in social converse, but his greatest interest centered in his home. He never regarded it as beneath his dignity to join his children in any game of childhood and he stood as a high type of the


devoted husband and loving father. He also held friendship inviolable and his loyalty to a friend was never questioned. He found his chief recreation in travel, usually spending his vacations with his family in Europe, where he did not follow the paths usually taken by the tourist but wandered from place to place as fancy and inclination dictated. He was a man of broad, general culture, of marked strength in business connections, of high purposes and lofty ideals, and the influence which he exerted upon the world's work was no inconsiderable one.





Chas. B. Bernard

Charles B. Bernard

HE name of Charles B. Bernard appears upon public records in connection with various important duties in Cleveland and at all times his official record is without shadow of wrong as his private life is without dishonor. He stood as a high type of manhood and citizenship, honored by all who knew him and most of all by those who came into intimate relations with him through the social interests or professional and official connections of life. He was born at Warsaw, New York, May 22, 1828. His father, the Rev. David Bernard, was born at Utica, New York, December 24, 1798, and was widely known throughout the entire state and elsewhere as a minister of the gospel and a speaker of marked evangelical eloquence. His mother, Mrs. Harriet Bernard, born February 20, 1806, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Billings, of Saratoga, New York. With her ability and sympathetic nature she filled exceptionally well the position of pastor's wife.

Charles B. Bernard was educated in public and private schools of New York and Pennsylvania and even in his boyhood days displayed the versatility which marked his mature years. Mathematics was perhaps the branch of study in which he most greatly excelled, the discipline of this giving him an accuracy for which he was always noted. He was gifted by nature with a tenor voice of rare sweetness, a correct ear for music and a refined musical taste. At Norristown, Pennsylvania, he was a schoolmate of Major General W. S. Hancock. Although he had great fondness for the sports of youth, nevertheless he had a fitness for the work of life which few at the age of seventeen possess. He came to Ohio in 1845 and in 1846 began teaching in Avon. Later he taught in Brunswick and Middlebury, now East Akron. The summer months were devoted to farm work. In March, 1849, he entered the auditor's office as deputy, serving for four years under N. W. Goodhue and two years under Henry Newberry. He was then elected auditor in 1854 and the capability and efficiency of his service was such that he was reelected in 1856 for a second term, his incumbency in the office therefore covering four years. He was the first railroad ticket agent

in Akron, Ohio, but attracted to a professional life he entered the law office of Wolcott & Upson in 1859 and in 1861 was admitted to the bar, at which time he joined his former preceptors in a partnership relation. Upon the death of Mr. Wolcott in 1863 the firm name was changed to Upson & Bernard.

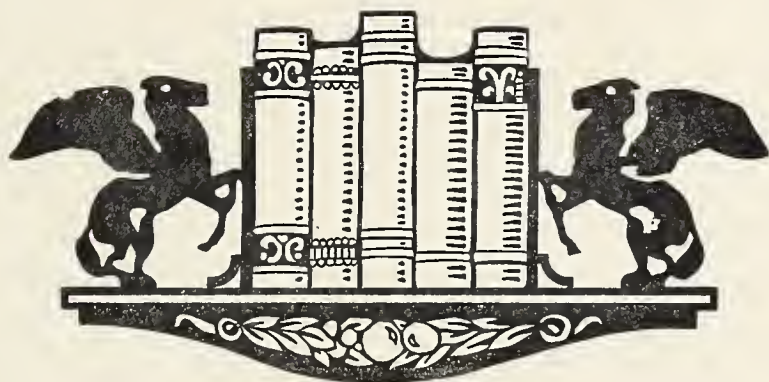
While engaged in the active practice of law Mr. Bernard was also active in community affairs, serving as city solicitor in 1862-3, while his connection with educational interests covered seven years as member, president, secretary and treasurer of the board of education. He was also treasurer of the Akron and Portage township soldiers bounty fund during the war and in 1864 he served for one hundred days in front of Washington as adjutant of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment of the Ohio National Guard, and as acting assistant adjutant general.

In April, 1867, Mr. Bernard came to Cleveland and while he continued in the practice of law here he also became secretary of the Cleveland Stove Company, with which he was associated for twenty years and actively for about two years. He was chief clerk of internal revenue for two years and was the first appraiser of merchandise at the port of Cleveland, acting in that capacity for two years. His service in the city council and also on the board of education covered a similar period. On resigning his appraisership he resumed the practice of his profession. In a case referred to him he wrote out an original opinion as to the liability of stockholders under the Ohio law which the Ohio supreme court in another case sustained in every particular, so that it is now the law. He was director and legal adviser in several corporations and financial institutions and because of his ability and integrity won high regard from his colleagues and associates. In insurance business, which in later years occupied his time, he was regarded as a man of sound judgment, of genuine uprightness and noble independence. No loss to himself deterred him from following the convictions of conscience, and all these qualities gained for him the confidence and esteem of his coworkers.

On the 27th of October, 1858, Mr. Bernard was married at Akron, Ohio, to Miss Mary Eleanor Gardiner, a daughter of William Capwell and Maria (Smith) Gardiner. They became parents of two daughters: Grace Bernard, the wife of Frederick W. Warner, of Hartford, Connecticut; and Bell Bernard, of Cleveland.

The death of the husband and father occurred March 24, 1893, and thus passed from the scene of earthly activities one who has occupied a conspicuous and honorable place in the public life of Cleveland for many years. He considered Christianity the only

true religion and applied its principles to all the affairs of life, ever attempting to obviate the sin and ameliorate the sorrow around him. The son of a Baptist minister, he early embraced his father's faith and held it to the end. He was an honored and efficient member of the First Baptist church of Akron and of the First Baptist church of Cleveland. He loved his church and denomination and was intelligently acquainted with its history and principles.



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